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November 20, 2003

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U.S. Patent & TMOfc/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #76

United States Patent and Trademark Office
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
2900 Capital Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3513

Re: Walters Gardens, Inc. v. Pride of Place Plants, Inc.
Opposition No. 91153755; Mark: PIILU
Serial No.: 76/201,447; Filed: January 29, 2001

Dear Sir or Madam:

Enclosed for filing please find an original of Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.'s Motion for Summary Judgment, the Supporting Brief and Exhibits, as well as Proof of Service regarding same. Kindly date stamp the enclosed stamped, self-addressed postcard and return it to our offices.

Very truly yours,

MILLER, JOHNSON, SNELL & CUMMISKEY, P.L.C.

By Kurt A. Kissling

KAK/rh
Enclosures
cc: Gary Nelson
Walters Gardens, Inc.

#789000

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

WALTERS GARDENS, INC.,	)	OPPOSITION NO. 91153755
Opposer,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	Mark: PIILU
PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC.,	)	Serial No.: 76,201,447
	)	Filed: January 29, 2001
Applicant.	)	

OPPOSER WALTERS GARDENS, INC.'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Opposer, Walters Gardens, Inc., moves for summary judgment against Applicant, Pride of Place Plants, Inc., pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 because there is no genuine issue of material fact that the proposed mark PIILU is: (1) a cultivar of *Clematis* plant under T.M.E.P. 1202.12; (2) generic under 15 U.S.C. § 1052; and (3) likely to cause confusion among the plant industry if registered. As a result, the TTAB should refuse registration of application serial no. 76201447 for the mark PIILU in association with "live plants." This motion is supported by the attached brief and exhibits, including an affidavit.

MILLER, JOHNSON, SNELL & CUMMISKEY, P.L.C.
Attorneys for Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.

Dated: November 19, 2003

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

WALTERS GARDENS, INC.,	)	OPPOSITION NO. 91153755
Opposer,	)	
vs.	)	
PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC.,	)	Mark: PIILU Serial No.: 76,201,447 Filed: January 29, 2001
Applicant.	)	

BRIEF OF WALTERS GARDENS, INC. IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

INTRODUCTION

Can a business register the cultivar name for a plant as its federal trademark? Applicant Pride of Place Plants believes that it can. Applicant seeks exclusive use of 'Piilu', the accepted scientific name for a cultivar of *Clematis*, and to turn it into a trademark for selling the very same plant. As the taxonomic name for a specific type of *Clematis*, 'Piilu' is generic by definition and prohibited from registration by the USPTO's rules regarding plant cultivar names. In effect, Applicant seeks to steal the only term in the world that was dedicated for the public to generically identify this specific plant. Thus, the USPTO should reject Applicant's attempt to register PIILU as a trademark by granting Walters Gardens' Motion for Summary Judgment.

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1. International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants – 1995 (P. Trehane *et al.* eds., 1995) ("ICNCP").

2. The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002 (compiled by Victoria Matthews 2002) ("Register & Checklist").

3. Miscellaneous Pride of Place Plants Web Pages.

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5. Affidavit of Clarence H. Falstad.

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STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. The Taxonomic Nomenclature for Plants

The taxonomic "System of Classification" used to name species of living organisms, both plants and animals, was developed in the 18th Century by the Swedish botanist Linneus. (*See* The American Heritage College Dictionary 790 (3d ed. 2000).) Today, plants are scientifically named according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, which generally combines the Latin genus and species names to create the taxonomic name for a species, e.g., *Acer platanoides* combines the genus *Acer* with the species *platanoides* to create the scientific name for the Norway maple tree. (*See* Ex. 1: International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants – 1995, xi (P. Trehane *et al.* eds., 1995) ("ICNCP").) In the case of plants, an additional level of classification exists beneath "species" that includes "cultivated varieties," or "cultivars." (*See id.* at 145.) A "cultivar" is a plant with identifiable characteristics that originated and persist due to human manipulation. (*See* Am. Heritage Coll. Dictionary at 370; *compare* Ex. 1 at 145 (defining cultivar as "a taxon of cultivated plants that is clearly distinct, uniform, and stable in its characteristics and which, when propagated by appropriate means, retains those characteristics.")

Since the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature only worked down to the level of species, the scientific community created the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants ("ICNCP") in 1953 to provide a framework for identifying, naming, registering, and using cultivar names. (*See* Ex. 1 at vii-viii (the 1995 ICNCP is the sixth and most recent edition).) A chart illustrating how the ICNCP fits into the framework of international bodies addressing nomenclature appears in the ICNCP at 88. Among the ICNCP's 175 pages, several important points include:

- Scientific names versus Trademarks: "Cultivar and cultivar-group epithets [i.e., names] must be universally available in all countries for use by any person to denote a particular cultivar or cultivar-group. In some countries, plants are marketed using trade-marks. Such marks are assigned to a person or some corporate body and are not therefore universally available for any person to use; consequently, they cannot be considered cultivar epithets. The formation and use of trademarks are not governed by this *Code*." (*Id.* at 4, Principle 6.)

- International Registration Authorities: "An International Registration Authority is an organization charged with the registration of cultivar and cultivar-group epithets [i.e., names] as provided for by this *Code* and with ensuring their establishment when this is necessary. (See Appendix II for a list of International Registration Authorities)." (*Id.* at 13, ¶ 7.1.) The International Registration Authority for the *Clematis* genus is the Royal Horticultural Society ("RHS"). (*See id.* at 49.)

- Identifying a cultivar: A cultivar's name is the Latin genus plus the cultivar name, e.g., *Achillea* 'Martina'. (*See id.* at 19, ¶ 17.1.) "Cultivar status is to be indicated by enclosing the cultivar epithet within demarcating single quotations ('. . .') or, if preferred, within single vertical (downward) marks ('. . .')." (*Id.* at 20, ¶ 17.7.)

2. The RHS' Role as the International Registration Authority for *Clematis*.

The RHS, in its capacity as the International Cultivar Registration Authority for *Clematis* names, publishes and maintains "The International Clematis Register and Checklist." (*See* Ex. 2: The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002, at 7 (compiled by Victoria Matthews 2002) ("Register & Checklist").) The "Introduction" of the Register & Checklist begins with the topic of "The Registration of *Clematis* Cultivar Names" and goes on to explain "How to Register a *Clematis* Cultivar" and the "Names Included in the Register & Checklist." (*See id.*) The Introduction also states that the RHS adheres to the rules of nomenclature found in the ICNCP. (*See id.*)

3. The Breeding and Naming of *Clematis* 'Piilu'

Uno Kivistik, with his wife Aili, bred a number of *Clematis* plants on their farm in Estonia. (*See* Ex. 3: Misc. "Pride of Place Plants" web pages, at WG0246.) Although Uno Kivistik died in June, 1998, "his work continues" through Aili, his son Taavi, and Taavi's wife

Aime. (*See id.*) *Clematis* 'Piilu' was first developed by Uno and Aili Kivistik in 1984. (*See* Ex. 2 at 253; Ex. 4: Misc. e-mail from Taavi Kivistik to Rick Sorenson, at POP221.) In 1987, Uno and Aili first flowered 'Piilu'. (*See* Ex. 2 at 253.) The next year, in 1988, *Clematis* 'Piilu' was named by Uno and Aili. (*See id.*; Ex.4 at POP221.)

4. <u>The Registration of *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a cultivar by the RHS</u>

The RHS registered the 'Piilu' cultivar of *Clematis* in 2000. (*See* Ex. 2 at 253.) The Register and Checklist entry for 'Piilu' restates much of the information discussed *supra*, but several additional points bear mentioning. First, the Register & Checklist identifies the registering party for 'Piilu' as the "EPPIVCD" (*see id.*), or "Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate Variety Control Department" (*see id.* at 361). The Kivistik family confirmed this fact in an e-mail stating:

> Aili Kivistik registered her varieties [sic] in International Clematis Registrar and in Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate in the beginning of last year. You can read about this register on page http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/clematis/socindex.htm. . . . I think EPPIVCD meaning Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate.

(Ex. 4 at POP115.) Second, both the Register & Checklist and the Kivistik family identify "Toovere, G. 1992. *List-catalogue of large-flowered clematis*" as the first published reference to *Clematis* 'Piilu'. (*See* Ex. 2 at 253 & 359; Ex. 4 at POP221.) Finally, in the Register & Checklist section titled "Acknowledgments," the RHS thanks, among others, "Aili, Taavi and Aime Kivistik." (*See* Ex. 2 at 11.)

5. The Commercial History of *Clematis* 'Piilu'

A. The *Clematis* Industry

Several types of parties collectively make up the plant industry. (*See* Ex. 5: Affidavit of Clarence H. Falstad, at ¶ 5.) The four primary components of the plant industry include (1) organizations, (2) businesses, (3) hobbyists, and (4) the media. (*See id.*) Organizations include scientific associations, trade groups, and enthusiast clubs. (*See id.*; Ex. 6: Documents from Misc. Clematis Organizations.) Some examples of organizations interested in *Clematis* include the RHS (as the International Cultivar Registration Authority) and the International and American Clematis Societies. (*See* Ex. 5; Ex. 6.) Businesses can include those interested in breeding, cultivating, distributing, and selling plants. (*See* Ex. 5 at ¶ 5.) Many businesses use the internet and catalogs to market their plants to other businesses and hobbyists around the world. (*See id.* at ¶¶ 6-8; *see* Ex. 7 (for various web catalogs and sites selling *Clematis* 'Piilu' without any indication of trademark use); Ex. 10: "Clematis Catalogue 1999" from J. van Zoest; Ex. 11: Wayside Gardens Product Catalogs from 2000-2003.) Hobbyists typically plant and maintain their gardens (*see* Ex. 5 at ¶ 5.), though a growing number of hobbyists post pictures and accounts of their gardens on the internet. (*See* Ex. 8: Misc. Clematis Hobbyists' Web Pages.) Finally, a number of media publications that reference *Clematis* 'Piilu' are attached as Ex. 9: Publications referencing *Clematis* 'Piilu'. These publications include plant-specific magazines (e.g., "Plants") as well as mainstream media columns (e.g., the "Home and Garden" section of the Star Ledger). (*See id.*)

The *Clematis* industry is literally spread throughout the world. (*See* Ex. 5 at ¶¶ 6-9 & 12-13.) Since a common plant from Europe may represent a rare plant in the United States, *Clematis* purchasers often order plants from distant sellers. (*See id.* at ¶¶ 6-8.) Catalogs and

internet sites are commonly used to promote and sell plants to the worldwide audience. (*See id.*; Ex. 7 (for web offers to sell *Clematis* 'Piilu'); *see also* Exs. 10 & 11 (catalogs offering *Clematis* 'Piilu'.)

The *Clematis* industry, like the rest of the plant industry, depends on the use of scientific names to distinguish between different species and cultivars of plants. (*See* Ex. 5 at ¶¶ 10-11, 15, & 16: "Climbing the Walls," April 15, 1999 issue of *American Nurseryman*; *see generally* Exs. 6-13 (for references to *Clematis* 'Piilu' without the identification or use of a trademark).) The taxonomic nomenclature of genus + species/cultivar provides the generic description that identifies the specific scientific identity of a plant, not which business is selling it. (*See id.*; Ex. 1 at 4, Principle 6.) Thus, the use of the scientific "system of classification" for identifying plants is a necessary component of the *Clematis* industry because it allows people, regardless of the differences in legal systems and language, to converse about plants with consistency and confidence. (*See id.*)

B. <u>The *Clematis* Industry and 'Piilu'</u>

Although *Clematis* 'Piilu' was named by Uno and Aili Kivistik in 1988, the cultivar grew in popularity through a series of events that incrementally expanded its reputation in the *Clematis* Industry, including:

- In 1992, the first published reference to *Clematis* 'Piilu' appeared. (*See* Ex. 2 at 253 & 359; Ex. 4 at POP221.)
- In 1992, a tour by the International Clematis Society of the Kivistik family's gardens took place. (*See* Ex. 4 at POP202-203; *compare* Ex. 4 at POP221.)
- In 1995, *Clematis* 'Piilu' was offered for sale to the public by the J. van Zoest Nursery, a large Dutch-based perennial seller and exporter. (*See* Ex. 10 at 5.)

- In 1997, the J. van Zoest Nursery gave its "Award of Recommendation" to *Clematis* 'Piilu'. (*See id.*)

- In 1998, another International Clematis Society visit to the Kivistiks' garden took place. (*See* Ex. 4 at POP194 & POP202-03.)

- In 2000, the article "Winter Care for Clematis" was published in the "Howells on Clematis" column of the January 27, 2000 edition of "Garden News." (*See* Ex. 9 at #1.) The article predicts that *Clematis* 'Piilu' is "likely to become very popular because of its floriferous nature and colourful flowers." (*Id.*)

- In 2000, the February 16, 2000 edition of the Star-Ledger (Newark, NJ) published an article referencing *Clematis* 'Piilu'. (*See id.* at #6)

- In 2001, Clematis 'Piilu' was awarded the "Press Prize" from the Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society at the prestigious Plantarium trade show. (*See* Ex. 12: E-mails re the Plantarium 2001 Press Prize awarded to *Clematis* 'Piilu'.)

The exposure of *Clematis* 'Piilu' continued to grow, as evidenced by the number of parties that refer to 'Piilu' as a cultivar of *Clematis*, i.e., using single quotes and without reference to a trademark. (*See generally* Exs. 5-13.) Specifically, treatment of *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a generic name is evidenced: (1) in multiple databases of *Clematis* cultivars, including the International Clematis Register & Checklist (*see* Ex. 2 & 6); (2) by its appearance in publications (*see* Exs. 2, 9 & 16); (3) in advertising from more than 20 businesses offering it for sale (*see* Exs. 7 & 10-11); and (4) on the multiple websites created and maintained by hobbyists (*see* Ex. 8). The pervasive use of 'Piilu' as a cultivar is further understood by the number of people that encounter it (used in this way) in these sources, e.g., over two-million (2,000,000) copies of the Wayside Gardens Spring catalogs are printed each year. (*See* Ex. 5 at ¶ 13.)

C. <u>Applicant's use of 'Piilu'</u>

Both the Kivistik family and Applicant's use of 'Piilu' demonstrate that until recently they treated *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a cultivar name rather than a trademark. As discussed *supra* in § 3, *Clematis* 'Piilu' was named by its breeders (Uno and Aili Kivistik) in 1988, and

registered as a cultivar with the RHS by Aili Kivistik in 2000. (*See* Ex. 4 at POP115.) As recently as February 19, 2003, in an "Authorisation of Agent" concerning plant breeder's rights for 'Piilu' in Australia, Aili Kivistik identified "*Clematis* 'Piilu'" as a cultivar. (*See* Ex. 13: Australian Authorisation of Agent, at POP217.) In addition, the space on the document used to identify the plant by any other name, including a trademark, was left blank. (*See id.*)

Applicant and its president, Rick Sorenson, also refer to "*Clematis* 'Piilu'" without an indication of trademark status, though the most important of these documents were not produced by Applicant in response to Walters Gardens First or Second Set of Requests for the Production of Documents. (*See* Ex. 14: Applicant's Response to Opposer's Second Set of Discovery Requests (for examples of the discovery requested by Opposer).) Several documents sent by Rick Sorenson on Pride of Place Plants letterhead, dated September 17, 1998, refer to "*Clematis* 'Piilu'" with no indication that trademark rights were claimed in the term "piilu." (*See* Ex. 15: Pride of Place Plant Press Releases from September of 1998.) These documents include:

- Applicant's press release, faxed September 17, 1998, on "Pride of Place Plants" letterhead, for plants offered by Applicant. The press release lists "Clematis 'Piilu'" with no trademark notice, although the same-page reference to "*Plants for the Millennium*™" obviously did include such notice;
- Applicant's September 17, 1998 letter from Rick Sorenson on "Pride of Place Plants" letterhead that states "Clematis Piilu is an excellent example of a great find from the region of Astonia [sic]." Again, the document fails to provide trademark notice for 'Piilu' despite trademark notice appearing elsewhere in the letter; and
- Another press release, on "Pride of Place Plants" letterhead, faxed by Applicant on September 30, 1998 for "Clematis 'Piilu'" with no trademark notice.

Another document that was not produced by Applicant is an article by Rick Sorenson entitled "Climbing the Walls" that appeared in the April 15, 1999 issue of "American Nurseryman." (*See* Ex. 16.) The article has a picture of *Clematis* 'Piilu' with the caption:

"Below: *Clematis* 'Piilu' features large, light purplish-pink flowers with wide, dark-purplish-red bars." (*Id.*) The article also contains a reference to "*C.* 'Piilu'," though it is ambiguously followed by a claim to "Piilu™" later on. (*Id.*) Despite the trademark identification, the use of single quotations clearly indicates use of the term as a cultivar. (*See* Ex. 1 at 20, ¶ 17.7; *compare* Ex. 1 at 20, ¶ 17.7.)

Finally, in another move that was not documented in Applicants' responses to Walters Gardens' discovery requests, on September 19, 2003 Rick Sorenson issued a "Notification of Name Change" stating:

> Clematis ' Kivso ' " Piilu " t.m. to Clematis ' Little Duckling ' " Piilu " t.m. After lengthy discussion with the breeders [sic] family and their advisors, it has been decided that name changes are in order.

(*See* Ex. 17: "Notification of Name Change" e-mail.) This "name change" by Applicant, conducted little more than a month ago, contradicts Applicant's answers to Walters Gardens discovery requests. In Applicant's response to Interrogatory #3 from Walters Gardens Second Set of Interrogatories, signed on July 29, 2003, Applicant stated that it could not identify "the genus, species, subspecies, varietal, cultivar, common, and commercial names, if any, for the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark." (*See* Ex. 14 at 7.) While the relevance of this notice is debatable, it certainly is interesting given Applicant's failure to identify 'Kivso' and professed ignorance on the topic of 'Piilu'/PIILU's names. (*See id.*)

6. <u>The Application for PIILU and the Subsequent Opposition</u>

On January 21, 2001, POPP filed an "intent to use" application to register PIILU as a U.S. trademark and service mark in IC 031 for "live plants." (*See* Ex. 18: TESS summary re PIILU application.) The application was published for opposition on June 18, 2002. (*See id.*) As

a result, Walter Gardens filed its Opposition to Applicant's attempted registration of PIILU on September 11, 2002. (*See* Ex. 19: Notice of Opposition.)

LAW AND ARGUMENT

Standard of Review

At T.M.B.P. § 528.01 (2d ed. June 2003) (internal citations omitted), the standard for summary judgment is described as follows:

> A party moving for summary judgment has the burden of demonstrating the absence of any genuine issue of material fact, and that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. This is a burden that is higher then the preponderance of the evidence burden needed to prevail at final hearing. The burden of the moving party may be met by showing (that is, pointing out) "that there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party's case."
>
> If the moving party meets its burden, that is, the moving party has supported its motion with affidavits or other evidence which if unopposed would establish its right to judgment, the nonmoving party may not rest on mere denials or conclusory assertions, but rather must proffer countering evidence, by affidavit or as otherwise provided in Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, showing that there is a genuine factual dispute for trial. A factual dispute is genuine if sufficient evidence is presented such that a reasonable fact finder could decide the question in favor of the non-moving party.
>
> In deciding a motion for summary judgment, the function of the Board is not to try issues of fact, but to determine instead if there are any genuine issues of fact to be tried. The nonmoving party must be given the benefit of all reasonable doubt as to whether genuine issues of material fact exist; and the evidentiary record on summary judgment, and all inferences to be drawn from the undisputed facts, must be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.
>
> A fact is material if it "may affect the decision, whereby the finding of that fact is relevant and necessary to the proceedings." However, a dispute over a fact that would not alter the Board's decision on the legal issue will not prevent entry of summary judgment. Further, even a genuine dispute over a fact relating only

> to an issue which is not the subject of the summary judgment motion will not preclude determination of the motion.

Argument

THE TTAB SHOULD REJECT POPP'S APPLICATION TO REGISTER "PIILU" AS A TRADEMARK FOR LIVE PLANTS BECAUSE 'PIILU' WAS REGISTERED AS A CULTIVAR OF CLEMATIS PLANT, IS A GENERIC TERM FOR THAT CULTIVAR OF PLANT, AND ALLOWING REGISTRATION WOULD CONFUSE THE PUBLIC.

1. T.M.E.P. § 1202.12 expressly prohibits the registration of cultivar names such as *Clematis* 'Piilu'.

The PIILU mark should never have been published for opposition because: "[Cultivar names] amount to the generic name of the plant or seed by which such variety is known to the public." T.M.E.P. § 1202.12 (3d ed. May 2003). As such, a cultivar name:

> does not function as a trademark under §§ 1, 2, and 45 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, 1052, and 1127. *See Dixie Rose Nursery v. Coe*, 131 F.2d 446, 55 USPQ 315 (D.C. Cir. 1942), cert. denied 318 U.S. 782, 57 USPQ 568 (1943); *In re Hilltop Orchards and Nurseries, Inc.*, 206 USPQ 1034 (TTAB 1979); *In re Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.*, 137 USPQ 231 (TTAB 1963); *In re Cohn Bodger & Sons Co.*, 122 USPQ 345 (TTAB 1959).

See id. The facts establishing that *Clematis* 'Piilu' is a cultivar, and entitling Walters Gardens to summary judgment, include:

- The RHS's registration of *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a cultivar (*See* Ex. 2 at 253);
- The treatment of *Clematis* 'Piilu' by the *Clematis* industry, described *supra* at pp.2-7, including,
  - the classification of 'Piilu' as a cultivar (*See, e.g.,* Ex. 2 at 253; Ex. 4 at POP115; Ex. 5 at ¶¶12-15; Ex. 6);
  - the awards that 'Piilu' won as a cultivar (*See, e.g.,* Ex. 10 at 3; Ex. 12);
  - the advertisements for 'Piilu' with no mention of a trademark (*See, e.g.,* Ex. 7; Ex. 10 at 5; Ex. 11 at WG0018, WG0024, WG0032, WG0038);

- the references to 'Piilu' by hobbyists and in other published media (*See, e.g.* Ex. 8; Ex. 9; Ex. 16);

- Taavi Kivistik's January 23, 2002 e-mail to Rick Sorenson stating that his mother, Aili Kivistik, the breeder and "owner" of 'Piilu', "registered her varieties [sic] in International Clematis Registrar and in Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate . . . ." (Ex. 4 at POP115.);

- Aili Kivistik's February 19, 2003 Australian "Authorisation of Agent" for *Clematis* 'Piilu' that uses the cultivar form and leaves the "trade name" part of the form blank (*See* Ex. 13.);

- And, most importantly, Applicant's use of *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a cultivar without any indication that a trademark right was claimed. (*See* Exs. 15; 16.)

Any one or two of these undisputed facts could entitle Walters Gardens to summary judgment, but taken together these facts conclusively establish the 'Piilu' is a cultivar, and therefore unavailable to register in connection with live plants.

2. 'Piilu' is the generic term for a cultivar of clematis plant.

The Lanham Act bars the registration of generic names as trademarks. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1052; *San Francisco Arts & Athletics, Inc. v U.S. Olympic Comm.*, 483 U.S. 522, 531, 107 S. Ct. 2971, 2978, 97 L. Ed. 2d 427 (1987). In the context of plant names, "even if [a cultivar] name was originally arbitrary, it 'describe[s] to the public a [plant] of a particular sort, not a [plant] from a particular [source].'" T.M.E.P. § 1202.12 (citing *Dixie Rose*, 131 F.2d at 447, 55 USPQ at 316) (*bracketed changes original*). Once the public makes that association, even a previously valid trademark loses its protection. *See, e.g., Saxlehner v. Wagner*, 216 U.S. 375, 30 S. Ct. 298, 54 L. Ed. 2d 525 (1910). In the case of *Clematis* 'Piilu', everyone from the RHS (the International Cultivar Registration Authority for Clematis) (*see* Facts, *infra*, at §§ 2 & 4) to businesses selling the 'Piilu' cultivar (*see* Facts, *infra*, at § 5), and from the Applicant (*see* Facts, *infra*, at § 5) to the breeder (*see* Facts, *infra*, at §§ 3-5), use 'Piilu' to refer to a specific cultivar of *Clematis*. 'Piilu' is clearly the generic name for the *Clematis* cultivar. Walters

Gardens offers ample evidence of the breeder's (Ex. 13) and the industry's use of 'Piilu' as a generic mark. (*See* Exs. 3-12, 15-16.)

Furthermore, Applicant's prior use of 'Piilu' as a cultivar indicates that it was not until recently that Applicant attempted to change the term to a trademark. (*See* § 5 *infra.*) Even assuming that PIILU has been consistently used as a trademark, a fact that Applicant cannot prove, Applicant's inability to provide a common or generic name for the cultivar sold in association with the alleged PIILU mark further demonstrates that 'Piilu' is the generic name for a cultivar of *Clematis* plant. (*See* Ex. 14 at Interrogatory Answer #3.) If PIILU is a trademark (i.e., not generic), what is the generic name for the cultivar that it does describe? Tellingly, Applicant "does not know the answer." (*See id.*)

3. Use of PIILU as a mark in association with "live plants" will confuse the purchasing public.

If one compares the attached evidence of the *Clematis* Industry's use of 'Piilu' to Applicant's attempts to rename the cultivar, it is obvious that allowing this practice would create an unworkable situation. In effect, the rest of the world would be subject to the shifting whims of a single individual. In addition to barring registration of generic or "merely descriptive" marks, the Lanham Act also blocks potential marks that are "deceptive" or "deceptively misdescriptive." 15 U.S.C. § 1052. Given the number of parties using *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a generic term, allowing one person to rename the cultivar (years after it was established and registered as the taxonomic, scientific, and generic name) would create chaos. Applicant's "Notification of Name Change" (Ex. 17) indicates Rick Sorenson's belief that he can unilaterally change the scientific name of a *Clematis* cultivar from 'Piilu' to 'Kivso' to 'Little Duckling', and then impose his will upon the rest of the world. Perhaps the best example of the confusion that results from this kind of

manipulation comes from the January 5, 2003 e-mail from the Kivistik family to Rick Sorenson, where Aime and Taavi Kivistik ask Rick Sorenson: "What is "Kivso"??" (*See* Ex. 4 at POP194.) If the breeder and her family cannot keep up with Applicant's shell game, how can the public be expected to?

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, and due to the overwhelming evidence provided in support of this Brief, Walters Gardens respectfully requests that the USPTO grant its Motion for Summary Judgment and thereby deny Applicant's attempt to register PIILU as a mark for live plants.

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Dated: November 19, 2003

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#775384

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

WALTERS GARDENS, INC.,	)	OPPOSITION NO. 91153755
Opposer,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	Mark: PIILU
PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC.,	)	Serial No.: 76,201,447
	)	Filed: January 29, 2001
Applicant.	)	

PROOF OF SERVICE

Richard Harper, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 20th day of November, 2003, he served a copy of **OPPOSER'S WALTERS GARDENS, INC.'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT** upon:

Gary J. Nelson
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
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Pasadena, California 91109-708
(626)795-9900

via Federal Express overnight delivery, with all charges being fully prepaid.

Richard Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 20th day of November, 2003.

Julia L. Paas, Notary Public
Kent County, Michigan
My Commission Expires: 7/2/06

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS - 1995

The international rules for naming agricultural, forestry and horticultural plants presented in a thoroughly updated edition for use by everyone concerned with the accurate naming of plants.

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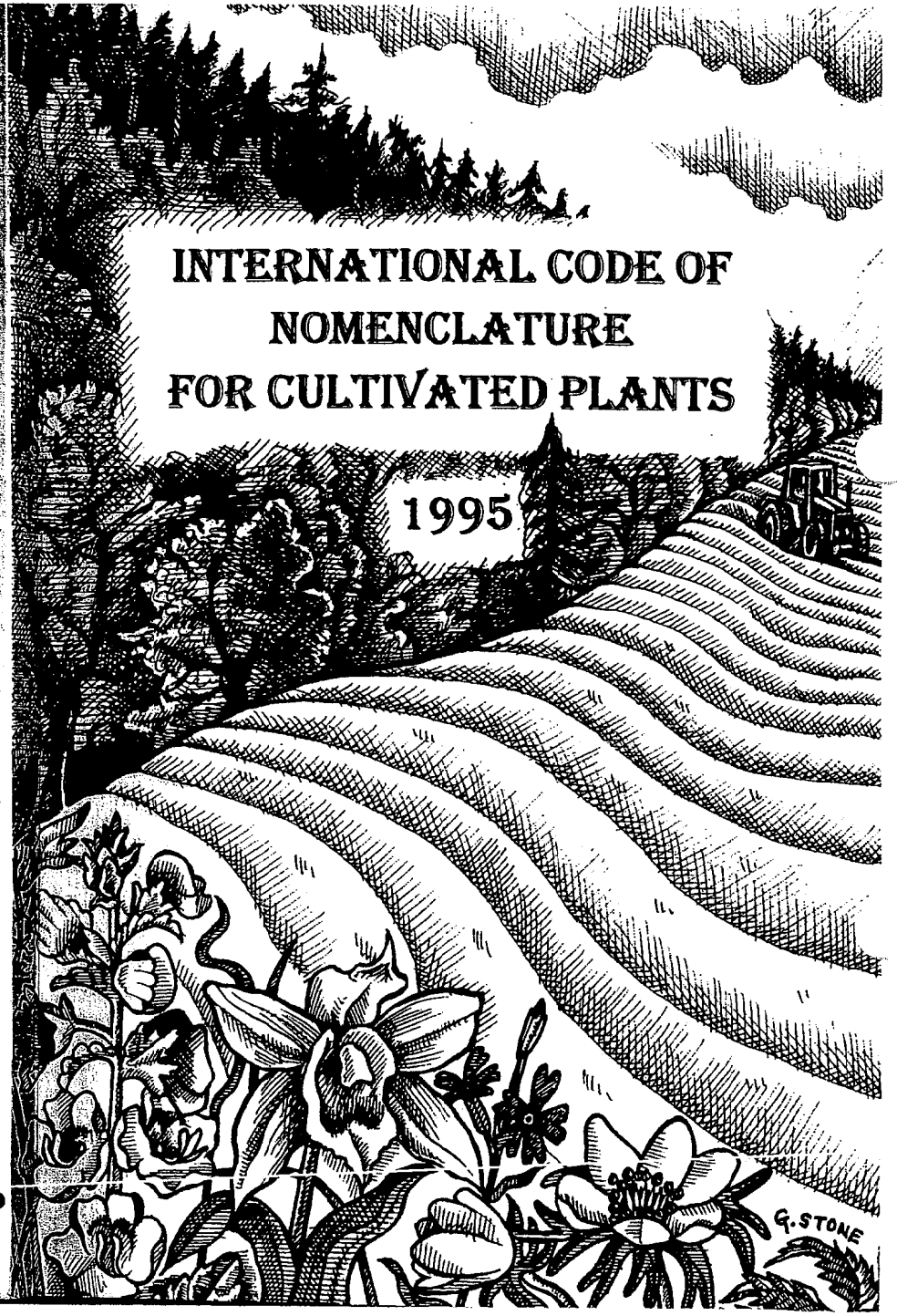

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International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants – 1995

(ICNCP or Cultivated Plant Code)

Adopted by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants

Prepared and edited by

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and

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International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants

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FOREWORD

This is the 6th. edition of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. The first edition in 1953 was succeeded by further editions in 1958, 1961, 1969, and 1980. The history of nomenclature of cultivated plants and of the early *Codes* has been provided by Professor W. T. Stearn in his introduction to the 1953 *Code* and more recently in *Acta Horticulturae* 182. 18-28. 1986.

The 42 years since the *Code* was first published have seen many changes in which the Rules of the 1953 *Code* have been adapted and developed to meet the needs of users of the names of cultivated plants. Many factors during this period have affected the ways in which names are applied to cultivated plants and the introduction of international and national legislation and its accompanying statutory requirements have had a great impact in many countries as have considerations of intellectual property rights, the use of information technology and the steady expansion of the range of International Registration Authorities. Although the Principles of the 1953 and subsequent *Codes* have been fully maintained and strengthened continuously during this period, the formation of two groups of horticultural taxonomists in Europe during the last seven years has given great impetus to the long-recognized need to develop further the pioneering work of Stearn and his colleagues to meet the rapid changes in the breeding, propagation and uses of cultivated plants and the application of uniform and stable names to them.

In March 1988 a number of horticultural taxonomists based at RBG Kew, RBG Edinburgh, Glasnevin and the Royal Horticultural Society, formed the Horticultural Taxonomy Group (HORTAX). A few others with an interest in horticultural taxonomy were later invited to join the group and this informal association set themselves the objective of drawing up a proposal for a revision of the ICNCP. A early draft of their proposal was circulated around the world for comment prior to the ISHS International Horticultural Congress in Florence in 1990 and this created much interest and stimulating responses from many people working with cultivated plants.

Later in 1988 a similar group in the Netherlands also began working on a proposal. The Nomenclature and Registration Working Group of the Vaste Keurings Commissie (VKC) issued an early draft of their proposal in mid-1990.

On 14th December, 1990 an historic meeting took place at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew between the members of HORTAX and VKC which, although identifying problem areas in the two independent approaches towards a new *Code*, also realised much common ground.

HORTAX presented its final proposal to the Commission in April 1992 and VKC presented its independent proposal in February, 1994. Although there was a different philosophical approach to each proposal, both had very much in common thanks to the Kew meeting and to the free exchange of ideas that followed that meeting.

Piers Trehane, one of the members of the Commission, was asked to combine the two proposals along with the existing provisions of the *Code* to provide a working document for the next meeting of the Commission. This synthesis, and the overall design for a new *Code*, was unveiled at the 2nd ISHS Symposium on the Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants held at the University of Washington, Seattle in August 1994.

Following the symposium, the Commission met for two and a half days from August 17th 1994 during which time the Principles to underpin the revised *Code* were formulated and much of the detail refined.

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The members of the Commission present at Seattle formed the Editorial Committee for the *Code* which was placed under the general editorship of Piers Trehane.

Apart from producing and defining a set of Rules for the naming of cultivated plants, the new *Code* is a publication that provides a great deal of information on other aspects of cultivated plant nomenclature, most of which has been difficult to locate or unavailable previously.

The introduction of a number of appendices covering International Registration Authorities, statutory plant registration authorities, denomination classes, a list of conserved epithets, herbaria maintaining Standards and checklists of ornamental cultivars, as well as a substantial glossary, should provide a *vade mecum* for all interested in cultivated plant nomenclature. A particularly important feature is the inclusion of a system of Standards akin to, but not identical with, the type method required under the rules of the ICBN, which it is hoped will stimulate further the Principles set out in this *Code*. This system was discussed initially at the 1st ISHS Symposium on the Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants held at Wageningen in 1985 and has been formulated for the first time in this *Code*.

This edition marks the start of a new era in the 42 year history of this *Code*. Any code which has undergone such a major change in design will have its short-comings and these will only be discovered when the Rules of the *Code* are put to the test. Changes and refinements will have to be made in the light of experience in all disciplines. The Commission will meet following the next ISHS International Symposium on Cultivated Plant Taxonomy to be held in the UK in 1998 prior to the XXVth International Horticultural Congress in Brussels in that same year.

Proposals to modify this *Code* should be sent to Piers Trehane, Hampreston Manor, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 7LX, UK who will act as *rapporteur* to the Commission on matters relating to the *Code*. All other business of the Commission, including proposals to conserve cultivar epithets, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, Wilbert Hetterscheid, Vaste Keurings Commissie, Linnaeuslaan 2a, 1431 JV Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

I would like, on behalf of the Commission, to record my very warmest thanks to Piers Trehane who has laboured long and hard and given very freely of his time to the overall editing and preparation of this edition of the *Code*. His dedication and patience has been greatly appreciated by all members of the Editorial Committee.

The Commission has also been most fortunate in having Professor John McNeill join them as the representative of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS). His experience with codes of nomenclature generally has been invaluable and his generosity with his time at the Seattle meeting and subsequently, during the editorial process, is very gratefully acknowledged.

Finally I would like to thank all those members of HORTAX and VKC who have made such a contribution to the progress of this *Code*. A special note of thanks is directed to Willem Brandenburg of the Netherlands who was not able to attend the meetings in Seattle, but who has dedicated so much time and effort to matters of international plant nomenclature.

C. D. Brickell
Chairman of the Commission and of the Editorial Committee.

IUBS INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NOMENCLATURE OF CULTIVATED PLANTS

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PREFACE

This 1995 edition of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants is strikingly different in appearance from previous editions. Many taxonomists dealing with cultivated plants are used to working within the successful format of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (*ICBN*) and this *Code* follows that model.

There is an interlocking relationship between the two *Codes* in so far as they both deal with the scientific names for plants. The *ICBN* essentially deals with the formation and use of plant names in Latin form, whereas this *Code* (except for graft-chimaeras) deals with the final part of the name, the epithet, used for what might be termed man-made plants and which, since 1958 has to be formed in a modern language.

Codes of nomenclature have to blend purposes of precision with an ease to read. This *Code* has to use a certain terminology for reasons of precision and readers should not be intimidated by the constant and persistent use of seemingly foreign terms; they are used for exactness and it is hoped that those concerned with the naming of cultivated plants, whether they are professional or amateur plantsmen, will come to understand this requirement. For those uncertain about the meaning of a word or phrase, the extensive glossary provided as the final Appendix should be helpful.

This *Code* was designed with a number of user-groups in mind. The plant taxonomist, statutory or non-statutory registration authorities, the seed and plant trade (in the widest possible sense), those who compile accurate lists of names for whatever purpose, teachers of plant sciences, journalists, librarians and historians are just some of the major groups who work in, or on the fringes of, agriculture, forestry and horticulture and who require the international standards for nomenclature that this *Code* provides.

This *Code*, as all other codes, has to deal with sorting out problems with the nomenclature of the past as well as providing for that of the future and many of the rules are designed to solve such problems. Users of this *Code* may feel irritated by the need to include what appear to be arcane rules, but they are a real necessity for those having to trawl the historical record to provide accurate and stable names. Those wanting a simple guideline on the creation of new cultivar names are referred to Appendix VIII, but they are advised that this quick guide should be used in conjunction with the main body of rules and not as a replacement for it.

This *Code* deals with the definition, formation and use of three taxonomic groups of cultivated plants; the cultivar, the cultivar-group and the graft-chimaera. The order of the nomenclatural process for fixing the names of these groups is (1) publication, (2) establishment and (3) acceptance.

Publication, establishment and acceptance are the criteria laid out in all codes of nomenclature although, historically, different codes have used a variety of terminology to embrace these concepts.

In March 1994, one of a series of meetings under the auspices of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) between representatives of the various codes of biological nomenclature took place in Egham, Surrey, UK with a view to drafting a proposal for a unified Code of Bionomenclature which, it is proposed, will eventually provide for future names of all organisms. One of the results of that meeting was to recommend that the various codes standardize on the terminology for the various nomenclatural acts and processes and this edition of this *Code* adopts this standard terminology.

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Publication (previously "effective publication") is the first act in fixing a name or epithet. Unless a name or epithet has been properly published, it is not considered to exist in the first place.

Establishment (previously "valid publication") provides for the publication being dated, the name or epithet being in a certain form, and the insistence that a new name or epithet is accompanied by a description.

Only when the various conditions of publication and establishment are fully met, can one decide on the **acceptance** of a name or epithet (previously whether or not it is "correct").

In addition, the term **precedence** is used in place of "priority".

There are a number of other important changes to previous editions of this *Code*.

- At the outset, this *Code* sets down the limits of its intended authority by defining what is meant by "cultivated plants". (Principle 2)
- The principle is stated that new names for taxonomic groups of cultivated plants are to be formed under the provisions of this *Code* (Principle 2) and the recommendation is made that such taxonomic groups below the rank of genus should no longer be named under the provisions of the *ICBN*. (Rec. 16A)
- The relationship between this *Code* and the *ICBN* is more clearly stated. (Principle 2, Art. 1.1, 16.4 etc.)
- The Articles previously covering the formation of Latin names are consigned to the new Appendix IX.
- The rules for the formation of cultivar epithets have been widened considerably with many of the previous restrictive rules and recommendations being replaced by rules designed to avoid the creation of confusing, or potentially confusing, epithets. In particular, for new epithets, there in no longer a limitation on the number of words in an epithet. (Art. 17.10)
- The "cultivar-group" (previously "group") is more closely defined and a number of rules provide for the formation of cultivar-group epithets. (Art. 4 & 19)
- The "grex" becomes a proscribed term, except for its use in orchid nomenclature. (Art. 4.6)
- The previously-used term "cultivar class" has been changed to "denomination class" to parallel the latter use in legislative texts. (Art. 6)
- The starting point for nomenclature has been altered. Previous editions of this *Code* had stated that it was to be the very scarce Philip Miller's *Gardeners Dictionary*, Ed. 6, 1752. The starting date now runs parallel to that specified in the *ICBN*, Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum* of 1753. (Art. 13.1)
- The duties and powers of International Registration Authorities have been specified (Art. 7, 14.2–14.5). An extensive guide for IRAs has been provided. (Appendix I)
- The relationship between cultivar epithets and "trade designations" (previously "commercial synonyms") which are sometimes used instead, is exemplified. (Art. 11)

- Translations of cultivar epithets are no longer permitted; if they occur they are to be termed trade designations. (Art. 28.1)
- International standards for transliteration have been laid down. (Art. 28.4–28.5)
- Provision has been made to conserve epithets that would normally not be accepted yet which *de facto* are in common use and whose replacement by acceptable epithets would cause confusion and do little to enhance stability in nomenclature (Art. 14.1). Appendix V, the list of conserved epithets has been opened.
- Very stringent conditions are laid down to provide for re-use of a cultivar epithet. (Art. 26)
- The concept of "Standards" is formally introduced for the first time. (Art. 12)

It is recognized that this *Code* could be improved in a number of areas and such adjustments are likely to centre around clarification of the following issues:

Some may feel uncomfortable with the term "taxon" when used as a concept in the nomenclature of cultivated plants. The new term "culton" was casually coined by the Chairman of the Commission for this *Code* at an ISHS meeting in Davis, California in 1986 to differentiate between taxa of wild plants and those of cultivated plants and a philosophical rationale for the culton concept has been published by workers in the Netherlands. Whole-hearted and international adoption of this term has yet to be demonstrated but the word "culton" may prove to be a useful formal abbreviation for the cumbersome phrase "taxonomic group of cultivated plants as defined in this *Code*".

What consitutes a "cultivated plant" needs further examination and the range of categories to be admitted as cultivars might be widened.

More work will be required on the application and use of the cultivar-group. Initial rules for the formation of cultivar-group epithets are provided for in this *Code*, but working experience may demonstrate the need for more stringent requirements.

Attention must be given to the rules governing the demarcation of cultivar epithets. This *Code* permits only one method of designation, enclosure with single quotation marks (although a permitted minor typographical variation is allowed). In the ever-changing world of general editorial practice, single quotation marks are being used more and more in place of the more traditional double quotation marks and the demarcation of cultivar epithets becomes harder to recognize. In addition, the inclusion of apostrophes in an epithet may appear visually confusing to some. Should the *Code* permit an alternative device for marking out cultivar epithets within a name?

Although this *Code* provides standards for transliteration from scripts using a non-Latin alphabet into those using Latin, much more should be done to provide standards to operate in reverse if this *Code* is to be perceived as being truly international.

The operation of a system of Standards is in its infancy and difficulties may well come to light which may need to be ruled on in later editions of this *Code*.

These and other outstanding areas, will be developed more fully in further editions of this *Code*.

Piers Trehane
for the Editorial Committee

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COMPARISON BETWEEN 1980 *CODE* AND THE PRESENT *CODE*

This key demonstrates what happened to the Articles, Notes and Recommendations in the 1980 *Code*.

1980 Code	1995 Code
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS & GUIDING PRINCIPLES	
1	Prin. 1
2	Prin. 2
3	Prins 1, 6, 9
4	Prins 9, 10
5	Prin. 11
6	Prin. 12
CATEGORIES & THEIR DESIGNATIONS	
Main Categories	
7	1.1
8	Appendix IX
9	Appendix IX
10	2.1, 2.2
10 Note 1	2.17
10 Note 2	2 Note 1
10 Note 3	2 Note 2 p.p.
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10 Note 5	16.2, 16.3
10 Note 6	2.15
11	2.5
11a	2.6, 2.10
11b	1.12, 2.13
11c	2.11
11d	2.14
11e	2.7, 2.8, 2.9
12	2.4
12A	deleted
Collective names	
13	Appendix IX
14	Appendix IX
14A	Appendix IX
15	Appendix IX
16	Appendix IX
17	Appendix IX
18	deleted
18A	deleted
18B	deleted
18 Note 1	deleted
19	25.2 p.p.
19A	deleted
Graft-chimaeras	
20	5.1, 20.1, 20.3
21	20.2
22	20.5
23	20.3
24	20.6
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25	Appendix IX
26	4.1, 4.2
26 Note 1	deleted
FORMATION OF CULTIVAR NAMES	
27a	17.1, 17.9
27b	17.3
27c	14.3
28	29.1, 30.1
29	17.6, 17.7, 31.1
30	deleted
31a	17.14
31b	deleted
31c	17.16
31Aa	deleted
31Ab	deleted
31Ac	deleted
31Ad	deleted
31Ae	deleted
31Af	17.18

1980 Code	1995 Code
31Ag	17.12
31Ah	17.13
31Ai	17.17 p.p.
31Aj	17.14 p.p.
31B	deleted
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PUBLICATION AND USE OF CULTIVAR NAMES	
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33 Note 1	9 Note 2
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34	22.1 p.p.
35	Prin. 5, 11.1
35A	deleted
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36 Note 1	deleted
37	21.1
37 Note 1	21 Note 1
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38	23.1
38 Note 1	23.4
39	22.1 p.p.
39A	22A.1, 22E.1
39B	22D.1
39C	22G.1
40	deleted
40A	22B.1
41	22.6
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43	Prin. 4
44a	13.1
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44c	13.1 p.p.
44 Note 1	deleted
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Retention & Re-use of cultivar names	
47	17.4
48	17.2, 26.2
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49	27.1
50	6.1
50 Note 1	6.2
50 Note 2	6.2
51	14.4
51 Note 1	10.2
52	deleted
CULTIVAR REGISTRATION	
53	7 Note 1 & 2, 7.2
53 Note 1	7.3
54	deleted
55	deleted
55 Note 1	deleted
56	7.4
MODIFICATION OF THE CODE	
57	Div.III

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IMPORTANT DATES IN THIS CODE

DATES UPON WHICH PARTICULAR PROVISIONS OF THE CODE BECOME EFFECTIVE

The Rules in this *Code* are retroactive, except in the following specified cases. The date on the left is that upon which each becomes effective.

1 May 1753	Art. 13.1
1 January 1900	Art. 21.3
1 January 1959	Art. 17.9 Art. 17.14 p.p. Art. 17.16 Art. 22.1 Art. 23.1
1 January 1996	Art. 17.10 Art. 17.13 Art. 17.14 p.p. Art. 17.17 Art. 17.18 Art. 17.19 Art. 17.20

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS

PREAMBLE

1. The disciplines of agriculture, forestry and horticulture require a precise, stable and simple system of nomenclature for use by practitioners of those disciplines in all countries, dealing on the one hand with the terms that denote taxonomic groups or units, and on the other hand with the names and epithets that distinguish individual taxonomic groups of cultivated plants, and which are the unique component of their scientific names.

The purpose of giving a name to a taxonomic group of cultivated plants is not to indicate its characters or history, but to supply a means of referring to it and to indicate its taxonomic status.

This *Code* aims at the provision of a stable method of naming taxonomic groups of cultivated plants, avoiding and rejecting the use of names and epithets which may cause error or ambiguity or throw the above disciplines into confusion.

Next in importance is the maintenance of prevailing custom and the avoidance of the useless creation of names and epithets. Other considerations, such as absolute grammatical correctness, regularity or euphony of epithets, regard for persons etc., notwithstanding their undeniable importance, are relatively ancillary.

2. The Principles form the basis of the system of nomenclature of cultivated plants.

3. The detailed provisions are divided into Rules, set out in the Articles, and Recommendations. Examples are added to the Rules and Recommendations to illustrate them.

4. The object of the Rules is to put the nomenclature of the past into order and to provide for that of the future; names and epithets contrary to a Rule cannot be maintained.

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5. The Recommendations deal with subsidiary points, their object being to bring about greater uniformity and clearness, especially in future nomenclature; epithets contrary to a Recommendation may not, on that account, be rejected but, whenever possible, Recommendations should be followed.

6. The provisions regulating modification of this *Code* form its last Division.

7. The Rules and Recommendations apply to all organisms treated as cultivated plants whose origin or selection is primarily due to the intentional actions of mankind.

8. The *International code of botanical nomenclature*[1] provides for the botanical names in Latin form of taxonomic groups of plants; provisions for the designation of hybrids appear in Appendix I of that *Code*.

9. The only proper reasons for changing a name are either a more profound knowledge of the facts resulting from adequate taxonomic study or the necessity of giving up a nomenclature that is contrary to the Rules.

10. In the absence of a relevant Rule or where the consequences of Rules are doubtful, established custom is followed.

11. Translations of this *Code* are encouraged; in the event of discrepancy between any of these, the original English version is considered correct.

12. This edition of the *Code* supersedes all previous editions.

[1] Current Edition: Greuter, W., Barrie, F., Burdet, H. M., Chaloner, W. G., Demoulin, V., Hawksworth, D. L., Jørgensen, P. M., Nicolson, D. H., Silva, P. C., Trehane, P. & McNeill, J. (eds.). 1994. *International code of botanical nomenclature (Tokyo Code)*. Adopted by the Fifteenth International Botanical Congress, Yokohama, August-September 1993. (*Regnum vegetabile 131*). Koeltz, Königstein, Germany.

DIVISION I: PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE 1

A precise, stable and internationally recognized system for the naming of cultivated plants is essential for international understanding and communication. The aim of this *Code*, the *International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants* (*ICNCP*), also known as the Cultivated Plant Code, is to promote uniformity, accuracy and stability in the naming of agricultural, forestry and horticultural plants.

PRINCIPLE 2

The *International code of botanical nomenclature* (*ICBN* or Botanical Code) governs the botanical names in Latin form for both cultivated and wild plants, except for graft-chimaeras which are entirely governed by this *Code*. Distinguishable groups of cultivated plants, whose origin or selection is primarily due to the intentional actions of mankind, are to be given epithets formed according to the Rules and provisions of this *Code*.

The cultivated plants covered by this *Code* may arise by deliberate hybridization or by accidental hybridization in cultivation, by selection from existing cultivated stock, or may be a selection from variants within a wild population and maintained as a recognizable entity solely by continued propagation.

PRINCIPLE 3

The selection, preservation and publication of designations of Standards is important in stabilizing the application of cultivar epithets. Particular cultivar epithets are attached to Standards to make clear the precise application of the name and to help avoid duplication of such epithets. Although not a requirement for the establishment of a cultivar epithet, the designation of such Standards is strongly to be encouraged.

PRINCIPLE 4

The nomenclature of cultivars is based upon precedence of publication except in specified cases.

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PRINCIPLE 5

Each taxonomic group of cultivated plants with a particular circumscription can only bear only one accepted epithet, the earliest that is in accordance with the Rules, except in specified cases.

PRINCIPLE 6

Cultivar and cultivar-group epithets must be universally available in all countries for use by any person to denote a particular cultivar or cultivar-group.

In some countries, plants are marketed using trade-marks. Such marks are assigned to a person or some corporate body and are not therefore universally available for any person to use; consequently, they cannot be considered cultivar epithets. The formation and use of trade-marks are not governed by this *Code*.

PRINCIPLE 7

This *Code* regulates the terminology to be used for taxonomic groups of cultivated plants and the epithets to be applied to individual taxonomic groups.

Under some national and international legislation, epithets may be denominated for cultivars using terminology peculiar to such legislation. This *Code* does not regulate the use of such terminology or the formation of such epithets but recognizes that, under such legislation, these statutory denominations take precedence over epithets formed under the provisions of this *Code*.

PRINCIPLE 8

The practice of applying trade designations as replacements for cultivar epithets is not supported by this *Code*. Such trade designations are not to be recognized as cultivar epithets.

PRINCIPLE 9

The formation and use of common, colloquial or vernacular names of plants are not regulated by this *Code*.

PRINCIPLE 10

Registration, preferably on an international basis, of cultivar and cultivar-group epithets and the publication of registers are of the greatest importance for promoting uniformity, accuracy and stability in the naming of cultivated plants.

PRINCIPLE 11

This *Code* has no force beyond that deriving from the free assent of those concerned with cultivated plants. It is strongly urged that the Rules and Recommendations of this *Code* be endorsed and applied by all those responsible for the formation and use of names of cultivated plants including those responsible for statutory denominations.

PRINCIPLE 12

The provisions of this *Code* are retroactive unless expressly limited.

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DIVISION II: RULES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter I: General provisions

Article 1: Relationship with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (*ICBN*)

1.1. Cultivated plants are named in accordance with the *ICBN* at least to the level of genus, or else to the level of species or below, if, and only in so far as, they are identifiable with botanical taxa in these ranks. In addition, cultivated plants may be assigned to one or more cultivated plant taxa.

1.2. Taxonomic groups of plants, including those for cultivated plants, will, in this *Code*, be referred to as *taxa* (singular: *taxon*).

Note 1. Taxonomic categories of cultivated plants, as distinguished from taxonomic categories of wild plants, have been termed *culta* (singular: *culton*). (See *Taxon* 44: 161–175. 1995)

Chapter II: Definitions

Article 2: The cultivar

2.1. The cultivar is the basic taxon of cultivated plants.

2.2. A cultivar is a taxon that has been selected for a particular attribute or combination of attributes, and that is clearly distinct, uniform and stable in its characteristics and that, when propagated by appropriate means, retains those characteristics.

Note 1. The botanical categories *varietas* (English: variety) and *forma* (English: form) are not the equivalent of cultivar and must not be so treated. (See Art. 17.16)

Note 2. The words "variety" in English, "variété" in French, "variedad" in Spanish, "variedade" in Portuguese, "varietà" in Italian, "ras" in Dutch, "Sorte" in German, "sort" in Scandinavian languages and Russian, "pinzhong" ("p'inchung") in Chinese, "hinshu" in Japanese, and corresponding terms in other languages, are sometimes used as common or vernacular equivalents to the word cultivar.

Note 3. The words "form" (in the sense of cultivated or garden form) in English, "Form" in German, "forme" in French, "forma" in Spanish, etc. are sometimes used as common or vernacular equivalents to the word cultivar.

2.3. The words "variety" and "form" (or their equivalent in other languages) must not be used as synonyms for the word cultivar when fulfilling the Articles of this *Code*, nor in translations of this *Code*.

2.4. Notwithstanding Art. 2.3, in certain national and international legislation or other legal conventions, the word "variety" is a statutory or otherwise legal term used to denominate a proven variant and is exactly equivalent to the word "cultivar" as defined in this *Code*.

2.5. The use of the term "strain" or its equivalent in other languages, is not recognized under this *Code*, the term having been widely used in different senses so that its application is now confused.

2.6. Cultivars differ in their mode of origin and reproduction and may be one of those defined according to Art. 2.7–2.17.

2.7. Clones (which are asexually propagated from any part of a plant) may be given cultivar names.

Ex. 1. *Asparagus officinalis* 'Calet', *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Newport', *Gerbera* 'Delphi', *Salix alba* 'Lievelde', *Salix matsudana* 'Tortuosa', *Solanum tuberosum* 'Wilja', *Syringa vulgaris* 'Andenken an Ludwig Späth' and *Tulipa* 'Apeldoorn' are clonal cultivars.

2.8. Topophysic clones (which must be asexually derived from particular parts of a plant) may be given cultivar names.

Ex. 2. *Abies amabilis* 'Spreading Star' and *Abies koreana* 'Prostrate Beauty' were derived from lateral growth of the parent plants.

2.9. Cyclophysic clones (which are derived from a particular phase of a plant's growth cycle) may be given cultivar names.

Ex. 3. *Ficus binnendijkii* cultivars 'Amstel King', 'Amstel Queen' and 'Alii' all represent juvenile forms of the species with lanceolate leaves, whereas the adult form has elliptic leaves; *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Ellwoodii' was derived from juvenile cutting material; *Hedera helix* 'Arborescens' was derived from adult cutting material.

2.10. Clones derived from aberrant growth may be given cultivar names.

Ex. 4. *Picea abies* 'Pygmaea' is a dwarf plant derived from propagation of a witches' broom.

2.11. Graft-chimaeras (which are composed of tissues from two or more different plants in intimate association and which originate by grafting) may be given cultivar names. (See also Art. 5.1)

Ex. 5. +*Crataegomespilus* 'Dardarii' combines the tissues of *Crataegus monogyna* and *Mespilus germanica*; *Syringa* 'Correlata' combines the tissues of *S.* ×*chinensis* and *S. vulgaris*.

2.12. Assemblages of individuals grown from seed derived from uncontrolled pollination may be given cultivar names when they meet the criteria laid down in Art. 2.2 and when they can be consistently distinguished by one or more characters, even though such individuals may not necessarily be genetically uniform.

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Ex. 6. *Ballota nigra* 'Archer's Variety', *Delphinium* 'Astolat', *Geum* 'Lady Stratheden', *Lavatera* 'Ice Cool', *Milium effusum* 'Aureum', *Verbena hastata* 'Rosea', *Viola* 'Penny Black' are all cultivars which are propagated from seed.

Ex. 7. The seed-raised *Betula pendula* 'Vissingsø', *Hippophae rhamnoides* 'Aggertangen', *Larix kaempferi* 'Palsgård Velling', *Prunus padus* 'Sandgaard' and *Rosa carolina* 'Inda' were selected and refined from plants from known geographical sources.

Ex. 8. When seed is sown of the yellow-fruited cultivar *Viburnum opulus* 'Xanthocarpum', a proportion of the resulting seedlings are indistinguishable morphologically with yellow fruits, to which the cultivar epithet 'Xanthocarpum' also applies.

2.13. A line (resulting from repeated self-fertilization or inbreeding) may be given a cultivar name.

Ex. 9. *Beta vulgaris* 'SP6 926-0', *Helianthus annuus* 'HA 306', *Lactuca sativa* 'Kagraner Sommer', *Phaseolus vulgaris* 'Contender', *Triticum aestivum* 'Marquis' and *Zea mays* 'Wisconsin 153' are all lines.

2.14. A multiline (made up of several closely related lines) may be given a cultivar name.

Ex. 10. *Agropyron intermedium* 'Clarke', *Asparagus officinalis* 'Lucullus', *Glycine max* 'Jupiter-R', *Lotus corniculatus* 'Cree', *Macroptilium atropurpureum* 'Aztec' and *Trifolium repens* 'Star' are all multilines.

2.15. F_1 hybrids (the result of a repeatable single cross between two pure-bred lines) may be given a cultivar name.

Ex. 11. *Brassica oleracea* 'King Arthur', *Capsicum annuum* 'Delight', *Sorghum bicolor* 'Texas 610' are all F_1 hybrids.

2.16. An assemblage of plants grown from seed which is repeatedly collected from a particular provenance and that is clearly distinguishable by one or more characters (a topovariant) may be treated as a cultivar and named accordingly.

Ex. 12. If *Picea abies* seedlings from the Dutch provenance Gortel-1 are considered to be of recognizable high quality, they could be given the cultivar name 'Gortel-1'.

Ex. 13. Trials of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* have demonstrated that populations from a number of different locations (provenances) produce fast-growing plants adapted to particular environmental conditions; provided such assemblages of plants meet the requirements of Art 2.2, they could be treated as cultivars and named after their original locations to provide names such as *E. camaldulensis* 'Petford', *E. camaldulensis* 'Silverton' or *E. camaldulensis* 'Lake Albacutya'.

2.17. An assemblage of genetically modified plants which shows new characteristics following the implantation of alien genetic material, may be treated as new cultivars and named accordingly.

Note 4. In practice, such plants, when man-made, are often marketed from a number of lines which have been genetically modified. These lines often remain in a constant state of development making their individual naming as cultivars a futile exercise. Generally, these lines have been marketed under trade-marks.

2.18. In considering whether two or more groups of cultivated plants belong to the same or different cultivars, the origin of each such group is irrelevant. All indistinguishable variants, irrespective of their origin, are treated as one cultivar (for seed-raised cultivars, see also Art. 3).

Ex. 14. The tobaccos described as MacNair 30 and NC2326 constitute only one cultivar since, although they derive their resistance to *Phytophthora parasitica* var. *nicotianae* from different wild species, it is not possible to distinguish one from the other.

Ex. 15. Some cultivars derived from branch sports of *Pittosporum* 'Garnettii' are indistinguishable and therefore belong to a single cultivar even though these sports have occurred at different times in different countries. *Pittosporum* 'Margaret Turnbull' which originated in New Zealand appears to be identical with *P.* 'John Flanagan' from Ireland; the International Registration Authority for *Pittosporum* designated *P.* 'Margaret Turnbull' as the accepted name and *P.* 'John Flanagan' as a taxonomic synonym.

Ex. 16. *Dianthus* 'William Sim' produces distinguishable mutants which, by further mutation, give rise to a range of variants which are indistinguishable from *D.* 'William Sim'.

2.19. If a change in the method of reproduction of a cultivar leads to changes in the set of characters by which it is distinguished, the plants so produced are not regarded as belonging to the same cultivar.

Ex. 17. The double-flowered cultivar *Campanula trachelium* 'Bernice' is vegetatively propagated. If grown from seed, it may produce a wide range of plants varying in height, degree of doubling and colour; such plants are not to be considered the same as, nor named as, *Campanula trachelium* 'Bernice'.

Ex. 18. *Cereus hildmannianus* 'Monstrosus' is a teratological cactus which is generally increased from cuttings. However on sowing seed, a proportion of seedlings show the same cristate condition. Whichever way propagation is carried out, the same name is to be applied to the cristate individuals that form the cultivar; the others are treated as indistinguishable parts of the species.

2.20. If a rootstock is a separate cultivar, it is to be named accordingly. Plants which are grafted on to rootstocks are named according to the name of the scion.

Ex. 19. The apple, *Malus domestica* 'James Grieve' grafted onto the rootstock known as *Malus domestica* 'M9', retains the epithet 'James Grieve' despite the dwarfing effect induced by that particular rootstock.

2.21. Plants whose characteristics are maintained solely by regular practices of cultivation (covariants) are not to be considered cultivars and may not receive separate cultivar epithets but must retain the name of the taxon from which they are derived.

Ex. 20. Apples trained as espaliers retain the same names as those which are tree-grown; topiary specimens of *Buxus sempervirens* may not receive cultivar names; bonsai plants retain the names of their taxon.

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Article 3: Selections and maintenances

3.1. A stock of a seed-raised cultivar may exhibit slight variation in its characteristics; these variants, although not sufficiently distinct, uniform or stable to warrant cultivar recognition (Art. 2.2), may be of practical importance. In such cases, individual stocks may be designated as selections or maintenances or by equivalent terms under locally prevailing statutory provisions.

3.2. All plants of a selection or maintenance must retain the characteristics used to distinguish the cultivar from which they are derived.

Note 1. A selection or maintenance may come to be recognized as a new cultivar and named accordingly if its characteristics are shown to meet the requirements of Art. 2.2.

Article 4: The cultivar-group

4.1. Assemblages of two or more similar, named cultivars within a genus, species, nothogenus (hybrid genus), nothospecies (hybrid species) or other denomination class may be designated as cultivar-groups.

Ex. 1. In *Primula*, the cultivars 'MacWatt's Blue', 'Old Irish Scented' and 'Osborne Green' are best cultivated under similar outdoor conditions and have been assembled under *Primula* Border Auricula Group. (See B. Hyatt, *Auriculas* 86. 1989)

Ex. 2. In *Iris*, Dutch Group has been designated to include the complex of early flowering cultivars arising mainly from *I. tingitana*, *I. xiphium* var. *lusitanica* and *I. xiphium* var. *praecox*. (See *International checklist for hyacinths and miscellaneous bulbs* 301. 1991)

Ex. 3. In apples, the cultivars 'Firmgold', 'Granny Smith', 'Peck's Pleasant' and 'Sturmer Pippin' have similar attributes and they have been designated as part of *Malus domestica* Granny Smith Group. (See UK Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, *Index of the apple collection at the national fruit trials* 1985)

Ex. 4. The cultivars of *Festuca rubra* have been allocated to three cultivar-groups, Hexaploid Non-creeping Group, Hexaploid Creeping Group and Octoploid Creeping Group, each with a distinct set of attributes. (See R. Duyvendak *et al.*, Rasen Turf Gazon 3: 53–62. 1981)

Note 1. A cultivar-group may also be designated to cover an assemblage of cultivated plants which fall into botanical taxa that are no longer recognized as such or are of doubtful status and which, whilst exhibiting variation, show one or more characters that makes the assemblage of value.

Ex. 5. *Rhododendron boothii* Mishmiense Group was based on *R. mishmiense*, a species no longer recognized as such but which nonetheless represents a recognizable component of the variation within *R. boothii* that continues to have horticultural utility. Any plant referable to the component of *R. boothii*, reflecting the traditional circumscription of *R. mishmiense*, may be allocated to this Mishmiense Group. (See The Royal Horticultural Society, *An alphabetical checklist of rhododendron species* 1981)

Note 2. Prior to the introduction of cultivar-groups in this *Code*, authors may have used other designations such as "convar", "sort", "type" or "hybrids" as terminology equivalent to cultivar-group; such terms are to be replaced by "cultivar-group".

Ex. 6. *Brachyglottis* Dunedin Hybrids was described (under *Senecio*) by D. L. Clarke (Bean, *Trees and shrubs hardy in the British Isles*, ed. 8, 4: 350. 1980) to cover a miscellany of hybrids derived from a number of species of doubtful taxonomic status. When used as a cultivar-group, the word "Hybrids" is to be replaced by "Group" so the name would be written as *Brachyglottis* Dunedin Group.

Note 3. An assemblage which is derived from a cross in which both parents are known, and which has one or more shared characters that makes recognition of value, may also be designated as a cultivar-group.

Ex. 7. *Lilium* Celica Group has been designated to cover all the progeny of the cross between *L.* 'Pumpkin Sweet' and *L.* 'Unique' which share the characteristics given in its description in the *International lily register*, Suppl. 11: 8. 1993.

Ex. 8. *Rhododendron* Jacqueline Group has been designated for all the progeny of the cross between *R.* 'Albatross' and *R. facetum*. (See the *International rhododendron register* 124. 1958)

Note 4. In orchids, a particular grouping on the basis of known parentage, of which the unit is the grex (plural: greges, although often written as grexes), is in long-standing use. This use is described in *The handbook on orchid nomenclature and registration*[1].

4.2. When used in conjunction with a cultivar epithet, a cultivar-group designation is not part of that cultivar name but is added for information; it is placed within round brackets (parentheses) or square brackets next to the cultivar epithet.

Ex. 9. *Dracaena fragrans* (Deremensis Group) 'Christianne', *Dracaena fragrans* 'Christianne' (Deremensis Group), *Dracaena fragrans* [Deremensis Group] 'Christianne' or *Dracaena fragrans* 'Christianne' [Deremensis Group].

4.3. When used as an epithet (and so not in conjunction with a cultivar epithet) the cultivar-group is not to be placed within parentheses.

Ex. 10. *Begonia* Elatior Group, *Brassica oleracea* Cauliflower Group, *Fagus sylvatica* Atropunicea Group and *Tulipa* Darwin Group, not *Begonia* (Elatior Group), *Brassica oleracea* (Cauliflower Group), *Fagus sylvatica* (Atropunicea Group) nor *Tulipa* (Darwin Group).

4.4. A cultivar might be assigned to more than one cultivar-group should such designations have a practical purpose.

Ex. 11. *Solanum tuberosum* 'Desiree' may be designated part of a Maincrop Group and a Red-skinned Group since both such designations may be practical to buyers of potatoes. It may thus be written *Solanum tuberosum* 'Desiree' (Maincrop Group) in one systematic classification or as *Solanum tuberosum* 'Desiree' (Red-skinned Group) in another, depending on the purpose of the classification used.

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[1] Current (4th.) Edition: Greatwood, J., Hunt, P. F., Cribb, P. J., & Stewart, J. (eds), 1993. *The handbook on orchid nomenclature and registration*. The International Orchid Commission. London, U.K.

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4.5. When a cultivar-group is divided, or when two or more cultivar-groups are united, or when the circumscription of a cultivar-group is otherwise re-defined, a new epithet must be given for the resulting cultivar-group(s).

Ex. 12. Recent breeding programmes in *Begonia* have led to the recognition of separate cultivar-groups within the existing Elatior Group. In due course these may be given new cultivar-group epithets instead of being referred to the Elatior Group as currently circumscribed.

Ex. 13. In the 1950s, a number of *Magnolia* hybrids were developed by D. T. Gresham and these have been referred to as Gresham Hybrids or as the Gresham Group. The inclusion of these hybrids in a such a cultivar-group is unsatisfactory, the cultivar-group being merely a statement of origin with individual members not showing attributes in common. Two distinct cultivar-groups of Gresham's hybrids have, however, been recognized as Svelte Brunette Group and Buxom Nordic Blonde Group, each of which has a distinct set of characters. (See J. M. Gardiner, *Magnolias* 118–120. 1989)

Ex. 14. *Tulipa* Dutch Breeders Group and *T.* English Breeders Group were united into a newly circumscribed *T.* Breeders Group. (See J. F. Ch. Dix, *A classified list of Tulip names* 4. 1958)

4.6. The designation of grex is not to be applied except in the case of orchids (see Art. 4. Note 4).

Article 5: The graft-chimaera

5.1. Graft-chimaeras are composed of tissues from two or more different plants which originate by grafting and are not hybrids. They are recognized as taxonomic groups under this *Code*. (See Art. 2.11 and 20)

Article 6: Denomination classes

6.1. A denomination class is the taxon within which the use of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet may not be duplicated except when the re-use of a cultivar epithet is sanctioned in accordance with Art. 26.2, or occurs as described in Art. 10.2 (but see Art. 17.5).

6.2. A denomination class, under the provisions of this *Code*, is a single genus or nothogenus (their naming being governed by the provisions of the *ICBN*) unless a special denomination class has been determined by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants on application from an International Registration Authority or other statutory plant registering authority; the applicant is charged with publicising the resulting determination. (See Appendix IV for the list of current denomination classes that are not a single genus or nothogenus)

Note 1. Statutory plant registering authorities sometimes denominate a class for the purposes of national or international legislation. Such denomination classes are usually used by such statutory authorities for the same purposes as denomination classes in this *Code*.

6.3. When a denomination class is divided, or when two or more such denomination classes are united, or the limits of such a denomination class are changed in any way, the new denomination class is to be announced and published by the appropriate statutory plant registering authority or International Registration Authority.

Note 2. When a denomination class is a taxon whose nomenclature is governed under the *ICBN* and is divided, or when two or more such denomination classes are united, the rules of botanical nomenclature apply, unless a new denomination class is established by the appropriate International Registration Authority under the provisions of Art. 6.2.

Ex. 1. It has been proposed that the genera *Gaultheria* and *Pernettya* be united. If this proposal is followed, the denomination class is *Gaultheria* (Art. 11.3 of the *ICBN*) unless a different denomination class is determined under the provisions of Art. 6.2 of this *Code*.

Ex. 2. The genus *Ledum* is considered by some to be part of *Rhododendron*, but this view has been rejected by others. If the International Registration Authority for *Rhododendron* accepts the merging of these genera, it may apply to the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants for a ruling on the limitations of the denomination class(es).

Article 7: International Registration Authorities

7.1. An International Registration Authority is an organization charged with the registration of cultivar and cultivar-group epithets as provided for by this *Code* and with ensuring their establishment when this is necessary. (See Appendix II for a list of International Registration Authorities)

Note 1. A statutory plant registering authority is an organization established by national legal enactment or by international treaty, which, as part of its remit, publishes denominations for plants. (See Appendix III for a list of such statutory authorities)

7.2. Registration for the purposes of this *Code* is the acceptance of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet by an International Registration Authority and the inclusion of that epithet in a register with details of the date and place of its establishment when that information is available.

7.3. Acceptance of an epithet by an International Registration Authority does not imply judgement on the distinctness of a cultivar or on its agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural merit. Likewise, acceptance of a cultivar-group epithet does not imply judgement on the usefulness of a cultivar-group.

7.4. An International Registration Authority may also record trade designations and trade-marks if they have been known to have been used as marketing devices for cultivars or cultivar-groups. Such designations and trade-marks, if recorded, must not be given cultivar status and any trade-mark must not appear in a publication by an International Registration Authority except with the expressed permission of the trade-mark owner or his assignee.

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Note 2. The application for, and registration of, trade-marks which may be applied by their owners to cultivars and cultivar-groups is a legal process and not the concern of this *Code*.

Recommendation 7A

7A.1. International Registration Authorities should, where possible, record the mode of origin and reproduction of a cultivar (Art. 2.6) and any other details mentioned in the protologue.

Recommendation 7B

7B.1. Statutory plant registering authorities should only accept an epithet for registration after checking that the epithet is not already in the public domain by consulting any available lists and especially the checklists and registers of the relevant International Registration Authorities.

Article 8: Publication

8.1. Publication is effected in accordance with Art. 21.

Article 9: Establishment

9.1. Establishment of names and epithets is publication in accordance with Art. 22.

9.2. An established epithet is one which is published in accordance with Art. 22 of this *Code*.

Note 1. In previous editions of this *Code*, the term "validly published" was usually used in the same sense as "established" as defined above.

Note 2. In this *Code*, unless otherwise indicated, the word "epithet" means an epithet that has been established, whether it is accepted or not.

Note 3. An epithet that is established under the Rules of this *Code* might not be in conformity with the legislation in a particular political area.

Article 10: Accepted epithets

10.1. The accepted cultivar epithet is the earliest one which must be adopted for it under the Rules. More than one epithet may used as the accepted epithet under certain limited circumstances (Art. 25.1, 28.3)

Note 1. An epithet that is not established cannot become an accepted epithet later unless it is sanctioned by an International Registration Authority as provided in Art. 14.3.

10.2. If the same cultivar epithet has been applied to more than one cultivar within a denomination class by different statutory plant registration authorities, its application must be made precise by appending the name of the statutory authority as author of the epithet (Art. 24.5).

Article 11: Trade designations

11.1. A trade designation is one which is used in place of the accepted cultivar epithet when the accepted epithet is considered unsuitable for marketing purposes. The accepted cultivar epithet is to be cited together with, or in juxtaposition to, the trade designation.

Ex. 1. A number of cultivars of *Alstroemeria* are sold under trade designations rather than under their cultivar names. Under the provisions of this *Code*, both the cultivar epithet and the trade designation are to be given side-by-side and, if using the typographical example used in this *Code* (Rec. 31A.1), these would be written as *Alstroemeria* 'Stakrist' KRISTINA, *A.* 'Staromar' SACHA, *A.* 'Statiren' IRENA etc.

Ex. 2. In 1988, UK Plant Breeders' Rights Grant No. 3743 was issued for a rose with the cultivar epithet 'Korlanum'. The cultivar is marketed under the trade designations SURREY, SOMMERWIND and VENTE D'ÉTÉ in different countries.

Ex. 3. The name *Syringa vulgaris* 'Andenken an Ludwig Späth' was established in 1883 and is the accepted name for the cultivar. Due to prolonged use of the alternative designation "Ludwig Spaeth" by North American nurserymen, the International Registration Authority for *Syringa* has recorded the shortened epithet LUDWIG SPAETH as being a trade designation for the cultivar.

Note 1. For the purposes of this *Code*, trade-marks are not to be taken as being trade designations as defined in this Article. (See Principle 6)

Recommendation 11A

11A.1. Trade designations should be reported to the appropriate International Registration Authority. (See Art. 7.4)

Article 12: Standards

12.1. The Standard for a cultivar is the designated herbarium specimen or equivalent element to which a cultivar epithet is attached, whether it is an accepted epithet or a nomenclatural or taxonomic synonym, and which should show the characters upon which its circumscription is based.

Recommendation 12A

12A.1. Where practical, standards should be maintained in a Standard portfolio into which any specimens, illustrations or other information, such as a copy of the protologue of an epithet, may be assembled for reference purposes.

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Chapter III: Limitation of the principle of precedence

Article 13: Starting points in nomenclature

13.1. Establishment of cultivar and cultivar-group epithets in any denomination class is treated as starting with a list or publication designated for that denomination class by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants on the recommendation of the relevant International Registration Authority, or, in absence of such an authority, in consultation with appropriate organizations. In the absence of such an approved list or publication, establishment starts with Linnaeus's *Species plantarum*, both volumes of which in this *Code*, as in the *ICBN*, are treated as having been published simultaneously on 1 May 1753.

Article 14: Conservation and retention of cultivar epithets

14.1. Conservation of one cultivar epithet over another or others, whether or not the epithet to be conserved has been established as provided for under the Rules of this *Code*, is effected by the action and published decision of the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants (in this Article referred to as "the Commission"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, conservation may not be applied to trade designations as they are defined in Art. 11.1 and Art. 28.1 Note 1.

Ex. 1. The name-bearing type of *Viburnum macrocephalum* represents a snowball-flowered cultivar of horticultural significance which has been nomenclaturally isolated from the rest of the species by using the name *V. macrocephalum* 'Sterile' based on *V. macrocephalum* var. *sterile* of Dippel (Handb. Laubh. 1: 178. 1889). Dippel's name, however, is a homotypic synonym of *V. macrocephalum* var. *macrocephalum* and as such, is not acceptable (illegitimate) under the Rules of the *ICBN* and therefore of this *Code* (Art. 17.3). Notwithstanding the above, the epithet is in general use and the Commission has conserved the epithet 'Sterile' for use for this cultivar. (See Appendix V)

14.2. When a cultivar epithet which has not been established in accordance with Art. 22.1 is in general use instead of what would be the accepted epithet for the same cultivar, the epithet in use may be proposed for conservation over the epithet that would be accepted if use and maintenance of that epithet might lead to confusion, or would result in an undesirable change in nomenclature.

Ex. 2. The names *Dieffenbachia* 'Exotica Perfecta Compacta' and *D.* 'Compacta' refer to the same cultivar, the latter being more recent. Since the first name is often inaccurately written, it has led to confusion with the cultivars *D.* 'Exotica' and *D.* 'Exotica Perfecta'. Furthermore, the name is often written as *D.* 'Exotica Compacta'. The later epithet 'Compacta' has been proposed as being the accepted epithet in order to avoid such ambiguity. (See Hetterscheid and van Vliet, Vakbl. Bloem. 42(50): 32–37. 1987)

14.3. When there are two or more epithets in use for the same cultivar, the epithet that best preserves existing usage is to be chosen and sanctioned by the appropriate International Registration Authority without regard to any rank in which those epithets might have been established or to the principle of precedence. Such an epithet becomes conserved as the accepted epithet by application to, and action of, the Commission.

Ex. 3. *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Green Pillar' is a later name (1960) for *C. lawsoniana* 'Jackman's Variety' (1947) and has entered general use to the extent that use of the later epithet is sanctioned by the International Registration Authority for conifers (subject to ratification of conservation); that decision was published in the *International conifer register* 3: 89. 1992 (see Art. 14.4).

14.4. When two or more cultivars in the same denomination class have received the same or a similarly confusing epithet (Art. 17.13), the cultivar to bear the accepted epithet is the one selected by an International Registration Authority. The epithet becomes so fixed by direct reference to a designated Standard (see Art. 12.1).

Ex. 4. When the genera *Azalea* and *Rhododendron* were merged, a number of cultivar epithets in *Azalea* were found to compete with the same ones in *Rhododendron*. In the event that the competing epithets represent different cultivars which are still extant, the International Registration Authority for rhododendrons has to decide which to retain, and which to reject. The authority may use the provisions of Art. 17.4 to provide a new epithet as a replacement for the one rejected, or the provisions of Art. 14.3 to sanction retention of a later epithet.

14.5. An epithet that has been sanctioned by an International Registration Authority (Art. 14.3) or which has been otherwise proposed for conservation (Art. 14.2) may be used as the accepted epithet pending final ratification by the Commission. An epithet that is sanctioned (Art. 14.3) is to take precedence over any other that is proposed.

Recommendation 14A

14A.1. Authors should avoid resurrecting long-forgotten or obsolete epithets for taxa which have precedence over established epithets currently in use for the same taxa.

Ex. 1. *Malus domestica* 'Mullins' Yellow Seedling' was introduced in 1916 and renamed 'Golden Delicious' in that year. The epithet 'Golden Delicious' is so well known that it should not be changed in favour of the original epithet.

Article 15: Precedence in cultivar-group epithets

15.1. The epithets of cultivar-groups are not subject to the principle of precedence (but see Art. 15.2 and 19.2). A cultivar-group may be named and maintained for any practical purpose and for as long as that purpose remains.

15.2. Except as provided for in Art. 28.2, the designation of a new cultivar-group epithet to replace another is not acceptable if the earlier epithet has already been applied and is in use for that cultivar-group.

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Chapter IV: Nomenclature of taxa of cultivated plants

Article 16: Names of wild plants brought into cultivation

16.1. Plants brought from the wild into cultivation retain the names that are applied to the same taxa growing in nature.

Ex. 1. The common or European beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, carries the same scientific name in cultivation as in the wild.

16.2. When two or more groups of plants are considered to contain the same individuals and no others, they are said to be coextensive. If a cultivar or cultivar-group is considered to be coextensive with a taxon named under the provisions of the *ICBN*, it is to bear the same epithet.

Ex. 2. Under the provisions of the *ICBN*, *Erica tetralix* forma *alba* applies to any group of plants considered to be of the rank of forma which includes the designated type of the epithet *alba*, a white flowered variant of *Erica tetralix*. Adoption of the cultivar name *Erica tetralix* 'Alba' or the cultivar-group name *Erica tetralix* Alba Group when based upon forma *alba* implies coextension with the botanical taxon.

16.3. Plants of a species or other infraspecific taxon brought into cultivation may not demonstrate the range of variation associated with that taxon in the wild and therefore cannot be said to be coextensive; if an assemblage of those individual plants has one or more attributes that make it worthwhile distinguishing, it may be given a cultivar name.

Ex. 3. The distinctive plant grown in the Sir Harold Hillier Gardens and Arboretum as *Quercus frainetto* was the source (the ortet) for a large number of ramets distributed by the nursery associated with that arboretum and the resulting cultivar was named *Q. frainetto* 'Hungarian Crown' by A. J. Coombes in *The Hillier manual of trees and shrubs*, ed. 6, 348. 1991.

16.4. Hybrids between taxa recognized under the *ICBN*, including, if it is so wished, those arising in cultivation, may receive names as provided in Appendix I of that *Code*. Alternatively, under the provisions of this *Code*, cultivated plants arising through hybridization may be assigned to cultivars or cultivar-groups.

Ex. 4. The nothospecies *Solanum* ×*procurrens* was published by A. C. Leslie (Watsonia 12: 29–32. 1978) for a hybrid between the European *S. nigrum* and the South American *S. physalifolium* which occurred on cultivated ground in the United Kingdom but which was not a result of human selection.

Ex. 5. The plant selected from the cross between *Epimedium alpinum* and *E. pinnatum* subsp. *colchicum* was described and named by W. T. Stearn (Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 51: 521. 1938) as *E.* ×*warleyense*. This clone is technically a nothosubspecies under the provisions of the *ICBN* but under this *Code* the same name may be given cultivar status and written as *Epimedium* 'Warleyense'. If more than one cultivar from the same cross is subsequently selected, they might be collectively designated as *Epimedium* Warleyense Group, assuming that such a designation is considered useful.

Ex. 6. *Hypericum* ×*moserianum* was described and named by É. F. André for a hybrid between the eastern European *H. calycinum* and *H. patulum* from south-west China that arose in Moser's Nursery in Versailles, France. Under this *Code*, this hybrid may be written as *Hypericum* 'Moserianum' and any other cultivars with the same essential characteristics may, if it is so desired, be assigned to *H.* Moserianum Group or any other cultivar-group to which *H.* 'Moserianum' may be referred.

Ex. 7. *Hypericum* ×*inodorum* is the name for hybrids between *H. androsaemum* and *H. hircinum* which occur where the two species meet both in the wild and in cultivation. The taxon is not considered cultigenic and the nothospecific epithet is to be maintained; cultivars may be assigned to this nothospecies if desired.

Recommendation 16A

16A.1. Taxonomic groups of cultivated plants that meet the criteria of being recognized as cultivars or cultivar-groups should, except for nothogenera (which are named under the provisions of the *ICBN*), be named in accordance with the provisions of this *Code*, and not under the provisions of the *ICBN*.

Ex. 1. A hybrid between *Carmichaelia astonii* and *Notospartium glabrescens* arose under cultivation which was named ×*Carmispartium hutchinsii* and so validly published (established) under the provisions of the *ICBN* by M. J. Griffiths (The Plantsman 13(4): 243–248. 1992). Under the provisions of this Recommendation, a cultivar epithet in a modern language would have been provided (Art. 17.9) instead of a specific epithet; nevertheless the epithet *hutchinsii* stands, and, if the taxon is treated as a cultivar, this would be written ×*Carmispartium* 'Hutchinsii' under the provisions of Art. 17.3 of this *Code*.

Article 17: Names and epithets of cultivars

17.1. The full name of a cultivar is the accepted botanical name in Latin form of the taxon to which it is assigned, followed by the cultivar epithet.

Ex. 1. *Achillea* 'Martina', *Camellia* 'Shōjō-no-mai', *Cedrus libani* subsp. *atlantica* 'Mount Saint Catherine', *Galanthus* 'John Gray', *Magnolia* 'William Watson', *Pisum sativum* 'Consort', ×*Triticale* 'Siskiyou', *Zauschneria californica* 'Dublin'.

17.2. A cultivar epithet is not to be re-used within the denomination class except as provided for under Art. 26.2.

17.3. A Latin epithet at the rank of species or below which is validly published (established) and otherwise legitimate (acceptable) in conformity with the *ICBN* for a taxon subsequently reclassified as a cultivar (and which is considered, upon re-classification, to be coextensive with that taxon as described in Art. 6.2), is to be retained as a cultivar epithet.

Ex. 2. *Mahonia japonica* and *Primula denticulata* var. *cachmeriana* may be regarded as being of cultivated origin and when regarded as cultivars, may be written as *Mahonia* 'Japonica' and *P. denticulata* 'Cachmeriana'.

Note 1. Notwithstanding Art. 17.3, an autonym as provided for under the Rules of the *ICBN* is not to be retained as a cultivar epithet but if it represents a cultivated taxon, even if this is considered to be coextensive with the botanical taxon, is to be given an epithet in a modern language. (See Art. 25.2)

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17.4. A cultivar epithet in a modern language must remain unaltered when the name of the taxon to which it is assigned is changed (Art. 14.4 and 30.2), unless, as may occur under Art. 6.3, the epithet is already in use in the denomination class to which it is assigned, in which case a new epithet will be required (but see also Art. 17.5).

Ex. 3. The following names all refer to the same cultivar: *Scilla hispanica* 'Rose Queen', *S. campanulata* 'Rose Queen', *S. hispanica* var. *campanulata* 'Rose Queen', *Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'Rose Queen' and *Endymion hispanicus* 'Rose Queen'.

17.5. Notwithstanding Art. 6.1, if a cultivar epithet in Latin form is repeated within a denomination class (Art. 6.2) but within different taxa, or if such an epithet is repeatedly in use for historical reasons, those cultivar epithets must be linked with the names of the taxa to which they apply.

Ex. 4. The supposed cultivars *Crocus goulimyi* 'Albus', *C. laevigatus* 'Albus', *C. sieberi* 'Albus' may not be written as *Crocus* 'Albus' and for precision must always include the respective specific epithet.

17.6. Each word of a cultivar epithet must start with an initial capital letter unless linguistic custom determines otherwise. Exceptions are words after a hyphen, conjunctions and prepositions other than those in the first word of the epithet, and in transliterated Japanese names, the particle "no".

Ex. 5. *Achimenes* 'Show-off', *Alonsoa warscewiczii* 'Peachy-keen', *Crocus chrysanthus* 'Eye-catcher', *Malus domestica* 'Beauty of Bath', *Narcissus* 'At Dawning', *Rosa* 'Pompon de Paris', *Camellia japonica* 'Ama-no-gawa'.

17.7. Cultivar status is to be indicated by enclosing the cultivar epithet within demarcating single quotation marks ('. . .') or, if preferred, within single vertical (downward) marks ('. . .'). Double quotation marks (". . .") and the abbreviations "cv." and "var." are not to be used within a name to distinguish cultivar epithets; such use is to be corrected.

Note 2. In past editions of this *Code*, the abbreviation "cv." was permitted as an alternative to the use of single quotation marks. Whilst no longer permitting the use of such a designation under this *Code*, it is recognized that many botanical gardens and other collections of plants are likely to continue to bear such an abbreviation on their plant labels until such time as those labels are replaced.

Ex. 6. *Garrya elliptica* 'James Roof' or *Garrya elliptica* 'James Roof', not *Garrya elliptica* "James Roof", *Garrya elliptica* cv. James Roof, *Garrya elliptica* var. James Roof etc.

Ex. 7. *Pinus sylvestris* 'Repens', not *Pinus sylvestris repens*, *Pinus sylvestris* var. Repens, or *Pinus sylvestris* cv. 'Repens'.

17.8. Cultivars of hybrid origin are not to be so indicated by use of the multiplication sign before the cultivar epithet.

Ex. 8. *Digitalis* 'Mertonensis' must not be written D. ×'Mertonensis'; *Distictis* 'Mrs Rivers', thought to be a hybrid between *D. buccinatoria* and *D. laxiflora* may not be written *Distictis* ×'Mrs Rivers'.

17.9. To be established, a new cultivar epithet published on or after 1 January 1959 must be a word or words in a modern language (except as otherwise required under Art. 17.3); Latin words or words which may be considered to be Latin, and thus are liable to cause confusion, may not be used unless they are the classical name of an ancient Roman person, or of a place.

Ex. 9. *Brachyglottis* (Dunedin Group) 'Moira Read', not *Brachyglottis* (Dunedin Group) 'Sunshine Variegata', *Hebe* 'Hagley Park', not *Hebe* 'Hagleyensis', *Sisyrinchium striatum* 'Aunt May', not *Sisyrinchium striatum* 'Variegatum'.

Ex. 10. *Brassica* 'Montana Sunshine' is not acceptable even if it representes a cultivar from the state of Montana in the U. S. A., since it could easily be miswritten or misunderstood in speech as *Brassica montana* 'Sunshine'.

Ex. 11. Bognor Regis, India, Mons and Nova Scotia, are place names of Latin origin which may be used in cultivar epithets; 'Balkan Peninsula', 'Harvard Campus', 'Museum d'Orsay', 'Queen of Africa' are acceptable epithets since, although containing words of Latin origin, they are unlikely to cause confusion; 'Cicero', 'Julius Caesar', 'Labianus' and 'Scipio' are acceptable epithets, whereas 'Leslieanus', an epithet derived from latinization of the modern name Leslie is not (unless that epithet exists under the provisions of Art. 17.3).

17.10. To be established on or after 1 January 1996, new cultivar epithets must consist of no more than 10 syllables and no more than 30 letters or characters overall, excluding spaces and the demarcating marks.

Note 3. In previous editions of this *Code*, epithets of more than three words were not established on or after 1 January 1959. Any epithet rejected under that ruling may not be now established under the provisions of Art. 17.10 of this *Code*.

17.11. To be established, cultivar epithets may not consist solely of common descriptive (adjectival) words in a modern language unless one of the words used may be considered a substantive, or unless the epithet is a recognized name of a colour.

Ex. 12. The cultivar epithets 'Blanche', 'Large', 'Large White', 'Double Red', 'Ogon' (Japanese for "golden") and 'Variegated' may not be established.

Note 4. For the purposes of this Article, the word "double" (or its equivalent in other languages) may not be taken to be a substantive.

Ex. 13. *Iris* (Dutch Group) 'Gold and Silver', *Ranunculus ficaria* 'Double Bronze', *Ranunculus* (Persian Group) 'Orange Brilliant' and *Zantedeschia* 'Velvet Cream' are established since, although their epithets consist of adjectival words, one or more of these could be taken to be a substantive.

Ex. 14. The epithets 'Indigo', 'Majestic Red', 'Royal Red' and 'Royal Blue' would be available since they are well-known names of specific colours.

17.12. To be established on or after 1 January 1996, epithets may not be so similar to an existing epithet in the denomination class that they might be confusing (parahomonyms).

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Ex. 15. Were it proposed for publication after 1 January 1996, *Ilex* 'Green Point' could not be established since it might be confused with the existing *I. crenata* 'Greenpoint'.

Ex. 16. The epithet 'Susannah' could not be established if there was an existing 'Susanna' in the same denomination class; however 'Susanne' would not be considered a parahomonym as the difference in pronunciation is distinct.

Ex. 17. *Erica carnea* 'Mrs D. E. Maxwell' could not be established since it may become confused with the existing *E. vagans* 'Mrs D. F. Maxwell'. However, *E. carnea* 'S. A. Maxwell' could be established.

Ex. 18. The cultivar name *Narcissus* 'Miss Amy Johnson' could not be established since it could be confused with the existing *N.* 'Amy Johnson'.

17.13. To be established on or after 1 January 1959, the botanical, common or vernacular name of any genus or nothogenus or, within a genus or nothogenus, the common or vernacular name of a species may not form a new cultivar epithet. After 1 January 1996 the botanical, common or vernacular name of any genus or nothogenus may not form any part of a new epithet unless that name is only part of the epithet and not the final word in the epithet. In addition, after 1 January 1996 the common or vernacular name of a species may not form any part of a new epithet in the genus or nothogenus to which it is assigned, nor may the botanical, common or vernacular name of a genus or nothogenus form any part of an epithet assigned to it.

Ex. 19. After 1958, *Erica* 'Heather', *Hebe* 'Camellia' or *Populus* 'Eucalyptus' could not be established; *Geranium* 'Herb Robert' and *Lychnis* 'Jupiterbloem' could not be established since "Herb Robert" is an English common name for *Geranium robertianum* and "Jupiterbloem" is a Dutch common name for *Lychnis flos-jovis*.

Ex. 20. After 1995, *Camellia* 'Rose Queen', *Dianthus* 'Rosa Zwerg' and *Rhododendron* 'Iris Prizeman' could be established, but *Camellia* 'Perfect Rose', *Rhododendron* 'Red Kalmia', *Viola* 'Darling Veronica', *Dianthus* 'Pink Sensation' and *Viola* 'Pat's Pansy', *Geranium* 'Old Herb Robert' and *Lychnis* 'Rode Jupiterbloem' could not be established.

Ex. 21. *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Sekkan-sugi', containing the word element "sugi" which is the Japanese vernacular name for *Cryptomeria*, is established since it was published by G. Krüssmann in 1983. After 1995, no new cultivar epithets in *Cryptomeria* may contain the word or word element "sugi".

17.14. Notwithstanding Art. 17.13, transliterated Japanese names could be established as cultivar epithets, even if they include the vernacular name of a species, upon removal of the word equating to the generic name, providing always that the resulting epithet in Latin script remains unique within the denomination class (see Art. 6.1).

Ex. 22. "Ogon Setouchi Gibōshi" is the name used in Japan for a yellow-leaved cultivar of *Hosta pycnophylla*. The cultivar epithet 'Ogon Setouchi' could be derived from this name by removal of the word "Gibōshi" (which equates to the generic name *Hosta*) and by retention of the word "Setouchi" which is the vernacular name of the species.

17.15. To be established on or after 1 January 1959, the words variety (or var.) and form may not be used in new cultivar epithets. However, when var. denotes variegated, the epithet is established with the word "Variegated" written in full.

Ex. 23. *Persicaria affinis* 'Lowndes' Variety' or *P. affinis* 'Lowndes' Var.' are not established because they were published after 1958. The accepted cultivar name is *P. affinis* 'Donald Lowndes', the epithet being established as a replacement for "Lowndes' Variety".

Ex. 24. *Iris chrysographes* 'Inshriach Form' is not established because it was published after 1958. The name *Iris chrysographes* 'Inshriach' was established in its stead.

Ex. 25. *Hebe* 'Longacre Variety' and *Hypericum* 'Rowallane Variety' are established because they were published before 1959.

Ex. 26. *Astrantia major* 'Sunningdale Var.' must be corrected to *Astrantia major* 'Sunningdale Variegated' because, in this case, the abbreviation equates to the word variegated.

17.16. To be established on or after 1 January 1996, the following words (or their equivalents in any language) may not be used in new cultivar epithets: cross, hybrid, grex, group, maintenance, mutant, seedling, selection, sport, or strain, or the plural form of these words.

Ex. 29. 'Norman Cross' or 'New Cross' could not be established, despite the fact they may commemorate the name of a person or of a place. However 'Maycross' could be established as "cross" is only part of the word.

17.17. To be established on or after 1 January 1996, the words improved and transformed, (or their equivalents in any language) may not be used in new cultivar epithets. If a cultivar has been "improved" or "transformed" it must either be given a different cultivar epithet or be referred to a selection or maintenance (Art. 3.1).

17.18. To be established on or after 1 January 1996, words exaggerating the merits of a cultivar, or which may become inaccurate through the introduction of new cultivars or other circumstances, may not be used in new cultivar epithets.

Ex. 30. Had they been published after 1995, the apple *Malus domestica* 'Earliest of All', the bean, *Vicia faba* 'Longest Possible' and *Laburnum* 'Latest and Longest' could not be established.

17.19. To be established on or after 1 January 1996, new epithets may not contain punctuation marks except for the apostrophe ('), the comma (,), a single exclamation mark (!), the hyphen (–) and period or full-stop (.).

Ex. 31. The cultivar epithets 'Beryl, Viscountess Cowdray', 'Jeanne d'Arc', 'Oh Boy!', 'Hi-de-Hi', 'E. A. Bowles', 'Sing, Sing, Sing' and 'Westward Ho!' could be established.

WG0106

Article 18: Designations of selections and maintenances

18.1. The denominator of a selection or maintenance (Art. 3.1) does not form part of its cultivar name.

Note 1. The use and formation of denominators for selections or maintenances is not governed by the Rules of this *Code*.

Article 19: Names and epithets of cultivar-groups

19.1. The full name of a cultivar-group is the accepted botanical name in Latin form of the taxon to which it is assigned, followed by the cultivar-group epithet.

Ex. 1. *Allium cepa* Shallot Group, *Dracaena* Deremensis Group, *Hydrangea* Hortensia Group, *Hydrangea* Lacecap Group, *Lilium* Oriental Group, *Malus domestica* Cox's Orange Pippin Group, *Rosa* Polyantha Group.

19.2. Previously used cultivar-group epithets within the denomination class are not acceptable for re-use.

19.3. A cultivar-group epithet is not enclosed in single or double quotation marks, but, when included in the full name of the taxon, is demarcated by round brackets (parentheses) or square brackets.

Ex. 2. *Hydrangea macrophylla* (Hortensia Group) 'Ami Pasquier', *H. macrophylla* 'Ami Pasquier' (Hortensia Group), *H. macrophylla* [Hortensia Group] 'Ami Pasquier' or *H. macrophylla* 'Ami Pasquier' [Hortensia Group], not *H. macrophylla* "Hortensia Group" 'Ami Pasquier', *H. macrophylla* {Hortensia Group} 'Ami Pasquier' or *H. macrophylla* Hortensia Group 'Ami Pasquier'.

19.4. Each word of a cultivar-group epithet, including the word Group, must start with an initial capital letter unless linguistic custom determines otherwise. Exceptions are words after a hyphen, conjunctions and prepositions other than those in the first word of the epithet, and, in transliterated Japanese names, the particle "no".

19.5. If the word Group has to be abbreviated for any reason, the standard contraction Grp is to be employed, irrespective of translated equivalents of the word Group.

19.6. To be established, a cultivar-group epithet must be a word or phrase of not more than three words in a modern language, unless based on an accepted cultivar epithet or other accepted epithet in Latin form used in the denomination class, to which is added the word Group or its equivalent in other modern languages.

Ex. 3. *Abutilon* Darwinii Group, *Beta vulgaris* Detroit Globe Group, *Brassica rapa* Pak-Choi Group, *Fagus sylvatica* Purple-leaved Group, *Solanum aethiopicum* Gilo Group, *Vicia faba* Elatae Group.

Note 1. If a cultivar-group epithet is formed from a grex epithet (see Art. 4.6), the former grex epithet is used, with the addition of the word "Group", to form the cultivar-group epithet.

Ex. 4. Under the provisions of previous editions of this *Code*, *Lilium* Mount Shasta grex was designated for hybrids between *L. kelloggii* and *L. pardalinum*; as a cultivar-group this would be written *Lilium* Mount Shasta Group.

19.7. To be established, cultivar-group epithets may not consist solely of common descriptive words unless they are used to qualify one or more attributes of a cultivar-group.

Ex. 5. The cultivar-group epithets Large Group, White Group, Double Red Group or Purple Group could not be established, whereas the epithets Large-leaved Group, White-flowered Group, Double Red-flowered Group or Purple-leaved Group could be established.

19.8. To be established, a cultivar-group epithet may not be a later parahomonym or other confusable designation.

Ex. 6. *Clematis* Texas Group, could not be established, since it might well be confused with the existing *Clematis* Texensis Group.

19.9. To be established, a cultivar-group epithet may not contain the name (or its common or vernacular equivalent) of the genus or nothogenus to which that cultivar-group is assigned.

Ex. 7. *Epilobium* Willowherb Group or *Erica* White-flowered Heather Group may not be established, whereas *Dianthus* Malmaison Carnation Group and *Rhododendron* Kurume Azalea Group could be established.

19.10. To be established, cultivar-group epithets may not contain the following words (or their equivalents in any language): cross, form, grex, group (except as the final word), hybrid, mutant, seedling, selection, sport, strain, variety, the plural form of these words, or the words improved and transformed.

19.11. To be established, cultivar-group epithets may not contain words exaggerating the merits of a cultivar-group, or which may become inappropriate through the introduction of new cultivars or other circumstances.

Ex. 8. The cultivar-group names *Malus domestica* Tastiest Group, *Vicia faba* Biggest Harvest Group and *Laburnum* Most Glorious Group may not be established.

19.12. To be established, cultivar-group epithets may not contain punctuation marks, except the apostrophe ('), the comma (,), a single exclamation mark (!), the hyphen (-) and period or full-stop (.).

19.13. The hybrid (multiplication) sign (×) or the graft-chimaera (addition) sign (+) is not to be used before or within a cultivar-group epithet, and if used previously, is to be deleted.

WG0107

Article 20: Names and epithets of graft–chimaeras

20.1. Graft–chimaeras are designated either by a formula or by a botanical name in Latin form.

20.2. The formula for a graft–chimaera is the accepted names of the component taxa arranged in alphabetical order linked by the addition sign +. In such formulae, a space must be left on each side of the addition sign.

Ex. 1. *Crataegus* + *Mespilus*; *Cytisus purpureus* + *Laburnum anagyroides*; *Syringa* ×*chinensis* + *S. vulgaris*.

20.3. When the component taxa of a graft–chimaera are different genera, a new name in Latin form may be formed by combining the generic names of the component genera, preceded by the addition sign. The generic name thus formed must not be the same as that of the nothogenus of the same genera. Such names of intergeneric graft–chimaeras are established by stating the accepted names of the component taxa.

Ex. 2. +*Crataegomespilus* is the name for graft–chimaeras of *Crataegus* and *Mespilus* whereas ×*Crataemespilus* is the nothogenus representing the sexual hybrid between *Crataegus* and *Mespilus*.

20.4. When a new generic name has been formed as provided for by Art. 20.3, the name of a graft–chimaera cultivar consists of the generic name of the graft–chimaera followed by a cultivar epithet.

Ex. 3. +*Laburnocytisus* 'Adamii' is the name for a graft–chimaera of *Cytisus purpureus* and *Laburnum anagyroides*.

Ex. 4. +*Crataegomespilus* 'Dardarii' is the name of a graft–chimaera of *Crataegus monogyna* and *Mespilus germanica* whereas ×*Crataemespilus gillotii* is the nothospecies derived from hybridization between the two species.

20.5. Notwithstanding Art. 20.1, when the component taxa of a graft–chimaera belong to the same genus, the name of a graft–chimaera cultivar may comprise the generic name followed by a cultivar epithet.

Ex. 5. *Syringa* 'Correlata' is the name for *Syringa* ×*chinensis* + *S. vulgaris*.

20.6. Distinct graft–chimaeras may arise from the same component taxa in which case they are treated as separate cultivars and are to be named accordingly.

Ex. 6. +*Crataegomespilus* 'Dardarii' and +*Crataegomespilus* 'Jules d'Asnières' are distinct cultivars of the graft–chimaera *Crataegus monogyna* + *Mespilus germanica*.

Chapter V: Publication and Establishment

Article 21: Conditions of publication

21.1. Publication is effected under this *Code* only by distribution of printed or similarly duplicated matter (through sale, exchange, or gift) to the general public or at least to botanical, agricultural, forestry or horticultural institutions with libraries accessible to botanists, agriculturists, foresters or horticulturists generally. It is not effected by communication of new "names" at a public meeting, by the placing of "names" on labels in collections or gardens open to the public, by the issue of microform made from manuscripts, typescripts or other unpublished material, publication via electronic media, or by publication in confidential trade lists which are not made generally available.

Note 1. For the purpose of this Article, printed material is defined as a publication reproduced by any mechanical or graphical process whereby a number of identical, legible and indelible copies are made. The issue of microform, unpublished theses and non–technical newspapers is not regarded as a means of effective publication.

21.2. Publication may also be effected by indelible autograph.

Note 2. For the purposes of this Article, indelible autograph is handwritten material reproduced by some mechanical or graphical process (such as lithography, offset, or metallic etching).

21.3. Notwithstanding Art. 21.1–21.2, Chinese, Japanese and Korean books are considered published if, prior to 1 January 1900, they were copied by hand from a hand–written original.

Recommendation 21A

21A.1. Authors should avoid publishing new names and descriptions or diagnoses of new cultivated plant taxa covered by this *Code* in ephemeral printed matter of any kind, in particular that which is multiplied in restricted and uncertain numbers, where the permanence of the text may be limited, where the publication in terms of numbers of copies is not obvious, or where the printed matter is unlikely to reach the users described in Art. 21.1.

Recommendation 21B

21B.1. Copies of publications containing new cultivar or cultivar–group epithets should be sent to the appropriate International Registration Authorities and to suitable libraries.

WG0108

Article 22: Conditions of establishment

22.1. In order to be established, an epithet of a taxon of cultivated plants must (a) be published (Art. 21.1–21.3) on or after the starting-point date for the relevant denomination class (Art. 13.1), (b) appear in a dated publication (Art. 23.1), (c) have a form which complies with the provisions of Art. 17.9–17.20, Art. 19.6–19.12 or Art. 20.3 and (d), with the exception of intergeneric graft-chimaeras (Art. 20.3) and orchid greges (grexes) (Art. 4. Note 4), if published after 1 January 1959, be accompanied either by a description or diagnosis, or by reference to a previously published description or diagnosis.

22.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 22.1, an epithet of a taxon of cultivated plants is established if it is accepted as a denomination in a register maintained by a statutory plant registering authority.

Note 1. In the rules of some statutory plant registering authorities, the word "denomination" is used to mean "a given name", and equates to the word "epithet" as used in this *Code*.

Ex. 1. *Epipremnum pinnatum* 'Golden Pothos' was accepted in the Netherlands Register of Varieties (registration number 10504, 11 October 1990). Despite the fact that it contravenes the Rules of this *Code* (a) in using the name of the genus *Pothos* and (b) in using a common name for the similar cultivar *E. pinnatum* 'Aureum' (both in contravention of Art. 17.13), the epithet 'Golden Pothos' is established under the provisions of this *Code*.

22.3. An epithet which has not been accepted by the author who publishes it or one which has only been provisionally listed by a statutory plant registering authority is not regarded as being established.

22.4. Correction of the original spelling of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet (Art. 29.2) does not affect its date of establishment.

22.5. A new cultivar epithet is not established if the cultivar of which it purports to be the epithet did not exist at the time of publication.

22.6. A new cultivar epithet is not established if its publication is against the expressed wish of its originator or his assignee, unless the originator or his assignee had knowingly distributed that cultivar without a proposed cultivar epithet.

Ex. 2. *Coprosma* 'The Shiner' was originally published with the epithet 'Shiner' against the wishes of its originator who had distributed the plant with his preferred name. The full name was re-instated and established by L. J. Metcalf in *The cultivation of New Zealand trees and shrubs* ed. 3, 96. 1987.

22.7. When two or more cultivar epithets are simultaneously proposed by the same author for what the author considers to be the same cultivar, none is established.

Recommendation 22A

22A.1. The description or diagnosis of any new taxon of cultivated plants should mention the features by which the taxon differs from its allies.

Recommendation 22B

22B.1. If a description or diagnosis is in a language not using a Latin script, a translation or summary of that diagnosis or description in Latin script should be provided.

Recommendation 22C

22C.1. Reference to a previously published diagnosis or description should, whenever possible, include (a) the author's name, (b) the full title of the publication, (c) the page number on which the description or diagnosis appears and (d) the date of publication.

Recommendation 22D

22D.1. For new cultivar epithets, wherever possible, an illustration should be provided as part of the protologue.

Recommendation 22E

22E.1. When publishing a new cultivar epithet, the parentage and history of the cultivar, the etymology of the cultivar epithet and the names of the originator, nominant and introducer should be stated where known. Unless evident, the intended method of propagation should also be stated.

Recommendation 22F

22F.1. If an International Registration Authority exists for the cultivar, a copy of the publication containing the new cultivar epithet should be sent to that authority by the author of that name.

Recommendation 22G

22G.1. A specimen of the cultivar, either living or dried, should be sent to the appropriate International Registration Authority or to a public herbarium which specializes in the collection and maintenance of Standard portfolios, along with any coloured photographical or other illustrative material.

Recommendation 22H

22H.1. If possible, the institution or other organization maintaining the Standard portfolio for the cultivar should be cited when publishing a description or diagnosis of the cultivar.

WG0109

Article 23: Date of publication and establishment

23.1. On or after 1 January 1959, publication is deemed to be effected only if the publication containing the new cultivar or cultivar-group epithet is clearly dated at least to the year.

23.2. The date of publication is the date on which publication as defined in Art. 21.1 took place. In the absence of proof of some other date, such as the date on which the publisher or his agent delivers printed matter to one of the usual carriers for distribution to the public, the one appearing in the publication itself must be accepted.

23.3. When separates from periodicals or other works placed on sale are issued in advance, the date on the separate is taken as being the date of publication unless there is evidence that it is erroneous.

23.4. In cases where a dated catalogue, or other dated publication, covers more than one year, or spans a period covering part of two years, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the earlier date given is to be taken as being the date of publication.

Ex. 1. A dated trade catalogue covering the period Autumn 1993 to Spring 1994 is treated as having been published in Autumn 1993.

23.5. For the purposes of determining precedence, the date of an epithet of a taxon of cultivated plants is that of its establishment. When the various conditions for establishment are not fulfilled simultaneously, the date of the epithet is that on which the final condition was fulfilled.

Article 24: Citation of authors' names

24.1. Except as provided in Art. 10.2, it is not necessary to cite the name of the author who has established a name of a taxon of cultivated plants under the provisions of this *Code*.

24.2. If citation of the author of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet is desirable this may be placed after the name, in which case the name of the author attributed with its establishment should be cited without regard to the original taxonomic position of that epithet.

Ex. 1. The citation *Larix decidua* 'Cervicornis' Beissner may be used even though the cultivar was originally published as *L. europaea* var. *cervicornis* by Beissner, Handb. Nadelholzk. ed. 1. 328. 1891.

24.3. If a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet is transliterated or emended as provided for in Art. 29.4, the resulting epithet is regarded as having the same author and date of publication as the original epithet.

24.4. When an epithet is established by an International Registration Authority, the author of the name is not to be taken as that of the Registrar who publishes the epithet, but is to be taken as being the registrant of that epithet.

Ex. 2. *Narcissus* 'Tidebrook' was established in the International Daffodil Register, 20th Supplement in 1994. The author of the epithet is N. A. Burr, cited as the registrant of the epithet in that publication.

24.5. The author of an epithet denominated under the regulations of a statutory plant registering authority is not the originator or introducer of the plant, but is the denominating authority.

Ex. 3. *Ilex* 'Blue Angel' and *Ilex* 'Mesog' may be written as *Ilex* 'Blue Angel' USPP 3662 and *Ilex* 'Mesog' USPP 4878 respectively, the issuing authority of the plant patent, together with its plant patent number, being the author of the epithet, not the originator of the plant (Kathleen K. Meserve) nor her assignee (The Conard-Pyle Company).

Ex. 4. The full name and author of the following waxflower cultivar is *Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Lady Jennifer' APBR 359 as the epithet was established in the official journal of the Australian Plant Breeders' Rights authority. (Plant Varieties Journal 7(4): 38. 1994)

Recommendation 24A

24A.1. If the author's name is cited after the name of a taxon of cultivated plants, the provisions of Art. 46, 47 and 50 of the *ICBN*, including those for author abbreviations if desired, should be employed wherever practical.

Recommendation 24B

24B.1. When citing a statutory plant registering authority as author of a name, the abbreviation for the authority as indicated in Appendix III should be used.

Chapter VI: Choice, re-use and rejection of epithets

Article 25: Choice of epithets

25.1. If a specific or infraspecific epithet is no longer thought to represent a species or infraspecific taxon, or when one taxon is made a heterotypic or homotypic synonym of another, in order to avoid a disadvantageous change of name, the subsumed epithet may be incorporated into an existing cultivar epithet, provided that the latter is also in Latin form. Such action does not effect any considerations of author citation (Art. 24.2).

Ex. 1. If *Hosta fortunei* is not considered as a recognized species, *H. fortunei* 'Albopicta' may be written as *Hosta* 'Fortunei Albopicta' to preserve the name of the cultivar and to make make clear that the emended name refers to the same cultivar.

WG0110

Ex. 2. When *Cedrus atlantica* is made a heterotypic synonym of *C. libani*, the cultivar *C. atlantica* 'Aurea', originally attributed to A. H. Kent in 1900, may have its name changed to *C. libani* 'Atlantica Aurea' Kent, to avoid confusion with *C. libani* 'Aurea' of A. Sénéclauze published in 1868.

Note 1. If, however, it is wished to use cultivar-groups for taxa no longer recognized as such (Art. 4. Note 1) the epithet may be used in a cultivar-group epithet.

Ex. 3. Example 1 above would then be written as *Hosta* (Fortunei Group) 'Albopicta', there being no other epithet 'Albopicta' in the genus *Hosta* (Art. 6.1).

25.2. When the name-bearing type of a name of a taxon validly published (established) under the provisions of the *ICBN* is considered to represent a cultivar, the name of that taxon remains unchanged but the cultivar element, if extant, is to be given a new cultivar epithet to distinguish that element from the rest of the taxon.

Ex. 4. The name-bearing type of *Hosta sieboldii* represents a variegated cultivar of horticultural importance which is only partly coextensive (Art. 16.3) with the taxon. In the absence of an available epithet to encompass the cultivar, the name *Hosta sieboldii* 'Paxton's Original' was established by P. Trehane (Hortax News 1: 9. 1993).

Ex.5. *Cotoneaster watereri* was validly published (established) (Gard. Chron. 83: 44. 1928) for a clone of cultivated origin. Under the provisions of the *ICBN* this has been treated as a hybrid and written as *Cotoneaster* ×*watereri* to which name other cultivars have been assigned. The epithet 'John Waterer' was established by C. D. Brickell (Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc. 94: 461. 1969) and this distinguishes the original cultivar from others of the same parentage.

25.3. When two or more epithets have been established in Latin form and where, due to continued varied and competing use, it is uncertain which epithet best preserves existing usage (Art. 14.3), the earliest established epithet is to be accepted, regardless of original rank.

Ex. 6. Under the *ICBN*, the accepted name of purple beeches at *varietas* rank is *Fagus sylvatica* var. *atropunicea* published by Weston in 1770 but at *forma* rank it is *F. sylvatica* f. *atropurpurea* published by Kirchner in 1864. Both names have been widely used. As a cultivar, the name is *F. sylvatica* 'Atropunicea'.

Article 26: Re-use of epithets

26.1. The epithet of a cultivar or cultivar-group must not be re-used later within the same denomination class for any other cultivar or cultivar-group, except where a cultivar epithet is used as the basionym for the cultivar-group to which that cultivar belongs, unless re-use of a cultivar epithet is sanctioned by an International Registration Authority.

26.2. An International Registration Authority may sanction re-use of a cultivar epithet only if that registration authority is satisfied that the original cultivar (a) is no longer in cultivation and (b) has ceased to exist as breeding material and (c) may not be found in a gene or seed bank and (d) is not a known component in the pedigree of other cultivars and (e) the epithet has rarely been used in publications.

26.3. When the re-use of a cultivar epithet has been sanctioned by an International Registration Authority, the sanctioned epithet and the original epithet when used, must always be accompanied by the date of publication immediately after the epithet to give precision to that epithet.

26.4. An epithet whose re-use has once been sanctioned by an International Registration Authority, may never be re-used again.

Article 27: Rejection of epithets and names

27.1 A cultivar or cultivar-group epithet, or the name of a graft-chimaera, is to be rejected if it is contrary to the Articles of this *Code*.

27.2. Notwithstanding Art. 27.1, a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet accepted and published by a statutory plant registering authority, even if using alternative terminology (Art. 2. Note 4), must not be rejected under the provisions of this *Code* (see Art. 22.2).

Ex. 1. The name of the rose 'Ausburton' was published by the United States Patent Office under Patent Number 8,838 dated July 19th, 1994 with the applicant's declaration that it was a "new and distinct variety". Although the word cultivar does not appear in the publication of grant of patent, (Art. 2.4) the cultivar name is to be taken as 'Ausburton' and may not be rejected.

27.3. A cultivar or cultivar-group epithet must not be rejected merely because (a) it is inappropriate (but see Art. 17.18) or insulting, (b) another one is preferable, or (c) it has lost its original meaning.

Ex. 2. The epithet of *Fuchsia* 'Jubelteen', meaning "upturned toes" in Dutch, may not be rejected simply because it may be thought to refer to a physical handicap.

Ex. 3. *Fraxinus ornus* 'Paus Johannes-Paulus II' was changed to *F. ornus* 'Obelisk' on the grounds that the name of a Pope should not be used in a plant name. Although some might find the original epithet sacrilegious, the epithet 'Obelisk' is treated as a superfluous cultivar epithet and is to be rejected. (Alternatively it might be considered as a trade designation as provided for under Art. 11.1).

Chapter VII: Translation and transliteration

Article 28: Translation and transliteration of epithets

28.1. When a cultivar epithet appears in a publication using a different language to that of its original publication but with the same alphabet, the epithet must not be translated.

Ex. 1. The cultivar epithet for the kohlrabi *Brassica oleracea* 'Nichtschiessender' may not be translated.

Note 1. When, for marketing reasons, a cultivar epithet has been translated into a different language, the translated epithet is treated as a trade designation (Art. 11.1).

WG0111

Ex. 2. For marketing purposes, *Hibiscus syriacus* 'L'Oiseau Bleu' might have *H. syriacus* BLUE BIRD as a trade designation; *Clematis* 'Blekitny Aniol' might be rendered as *C.* BLUE ANGEL and *Cucumis sativus* 'Noas Treib' as *C. sativus* NOA'S FORCING.

28.2. When a cultivar-group epithet is used in a publication using a different language to that of its original publication but with the same alphabet, the epithet may be translated.

Ex. 3. Purple-leaved cultivars of beech may be assigned to the cultivar-groups *Fagus sylvatica* Purple-leaved Group (in English), *F. sylvatica* Groupe à Feuilles Pourpres (in French), *F. sylvatica* Purpurblätterige Gruppe (in German), *F. sylvatica* Gruppo con Foglie Purpuree (in Italian); alternatively they may have been referred to *F. sylvatica* Atropunicea Group based on the cultivar *F. sylvatica* 'Atropunicea' (see Art. 25 Ex. 5).

28.3. When a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet in a modern language needs to be rendered in another script, it may be transliterated.

28.4. Transliteration into a script employing the Latin alphabet must be in accord with the following international standards: pinyin for Chinese, Hepburn for Japanese and McCune-Reischauer for Korean.

28.5. For transliteration to or from scripts other than those specified in Art. 28.4, the standards employed by the United States Library of Congress (USLC) are to be used.

28.6. For consistency in cultivar and cultivar-group epithets, the particle "no", derived from transliterated Japanese cultivar epithets, is to be hyphenated before and after that particle.

Ex. 4. *Acer palmatum* 'Koto-no-ito', not *A. palmatum* 'Koto No Ito' or *A. palmatum* 'Kotonoito'; *Camellia japonica* 'Ama-no-gawa', not *C. japonica* 'Ama no Gawa' or *C. japonica* 'Amanogawa'; *Hosta* 'Haru-no-yume', not *H.* 'Haru No Yume' or *H.* 'Harunoyume'.

Recommendation 28A

28A.1. For the purposes of effecting the provisions of Art. 28.4–28.6, the original lettering or characters used should be examined to ensure that the transliteration conforms to those provisions.

CHAPTER VIII: ORTHOGRAPHY, GENDER AND TYPOGRAPHY

Article 29: Orthography of epithets

29.1. The orthography of words in Latin form which are used as cultivar or cultivar-group epithets should be maintained in accordance with the provisions of the *ICBN*.

29.2. An unintentional etymological error in a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet is to be corrected.

Ex. 1. The azalea *Rhododendron* 'Sherbrook', registered with the International Registration Authority for *Rhododendron* in 1983, is to be changed to 'Sherbrooke' upon realisation that the name of place after which the cultivar was named has the latter spelling.

Ex. 2. *Argyranthemum* 'Qinta White' must not be changed to 'Quinta White' as the orthography was the deliberate choice of the originator.

29.3. Diacritical marks must be retained in cultivar and cultivar-group epithets. In determining whether a character should carry a diacritical mark or not, the original publication of the epithet should be taken as definitive, unless this is known to be contrary to the intention of the author of the epithet, or the epithet originally appeared in capital letters for which diacritical marks were absent.

29.4. Cultivar and cultivar-group epithets, or parts of such epithets, must not be abbreviated (except as provided under Art. 19.5). An exception is allowed for such epithets which include words and forms of address that are normally abbreviated in accordance with national custom. The use of such abbreviations is optional and, if desired, the abbreviated word may be spelled in full in which case the two orthographical variants are treated as the same epithet.

Ex. 3. *Astilbe* 'Prof. van der Wielen' and *Cedrus libani* 'Mt St Catherine' are acceptable cultivar epithets but may be written as *A.* 'Professor van der Wielen' and *C. libani* 'Mount Saint Catherine'.

29.5. Notwithstanding Art. 29.4, a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet originally established using the initials of personal names may not have those initials spelled out in full, nor may epithets which include an acronym or other such abbreviation have the acronym or abbreviation spelled out in full.

Ex. 4. *Crocus chrysanthus* 'E. A. Bowles' may not be changed to *C. chrysanthus* 'Edward Augustus Bowles'; the epithet 'M. Charles Coëz' may not be expanded unless the "M." means Monsieur as is the case in a *Dianthus* cultivar (see Art. 29.4); the epithet 'UN Peace Keeper' may not be written as 'United Nations Peace Keeper'.

29.6. Cognomens or nick-names may not be taken to be abbreviations but are to be treated as words in their own right when forming cultivar or cultivar-group epithets or parts of such epithets, and are not nomenclatural synonyms.

Ex. 5. *Hebe* 'Amanda Cook', *Nerium oleander* 'Albert Manning', *Malus domestica* 'Ben's Red' and *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'James Stirling' are not to be altered to *Hebe* 'Mandy Cook', *Nerium oleander* 'Bert Manning', *Malus domestica* 'Benjamin's Red' and *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Jim Stirling' which might be taken as being separate cultivar names.

WG0112

29.7. Hyphenated cultivar and cultivar-group epithets in a modern language must not be separated subsequently into single words unless correcting a grammatical error or an error in etymology.

Ex. 6. *Narcissus* 'Commander-in-Chief' may not be altered to *N.* 'Commander in Chief'.

Ex. 7. *Rhododendron* 'Terra-Cotta' is to be corrected to *R.* 'Terracotta' as it has been determined that the cultivar was named after the colour of its flowers and not after the proper name Terra-Cotta.

29.8. The initial letters of second and subsequent elements of a hyphenated word in a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet (unless conjunctions or prepositions) are to be capitalised when derived from hyphenated personal names or when taken from hyphenated place names.

Ex. 8. *Galanthus* 'Celia Blakeway-Phillips'; *Pelargonium* 'Chi-Chi' (a famous panda); *Fuchsia* 'Shangri-La'; *Hedera helix* 'Baden-Baden'; *Nymphaea* 'Gloire de Temple-sur-Lot'.

29.9. An apparent erroneous use of a hyphen in a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet may only be corrected after examination of the etymology of the words concerned. The reasons for correction must be indicated.

29.10. The hybrid (multiplication) sign (×) or the graft-chimaera (addition) sign (+) is not to be used before or within the demarcating marks of a cultivar epithet and if used previously, is to be deleted.

Recommendation 29A

29A.1. The liberty of correcting a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet should be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first syllable and, above all, the first letter of such an epithet.

Article 30: Gender of names and epithets

30.1. Cultivar and cultivar-group epithets, when adjectival in form and when derived from epithets in Latin form, must agree in gender with that of the genus concerned.

Ex. 1. *Begonia* 'Elegantissima Superba'; *Malus floribunda* 'Arnoldiana'; *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Violaceus'; *Lilium* ×*maculatum* 'Sanguineum'; *Calluna vulgaris* 'Aurea'; *Dracaena* Compacta Group.

30.2. When a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet in Latin form is transferred to a genus with another gender, the gender of the epithet is changed to agree with that of the new genus.

Ex. 2. When *Veronica virginica* (feminine) is transferred to the genus *Veronicastrum* (neuter), the cultivar name *Veronica virginica* 'Alba' is altered to *Veronicastrum virginicum* 'Album'.

30.3. When a substantive is used as part of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet and is qualified with an adjective, the latter agrees with the gender of the substantive, not the gender of the genus concerned.

Ex. 3. A *Rhododendron* cultivar named after the male originator Reinhold Ambrosius would be *R.* 'Ambrosius Superbus' not 'Ambrosius Superbum'. However, if both the words were adjectival in form, they would agree with the gender of the genus, i.e., *R.* 'Ambrosianum Superbum'.

Article 31: Typography of names and epithets

31.1. Cultivar and cultivar-group epithets are distinguished typographically from botanical names in Latin form; for example, they are not printed in italic typeface if the widespread convention of using italics for botanical names is adopted in the work.

Ex. 1. *Aconitum napellus* subsp. *lobelianum* 'Bergfürst' and *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Silver Queen' are not to be printed as *Aconitum napellus* subsp. *lobelianum 'Bergfürst'* or *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Silver Queen'*.

Recommendation 31A

31A.1. Trade designations should be distinguished typographically from cultivar epithets; for example, they may be placed in capitals following the convention used in this *Code*. (See Art. 11.1 and 28 Ex. 2.)

Chapter IX: Standards

Article 32: Designation of Standards

32.1. The designation of a Standard (Art. 12) is made by direct reference to the Herbarium holding the Standard.

Note 1. Under the *ICBN*, new names are fixed by the application of a name-bearing type which accompanies the description of a new taxon and which is a requirement for valid publication (establishment). This name-bearing type has to be nominated so that future workers can have, within the range of variation of the taxon, a precise reference point to which the name is permanently attached. A Standard, on the other hand, is designated so as to represent the diagnostic characteristics of a cultivated plant as well as to fix its epithet.

Note 2. It should be remembered that many cultivars, including clones, may have variable characteristics within their circumscription and any reference to a Standard in determining the identity of a plant must be done with this knowledge in mind.

32.2. A Standard may be an herbarium specimen and may have been originally nominated as a voucher specimen or as the type specimen under the provisions of the *ICBN*.

WG0113

Ex. 1. When P. C. de Jong first described *Betula utilis* 'Doorenbos' (Dendroflora 23: 26. 1986) he indicated the herbarium specimen *De Jong 1205* conserved at U[1] as a voucher specimen and this may be regarded as the Standard.

Ex. 2. The hybrid binomen *Cotoneaster* ×*watereri* (Exell in Gard. Chron. 83: 44. 1928) is based on the name-bearing type at BM[1] and this may be considered the Standard of *C.* 'John Waterer' (see also Art. 17.3 and 25. Ex. 5).

32.3. A Standard may be an illustration designated in place of a dried specimen when diagnostic characteristics are best recognized from a suitable illustration.

Ex. 3. The particular flower colours of *Dianthus* and *Narcissus* cultivars and those of orchids might be better observed in paintings or photographical transparencies rather than in dried herbarium specimens.

Ex. 4. *Aesculus pavia* 'Humilis' was first described by J. Lindley as *A. pavia* var. *humilis* in S. T. Edwards's Botanical Register accompanied by plate 1018 (1826). If these are considered coextensive (Art. 16.2), and in the absence of suitable herbarium type material, this illustration might be designated as the Standard.

32.4. A Standard may be designated even when a name-bearing type exists if the Standard is more informative.

Ex. 5. The Standard for *Dracaena fragrans* 'Massangeana' was designated as *Hetterscheid HDR22* (conserved at WAG) by J. J. Bos *et al.* (Edinb. Journ. Bot. 49(3): 329. 1993) even though the name-bearing type for the name of the coextensive *Dracaena massangeana* hort. ex Rodigas was lectotypified in the same paper as being the plate opposite page 170, Rev. Hort. Belge. 8: 169. 1882.

32.5 The Standard for a cultivar of grain and other crops is the sample of breeder's seed deposited and maintained in nominated seed laboratories under prevailing statutory provisions.

32.6. The designation of a Standard, including citation of the place in which it may be found, is to be published in accordance with Art. 21.1–21.3.

Ex. 6. The Standard for *Rhus* 'Red Autumn Lace' was designated as *A.J.Coombes 166* (conserved at WSY) by Allen J. Coombes in The New Plantsman 1(2): 110. 1994.

32.7. The Standard for a cultivar whose epithet is established under the provisions of a statutory plant registering authority is the documentation published and/or otherwise held by the issuing authority which makes the tests made to support recognition of the new cultivar. (But see Art. 32.8)

[1] Abbreviations as in Holmgren, P. K., Holmgren, N. H., Barnett, L. C. (eds), *Index herbariorum* ed. 8. 1990 (*Regnum vegetabile 120*) New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York, U.S.A.

Ex. 7. The Standard for *Protea* 'Possum Magic', granted Plant Breeders' Rights (certificate 310) by the Australian Plant Variety Rights Office in 1994, is the sum total of the documentation and allied information associated with that cultivar, including its description (in Plant Varieties Journal 6(1): 7. 1993), held and published by that Office.

32.8. The Standard for a cultivar whose cultivar epithet is established under Plant Patent statutes in the United States of America is the documentation published by the issuing statutory authority on granting approval of that patent.

Ex. 8. The Standard for *Humulus lupulus* 'H87207-2' is the illustrations and other information accompanying the grant of Patent Number 8,823 dated July 5th, 1994.

Ex. 9. The Standard for *Achillea* 'Anblo' is the illustrations and other information accompanying the grant of Patent Number 8,828 dated July 12th, 1994.

Recommendation 32A

32A.1. Herbarium specimens require expert preparation and raisers of new cultivars are strongly advised to donate plant material to a recognized herbarium willing to accept such material, so that suitable specimens may be prepared. It is essential that donors inform the receiving herbarium whether the cultivar is clonal or seed-raised. Herbaria may, at their own discretion, receive and maintain specimens from third parties.

Recommendation 32B

32B.1. A Standard that is a dried specimen should be recognized by keeping it in a specially marked folder (which may form the Standard portfolio) and should be accompanied by a description outlining the distinguishing characters of the cultivar. Where appropriate, this description should also include details of parentage and the origins of the cultivar, and should cite the date and place of establishment of the epithet.

Recommendation 32C

32C.1. Duplicates of Standards should be circulated to other collections of Standards, especially those in other countries.

Recommendation 32D

32D.1. Standards should be accompanied by information defining the colours of important parts of a cultivar using an internationally recognized colour chart (such as that published by the Royal Horticultural Society, UK).

Recommendation 32E

32E.1. The exact whereabouts of any living material from which a Standard was prepared should be noted with the Standard and this information must be dated as precisely as possible since some kinds of plants are frequently moved.

WG0114

Recommendation 32F

32F.1. If the originator of the cultivar, its nominant, introducer or author of its epithet is no longer available, or willing, to examine a Standard, the advice of other experts should be sought in determining the Standard for an epithet. If possible a taxonomist, expert in the group of plants involved, should be asked to make a taxonomic determination on the Standard.

DIVISION III: PROVISIONS FOR MODIFICATION OF THIS CODE

This *Code* may only be modified by action of the IUBS (International Union of Biological Sciences) International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants.

APPENDIX I

NOTES FOR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

APPOINTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

International Registration Authorities (IRAs), whether they represent agricultural, forestry or horticultural disciplines, are appointed by the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) and are to operate within the provisions of this *Code*.

Organizations or individuals wishing to act as IRA for a particular group of plants should apply to the Chairman, ISHS Commission for Nomenclature and Registration, c/o Royal Horticultural Society, 80 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE, UK. Applicants should be able to demonstrate an ability to provide for both the time and costs in setting up and maintaining an International Register, as well as providing for the costs of publication of Checklists and Registers.

Additions and amendments to the directory of IRAs shown in Appendix II are published periodically in *Chronica Horticulturae* (ISHS, Englaan 1, 6703 ET Wageningen, The Netherlands) and are available on request from the ISHS Commission for Nomenclature and Registration at the above address.

Functions of an International Registration Authority

The primary functions of an IRA are:

(a) To register cultivar and cultivar–group epithets in the denomination class for which they have accepted responsibility and to ensure their establishment.

(b) To publish full lists of all cultivar and cultivar–group epithets in that denomination class.

(c) To maintain records, in as great a detail as is practical, of the origin, characteristics and history of each cultivar and cultivar–group in that denomination class.

It is NOT the function of an IRA:

(a) To conduct trials.

(b) To judge if one cultivar or cultivar–group is more meritorious or more useful than another.

(c) To judge distinctness of cultivars or cultivar–groups.

WG0115

The following notes are intended for the guidance of International Registration Authorities. If any Registrar encounters procedural or nomenclatural points which they find difficult to resolve, these should be referred to the ISHS Commission for Nomenclature and Registration through Dr Alan C. Leslie, RHS Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom {Tel.: (44) 1483 224234, Fax: (44) 1483 211750, E-mail: acl.reg@dial.pipex.com.}

Appointment of Registrar

Each IRA should appoint a Registrar with, if necessary, an advisory committee to assist. In some cases it may be useful to the IRA to consider arranging for a local representative in other countries to act as a collecting point for new applications. Such local registrars can filter out clearly unacceptable names and can help surmount language and cultural barriers.

Registrars will need a good working knowledge of this *Code* and of the *ICBN* as well. Access to good libraries and catalogue collections will also be necessary.

Denomination class

The IRA should fix the limits of its denomination class (or classes) following consultation with, and agreement from, the International Commission for Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants[1]. The denomination class is the taxonomic unit within which no repetition of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet will normally be permitted.

Conserved cultivar epithets

An IRA should list any cultivar epithets that are technically unacceptable yet which they have sanctioned for use and submit these to the International Commission for Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants for confirmation as epithets to be permanently conserved over any competing epithets. Once ratified as conserved, such epithets should be noted as being conserved in any Checklist or International Register published by an IRA.

Public relations

Every effort should be made to inform the relevant specialist societies, statutory plant registration authorities and growers in all countries of the existence of registration facilities. The general public should also be informed through technical, scientific and gardening magazines, periodicals and books.

Cooperation with statutory plant registration authorities

Registrars are likely to be consulted by statutory plant registration authorities enquiring whether an epithet has already been used for a plant, prior to denomination in a statutory register. An IRA must therefore be in a position to respond to such enquiries with alacrity. IRAs must, in some situations, also be in a position to formally register an objection to an epithet proposed by a statutory plant registration authority.

[1] c/o The Secretary to the Commission, W. L. A. Hetterscheid, Vaste Keurings Commissie, Linnaeuslaan 2a, 1431 JV Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. {Fax: (31) 297 352 205}

Preparation of a Checklist

(a) It is recommended that as soon as possible a new IRA should compile a preliminary Checklist of all known cultivar and cultivar-group epithets. This should be circulated to various specialist authorities for comment and amendment.

(b) Following the addition of comments and amendments from the various authorities the Checklist should be published. This will then act as a guide to stimulate the submission of further information and as a tentative International Register.

Publication of an International Register

(a) At a reasonable interval after the Checklist has been published, so that further corrections, amendments, omissions and additions may be included, the IRA should publish a comprehensive International Register.

(b) Subsequently, at regular intervals there should be supplements to the International Register, incorporating newly registered cultivar and cultivar-group epithets, together with corrections and amendments to those previously published.

(c) Periodically fully revised editions of the International Register should be published, incorporating all supplementary lists, together with any corrections and amendments.

Listing requirements

(a) The International Register should list the epithets of ALL cultivars and cultivar-groups that have been named in the denomination class(es) concerned, whether they are still known to be in cultivation or not. If required, cultivars considered to be extinct may be indicated as such, but it should be borne in mind that it can be extremely difficult to establish whether a particular cultivar is or is not still in cultivation. It is especially important to remember that some names of cultivars and cultivar-groups, although no longer cultivated or used, will be of historical importance and should be cited.

In effect, any epithet which has been published should be included, since any printed reference is permanent and a potential source of confusion with any other use of the same epithet.

(b) The International Register should include all synonyms (including trade designations and any translations or transliterations that have been used) and should clearly indicate in each case which is the accepted epithet.

(c) The International Register should list epithets which are not acceptable for registration but which are nevertheless still in commercial use. These should be clearly indicated as being unacceptable and not registered and, where possible, the reason for their unacceptability should be stated.

(d) When an epithet has been used more than once within a denomination class, each use should be listed in the International Register, with the appropriate description. Where it can be demonstrated, precedence of publication should be indicated.

WG0116

(e) The International Register should include unregistered but established epithets, accompanied by an indicative sign to show that they have not been officially registered. This action would only be necessary for epithets established but not registered after publication of the initial Register for a particular group.

(f) The International Register may also record trade-marks if they have been known to have been applied to cultivars or cultivar-groups. Such marks may only be published in an International Register with the expressed permission of the trade-mark owner or his assignee.

Reservation of names

An IRA should exercise caution in the reservation of epithets especially if they have not yet been definitely assigned to particular plants. However, it may, for example, be useful to allow reservation during the period in which a plant is being assessed for Plant Breeders' Rights.

Reservation of epithets should in all cases only be permitted for a definite and limited period. Registrants should be advised that a reserved epithet will no longer be available if someone else happens to establish the epithet for another plant in that denomination class.

Botanical Names

International Registers are not required to list botanical names of species or other taxonomic ranks, but some Registrars have found it useful to do so. Where this is the case, specialist help should be sought to ensure that the names used are in accordance with the latest accepted botanical treatment of the genus or genera concerned.

Registration Form

Each IRA needs to produce a registration form on which it should require all applications to be made. Advice on the general layout and content of the registration form can be provided by the ISHS Commission for Nomenclature and Registration through Dr A. C. Leslie (address above), but the detailed format will vary depending on the denomination class concerned.

All such forms should request at least the following information and material:

(a) The names and addresses of:

(i) the **originator** (it may be necessary to distinguish the hybridizer from the person who grew a plant on to its first flowering)

(ii) the **nominant** who designated (invented or coined) the epithet

(iii) the **introducer** (it may be necessary to distinguish private distribution or exhibition from commercial introduction)

(iv) the **registrant**

In each case the relevant date(s) should also be requested (the year is usually sufficient).

(b) If the cultivar or cultivar-group has been named and described previously, but not registered, the name of the person who originally published the epithet, together with a copy of the publication or full reference to its date and place of publication.

(c) If the epithet to be registered is a transliteration from a language not using the Latin alphabet the original form (characters) of the epithet should also be indicated.

(d) The parentage, when known.

(e) Particulars of any associated patents, trade-marks or plant breeders' rights, together with the results of testing in recognised trials, if applicable.

(f) Awards received, with dates and the name of the awarding body.

(g) A description in a language using the Latin alphabet including, where applicable, details of colour - the RHS Colour Chart (1966, reprinted 1986 in association with the Flower Council of Holland and in 1995 by the RHS) is now a widely used standard and is strongly recommended. The IRA should try to ensure that the registrant is prompted into giving an account of characteristics that are likely to be diagnostic.

(h) A listing of differential characters between the cultivar or cultivar-group being registered and any closely related cultivars or cultivar-groups.

(i) An herbarium specimen and photograph, painting or drawing to be stored subsequently in a Standard portfolio housed in a recognised herbarium.

(j) The preferred method(s) by which any new cultivar should be propagated.

(k) An explanation of the etymology, derivation or meaning of the cultivar epithet, especially if this is not immediately apparent from other data given on the form.

(l) Registration forms should indicate that although the IRA will ensure eventual establishment for all registered epithets, their precedence is not fixed until publication. Registrants may thus wish to publish new epithets themselves, following registration, to ensure that precedence of their epithets is not affected.

Registration Fees

The ISHS has no funds with which to support IRAs and relies upon the voluntary cooperation of individuals and organizations in maintaining a world-wide network of registration authorities. Some IRAs charge a fee for their services, but there is no requirement that they should do so. The amount charged is left to the discretion of the IRA concerned, but charges may well discourage registration and defeat the purpose of the IRA. It should be remembered that it is not possible for a non-statutory registration authority (such as an IRA) to enforce registration as the process in itself offers no legal protection over the plant or its name.

WG0117

APPENDIX II

DIRECTORY OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

A number of International Registration Authorities have regional representation in particular parts of the world and these are listed below the IRA responsible for their appointment. Anyone wishing to register a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet, or who seeks information about an epithet, is strongly recommended to contact the regional representative in the first instance.

Note 1: The dates given indicate when an IRA was first appointed (this information is not complete, especially for earlier IRAs): in some cases responsibility has been subsequently transferred to a separate organization or individual, and the later has continued to gather the information.

Note 2: The fax numbers provided are international numbers: local callers do not dial the country code shown in brackets and may have to prefix the remaining number with another digit.

GENERAL SECTION

Bulbous, cormous and tuberous-rooted plants, excluding *Dahlia* Cav., *Lilium* L., and *Narcissus* L. (1955)
ROYAL GENERAL BULBGROWERS' ASSOCIATION (KAVB), Attn: Drs Johan van Scheepen, Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association, Postbus 175, NL-2180 AD Hillegom, The Netherlands. {Fax: (31) 252 51 97 14}

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials, excluding those genera or other groups for which other IRAs have been appointed (1980)
INTERNATIONALE STAUDEN UNION (ISU), Attn: Dr Josef Sieber, Institut für Stauden und Gehölze, Versuchanstalt für Gartenbau Weihenstephan, Murstrasse 22, D-85356 Freising, Germany. {Fax: (49) 816 18 36 16}

Woody Plant Genera, excluding those genera or other groups for which other IRAs have been appointed (1958)
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOTANICAL GARDENS AND ARBORETA, Attn: Dr Steven Clemants, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 718 857 2430, E-mail: clemants@panix.com}

REGIONAL SECTION

Australian Plant Genera, excluding those genera or groups for which other IRAs have been appointed (1958)
AUSTRALIAN CULTIVAR REGISTRATION AUTHORITY, Attn: Mr Iain Dawson, Australian National Botanic Gardens, GPO Box 1777, Canberra, ACT 2602, Australia. {Fax: (61) 6 250 9599, E-mail: idawson@anbg.gov.au} [NOTE: individual genera endemic to Australia do not appear in this directory]

TAXONOMIC SECTION

Abies Mill., see under Conifers
Acacia Mill. (1958)
AUSTRALIAN CULTIVAR REGISTRATION AUTHORITY, Attn: Mr Iain Dawson, Australian National Botanic Gardens, GPO Box 1777, Canberra, ACT 2602, Australia. {Fax: (61) 6 250 9599, E-mail: idawson@anbg.gov.au}
Achimenes Pers., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Acidanthera Hochst. (=***Gladiolus*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Actinostrobus Miq., see under Conifers
Aechmea Ruiz & Pav., see under *Bromeliaceae*
Aeschynanthus Jack, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Agathis Salisb., see under Conifers
Alcantarea (E. Morren ex Mez) Harms, see under *Bromeliaceae*
Allium L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Aloe L. (1970)
THE SOUTH AFRICAN ALOE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, Attn: Mr A. J. Bezuidenhout, South African Aloe Breeders Assoc., P.O. Box 59904, Karen Park, 0118, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.
Alsobia Hanst., see under *Gesneriaceae*.
Alstroemeria L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Amarcrinum*** Coutts (*Amaryllis* L. × *Crinum* L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Amarygia*** Cif. & Giacom. (*Amaryllis* L. × *Brunsvigia* Heist.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Amaryllis L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Amelanchier Medik. (1980)
DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, Attn: Dr Richard St Pierre, Department of Horticulture Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0, Canada.
Amentotaxus Pilg., see under Conifers
×***Anagelia*** E. L. Sm. (*Ananas* Mill. × *Neoregelia* L. B. Sm.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Anamea*** E. L. Sm. (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Ananas* Mill.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Ananas Mill., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Androlaechmea*** Dutrie ex C. Chev. (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Androlepis* Brongn. ex Houllet), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Androlepis Brongn. ex Houllet, see under *Bromeliaceae*
Andromeda L. (1970)
THE HEATHER SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Attn: Mr A. W. Jones, Otters Court, West Camel, Somerset BA22 7QF, United Kingdom.
Anemone L. (bulbous species), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Anomatheca Ker Gawl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Antholyza L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Araceae Juss. excluding *Calla* L. & *Zantedeschia* Spreng. (?1980)
THE INTERNATIONAL AROID SOCIETY, Attn: Mr John Banta, Route 2, Box 144, Alva, Florida 33920, United States of America. [NOTE: Individual genera of *Araceae* do not appear in this directory]
Araucaria Juss., see under Conifers
Athrotaxis D. Don, see under Conifers
Aulax P. J. Bergius, see under *Proteaceae*
Austrocedrus Florin & Boutelje (=***Libocedrus*** Endl.), see under Conifers
Azalea L. (=***Rhododendron*** L.), see under *Rhododendron*
Babiana Ker Gawl. ex Sims, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bamboo, see under *Poaceae*

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Begonia L. (1958)
THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Carrie Karegeannes, 3916 Lake Boulevard, Annandale, Virginia 22003, United States of America.
Belamcanda Adans., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bellevalia Lapeyr., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Billbergia Thunb., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Billique*** E. L. Sm. (***Billbergia*** Thunb. × ***Quesnelia*** Gaudich.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Billmea*** Lazslo ex Padilla (***Aechmea*** Ruiz & Pav. × ***Billbergia*** Thunb.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Blandfordia Sm., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bloomeria Kellogg, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bobartia L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bolboxalis Small (=***Oxalis*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Botryanthus Kunth (=***Muscari*** Mill.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bougainvillea Comm. ex Juss. (1966)
INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IARI), Attn: Dr Brijendra Singh, Division of Floriculture and Landscaping, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi, 110012, India.
Brabejum L., see under *Proteaceae*
Brevoortia A. Wood (=***Dichelostemma*** Kunth), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Brimeura Salisb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Brodiaea Sm., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bromeliaceae Juss. (1980)
THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL., Attn: Ellen Baskerville, % Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34236, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 941 951 1474} [NOTE: only selected genera and nothogenera of *Bromeliaceae* appear in this directory]
Bruckenthalia Rchb. (1970)
THE HEATHER SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Attn: Mr A. W. Jones, Otters Court, West Camel, Somerset BA22 7QF, United Kingdom.
Brunsvigia Heist., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bucinellina Wiehler, see under *Gesneriaceae*.
Bulbinella Kunth, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Bulbocodium L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Buxus L. (1966)
THE AMERICAN BOXWOOD SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Lynn R. Batdorf, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
Caliphruria Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Calla L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Callicore Link (=***Amaryllis*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Calliprora Lindl. (=***Triteleia*** Douglas ex Lindl.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Callistephus Cass. (1958)
INSTITUT FÜR ZIERPFLANZENBAU, Attn: Prof. Dr K. Zimmer and Mrs Renate Noack, Institut für Zierpflanzenbau, Herrenhäuser Strasse 2, D-30419 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Germany. {Fax: (49) 511 76 22 654}
Callitris Vent., see under Conifers
Calluna Salisb. (1970)
THE HEATHER SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Attn: Mr A. W. Jones, Otters Court, West Camel, Somerset BA22 7QF, United Kingdom.
Calocedrus Kurz, see under Conifers
Calochortus Pursh, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Camassia Lindl., see under Bulbous plants etc.

Camellia L. (1962)
THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY, Attn: Mr T. J. Savige, Hawksview, Wirlinga, New South Wales 2640, Australia.
Regional Representation, Australia:
THE AUSTRALIAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Ray Garnett, 36 Hardinge Street, Beaumaris, Victoria 3193, Australia.
Regional Representation, New Zealand:
THE NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Yvonne Cave, Seafield, RD4 Wanganui, New Zealand.
Regional Representation, North America:
THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Edith Mazzei, Concord, 1486 Yosemite Circle, California 94521, United States of America.
Canistrum E. Morren, see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Canmea*** R. & M. B. Foster (***Aechmea*** Ruiz & Pav. × ***Canistrum*** E. Morren), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Canna L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Canularium*** B. Deut. (***Canistrum*** E. Morren × ***Nidularium*** Lem.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Cathaya Chun & Kuang (=***Tsuga*** Carrière), see under Conifers
Cedrus Trew, see under Conifers
Cephalotaxus Siebold & Zucc. ex Endl., see under Conifers
Chaenomeles Lindl. (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Chamaecyparis Spach, see under Conifers
Chionodoxa Boiss., see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Chionoscilla*** J. Allen ex G. Nicholson (***Chionodoxa*** Boiss. × ***Scilla*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Choretis Herb. (=***Hymenocallis*** Salisb.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Clematis L. (1986)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Miss V. A. Matthews, 7350 SW-173rd. Street, Miami, Florida 33157-4835, United States of America.
Coburgia Herb. (=***Amaryllis*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Colchicum L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Columnea L., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Conifers (1964)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Piers Trehane, % Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750, E-mail: coneman@indhort.demon.co.uk} [NOTE: only genera and nothogenera of horticultural or silvicultural importance appear in this directory]
Regional Representation, Australia:
THE CONIFER SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA, Attn: Dr Roger Spencer, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, Australia. {Fax: (61) 3 9252 2350}
Regional Representation, North America:
THE AMERICAN CONIFER SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Susan Martin, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
Convallaria L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Cooperanthes*** Lancaster (=***Zephyranthes*** Herb.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Cooperia Herb. (=***Zephyranthes*** Herb.), see under Bulbous plants etc.

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Coprosma J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. (1970)
THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE INC., Attn: Mr L. J. Metcalf, "Greenwood", Stringers Creek, RD1, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
Cornus L. (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Corydalis L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Cotoneaster L. (1966)
THE SIR HAROLD HILLIER GARDENS AND ARBORETUM, Attn: Mr Allen Coombes, Sir Harold Hillier Gardens and Arboretum, Jermyns Lane, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire SO51 0QA, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1794 368027}
Crinum L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Crocosmia Planch., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Crocus L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Cryptanthus Otto & A. Dietr., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Cryptananas*** B. Sm. (*Ananas* Mill. × *Cryptanthus* Otto & A. Dietr.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Cryptbergia*** R. G. Wilson & C. Wilson (*Billbergia* Thunb. × *Cryptanthus* Otto & A. Dietr.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Cryptmea*** E. L. Sm. (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Cryptanthus* Otto & A. Dietr.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Cryptomeria D. Don, see under Conifers
Cunninghamia R. Br., see under Conifers
×***Cupressocyparis*** Dallim. (*Chamaecyparis* Spach × *Cupressus* L.), see under Conifers
Cupressus L., see under Conifers
Curtonus N. E. Br. (=*Crocosmia* Planch.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Cyclamen L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Cypella Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Cyperaceae Juss. (1990)
THE HARDY PLANT SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Monksilver, 72 Boxgrove Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 1UD, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750} [NOTE: Individual genera of *Cyperaceae* do not appear in this directory]
Cyrtanthus Aiton, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Daboecia D. Don (1970)
THE HEATHER SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Attn: Mr A. W. Jones, Otters Court, West Camel, Somerset BA22 7QF, United Kingdom.
Dacrycarpus (Endl.) de Laub., see under Conifers
Dacrydium Sol. ex G. Forst., see under Conifers
Dahlia Cav. (1966)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Mr David Pycraft, Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750}
Regional Representation, India:
THE DAHLIA SOCIETY OF INDIA, Attn: Mr K. Samadder, 4 Thakur Ramkrishna, Park Row, Calcutta 25, India 700 025.
Regional Representation, The Netherlands:
ROYAL GENERAL BULBGROWERS' ASSOCIATION (KAVB), Attn: Drs Johan van Scheepen, Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association, Postbus 175, NL-2180 AD Hillegom, The Netherlands. {Fax: (31) 252 51 97 14}
Dalbergaria Tussac, see under *Gesneriaceae*

Delphinium L., perennials only (1955)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey, GU23 6QB, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750, E-mail: acl.reg@dial.pipex.com.}
Deuterocohnia Mez, see under *Bromeliaceae*
Dianthus L. (1958)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750, E-mail: acl.reg@dial.pipex.com.}
Regional Representation, North America:
AMERICAN DIANTHUS SOCIETY, Attn: Mr R. B. Lee, P.O. Box 22232, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502, United States of America.
Diastema Benth., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Diastella Salisb. ex Knight, see under *Proteaceae*
Dichelostemma Kunth, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Dierama K. Koch, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Dioscorea L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Diselma Hook. f., see under Conifers
Dyckia Schult. f., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Dycktia*** B. Sm. (*Dyckia* Schult. f. × *Hechtia* Klotzsch), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Elisena Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Endymion Dumort. (=***Hyacinthoides*** Heist. ex Fabr.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Episcia Mart., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Eranthis Salisb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Eremurus M. Bieb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Erica L., (1970)
THE HEATHER SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Attn: Mr A. W. Jones, Otters Court, West Camel, Somerset BA22 7QF, United Kingdom.
Erythronium L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Escallonia Mutis ex L. f. (1966)
Dr Elizabeth McClintock, 1551 9th Avenue, San Francisco, California 94122, United States of America.
Eucharis Planch. & Linden, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Eucodonia Hanst., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Eucomis L'Hér., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Fagus L. (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Faurea Harv., see under *Proteaceae*
Ferraria Burm. ex Mill., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Forsythia Vahl (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Freesia Klatt, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Fritillaria L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Fuchsia L. (1966)
THE AMERICAN FUCHSIA SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Delight A. Logan, 8710 South Sheridan Avenue, Reedley, California 93654, United States of America.
Fumaria L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Galanthus L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Galtonia Decne., see under Bulbous plants etc.

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Gesneriaceae Dumort., excluding *Saintpaulia* H. Wendl. (1958)
THE AMERICAN GLOXINIA AND GESNERIAD SOCIETY INC., Attn: Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Route 41, Salisbury, Connecticut 06068, United States of America. [NOTE: only selected genera and nothogenera of *Gesneriaceae* appear in this directory]
Ginkgo L., see under Conifers
Gladiolus L., excluding species and early flowering cultivars (1970)
THE NORTH AMERICAN GLADIOLUS COUNCIL, Attn: Mr Samuel N. Fisher, 11734 Road 33 1/2, Madera, Califonia 93638, United States of America.
Gladiolus L., species and early flowering cultivars only, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Gleditsia L. (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Gloriosa L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Gloxinera*** Weathers (*Gesneria* L. × *Gloxinia* L'Hér.) see under *Gesneriaceae*
Gloxinia L'Hér., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Glyptostrobus Endl., see under Conifers
Gramineae Juss., see under [nom. alt.] *Poaceae*
×***Guzlandsia*** E. L. Sm. (*Guzmania* Ruiz & Pav. × *Tillandsia* L.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Guzmania Ruiz & Pav., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Guzvriesea*** M. B. Foster (*Guzmania* Ruiz & Pav. × *Vriesea* Lindl.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Gynandriris Parl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Habranthus Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Halocarpus Quinn, see under Conifers
Hebe Comm. ex Juss. (1958)
THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE INC., Attn: Mr L. J. Metcalf, "Greenwood", Stringers Creek, RD1, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
Regional Representation, United Kingdom:
THE HEBE SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Jennifer Hewitt, Haygarth, Cleeton St Mary, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY14 0QU
×***Hechcohnia*** George Anderson (*Deuterocohnia* Mez × *Hechtia* Klotzsch), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Hechtia Klotzsch, see under *Bromeliaceae*
Hedera L. (1976)
THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Sabine M. Sulgrove, 2624 Centre Creek Circle, Spring Valley, Ohio 45370, United States of America.
Hemerocallis L. (1955)
THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY, Attn: Mr W. C. Monroe, 7015 Chandler Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808, United States of America.
Hepatica Mill., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Heppiella Regel, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Herbertia Sweet, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hermodactylus Mill., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hesperantha Ker Gawl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hesperopeuce (Engelm.) Lemmon (=*Tsuga* Carrière), see under Conifers
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. (1980)
THE AUSTRALIAN HIBISCUS SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Christopher Noble, 61 Cockatoo Court, Caboolture, Queensland 4510, Australia.
Hippeastrum Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hohenbergia Schult. f., see under *Bromeliaceae*

×***Hohentea*** B. Sm. (*Hohenbergia* Schult. f. × *Portea* K. Koch), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Homeria Vent., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hosta Tratt. (1966)
THE AMERICAN HOSTA SOCIETY, Attn: Mr David H. Stevenson, University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, P.O. Box 39, 3675 Arboretum Drive, Chanhassen, Minnesota 55317, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 612 443 2521, E-mail: steve021@maroon.tc.umn.edu}
Regional Representation, United Kingdom:
THE BRITISH HOSTA & HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY Attn: Mr Roger Bowden, Sticklepath, Okehampton, Devon EX20 2NN, United Kingdom {Fax: (44) 1837 840482}
Hyacinthella Schur, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hyacinthoides Heist. ex Fabr., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hyacinthus L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Hydrangea L. (1958)
Dr Elizabeth McClintock, 1551 9th Avenue, San Francisco, California 94122, United States of America.
Hymenocallis Salisb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Ilex L. (1955)
THE HOLLY SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Attn: Mr Gene K. Eisenbeiss, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
Ionoxalis Small (=***Oxalis*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Ipheion Raf., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Iris L., bulbous species, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Regional Representation, United Kingdom:
THE BRITISH IRIS SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Jennifer Hewitt, Haygarth, Cleeton St Mary, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY14 0QU
Iris L., excluding bulbous species (1955)
THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Kay Keppel, P.O. Box 18145, Salem, Oregon 97305, United States of America.
Regional Representation, United Kingdom:
THE BRITISH IRIS SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Jennifer Hewitt, Haygarth, Cleeton St Mary, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY14 0QU
Ismene Salisb. ex Herb. (=***Hymenocallis*** Salisb.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Ixia L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Ixiolirion Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Jovibarba Opiz (?1980)
THE SEMPERVIVUM SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Peter J. Mitchell, 11 Wingle Tye Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 9HR, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1444 236848}
Juncaceae Juss. (1990)
THE HARDY PLANT SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Monksilver, 72 Boxgrove Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 1UD, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750} [NOTE: Individual genera of *Juncaceae* do not appear in this directory]
Juniperus L., see under Conifers
Kalmia L. (1978)
Dr Richard A. Jaynes, Broken Arrow Nursery, 13 Broken Arrow Road, Hamden, Connecticut 06518, United States of America.
Keteleeria Carrière, see under Conifers
Koellikeria Regel, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Kohleria Regel, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Korolkowia Regel, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Lachenalia J. Jacq. ex Murray, see under Bulbous plants etc.

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Lagerostrobus Quinn (=*Dacrydium* Sol. ex G. Forst.), see under Conifers
Lagerstroemia L. (1970)
THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARBORETUM, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
Lantana L. (1970)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Lapeirousia Pourr., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Larix Mill., see under Conifers
Lepidothamnus Phil. (=*Dacrydium* Sol. ex G. Forst.), see under Conifers
Leptospermum J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. (1958)
THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE INC., Attn: Mr L. J. Metcalf, "Greenwood", Stringers Creek, RD1, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
Leucadendron R. Br., see under *Proteaceae*
Leucocoryne Lindl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Leucojum L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Leucospermum R. Br., see under *Proteaceae*
Libocedrus Endl., see under Conifers
Lilium L. (1958)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211705}
Regional Representation, Australia:
THE AUSTRALIAN LILIUM SOCIETY, Attn: Mr R. Macgregor, 426 Belgrave Gembrook Road, Emerald, Victoria 3782, Australia.
Regional Representation, Czech Republic:
Ing. B. Mičulka, 687 06 Velehrad 225, Czech Republic.
Regional Representation, The Netherlands:
ROYAL GENERAL BULBGROWERS' ASSOCIATION (KAVB), Attn: Drs Johan van Scheepen, Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association, Postbus 175, NL-2180 AD Hillegom, The Netherlands. {Fax: (31) 252 51 97 14}
Regional Representation, New Zealand:
THE NEW ZEALAND LILY SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs M. L. Lepper, P.O. Box 1394, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Regional Representation, Russia:
Dr A. V. Otroshko, Postbox 3, Moscow 107061, Russia.
Lycoris Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Magnolia L. (?1962)
THE MAGNOLIA SOCIETY, Attn: Dorothy J. Callaway, P.O. Box 3131, Thomasville, Georgia 31799, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 912 228 5836}
Malus Mill., ornamental cultivars only (1958)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Mangifera indica L. (Mango) (1970)
THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Attn: Dr S. N. Pandey, Div. of Fruits & Horticultural Tech., Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Dehli 110012, India.
Metasequoia Hu & W. C. Cheng, see under Conifers
Microbiota Kom., see under Conifers
Milla Cav., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Mimetes Salisb., see under *Proteaceae*

Monopyle Moritz ex Benth., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Moussonia Regel, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Montbretia DC. (=*Tritonia* Ker Gawl.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Moraea Mill., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Muscari Mill., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Muscarimia Kostel. ex Losinsk., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Nageia Gaertn., see under Conifers
Narcissus L. (1955)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Sally Kington, Royal Horticultural Society, P.O. Box 313, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 171 630 6060}
Regional Representation, Australia:
THE NATIONAL DAFFODIL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, Attn: Mr Tony Davis, 4 Carandini Street, Melba, ACT 2615, Australia.
Regional Representation, Czech Republic:
NARCIS KLADNO, Attn: Ing. Vladimír Domský, Konevova 40, 400 00 Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic.
Regional Representation, The Netherlands:
ROYAL GENERAL BULBGROWERS' ASSOCIATION (KAVB), Attn: Drs Johan van Scheepen, Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association, Postbus 175, NL-2180 AD Hillegom, The Netherlands. {Fax: (31) 252 51 97 14}
Regional Representation, New Zealand:
THE NATIONAL DAFFODIL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND, Attn: Mr Max Hamilton, Boyd Road, RD1, Hamilton, New Zealand.
Regional Representation, North America:
THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Mary Lou Gripshover, 1686 Grey Fox Trails, Milford, Ohio 45150, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 513 248 0898}
Nectaroscordum Lindl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Nelumbo L. (1988)
THE INTERNATIONAL WATER LILY SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Philip R. Swindells, Vale Lodge, Ropley, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG3 3AY, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1423 568080}
Nematanthus Schrad., see under *Gesneriaceae*
×*Neobergia* E. L. Sm. (*Billbergia* Thunb. × *Neoregelia* L. B. Sm.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Neocallitropsis Florin, see under Conifers
×*Neoistrum* B. Sm. (*Canistrum* E. Morren × *Neoregelia* L. B. Sm.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×*Neolarium* R. & M. B. Foster (*Neoregelia* L. B. Sm. × *Nidularium* Lem.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×*Neomea* R. & M. B. Foster (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Neoregelia* L. B. Sm.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×*Neophytum* R. & M. B. Foster (*Neoregelia* L. B. Sm. × *Orthophytum* Beer), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Neoregelia L. B. Sm., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×*Neotanthus* E. L. Sm. (*Cryptanthus* Otto & A. Dietr. × *Neoregelia* L. B. Sm.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Nerine Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Nidularium Lem., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×*Nidbergia* D. Butcher (*Billbergia* Thunb. × *Nidularium* Lem.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×*Nidumea* L. B. Sm. (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Nidularium* Lem.), see under *Bromeliaceae*

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Niphaea Lindl., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Nothoscordum Kunth, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Nymphaea L. (1988)
THE INTERNATIONAL WATER LILY SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Philip R. Swindells, Vale Lodge, Ropley, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG3 3AY, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1423 568080}
Orchidaceae Juss. (1972)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Peter F. Hunt, P.O. Box 1072, Frome, Somerset BA11 5NY, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 171 630 6060 or (44) 1483 211705}
[NOTE: Individual genera of *Orchidaceae* do not appear in this directory. Only grex names are registered: there is no registration of cultivar names for orchids at present]
Ornithogalum L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Orothamnus Pappe ex Hook., see under *Proteaceae*
×***Ortholarium*** R. & M. B. Foster (*Nidularium* Lem. × *Orthophytum* Beer), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Orthomea*** E. L. Sm. (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Orthophytum* Beer), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Orthophytum Beer, see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Orthotanthus*** Garretson (*Cryptanthus* Otto & A. Dietr. × *Orthophytum* Beer), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Oxalis L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Paeonia L. (1974)
THE AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Greta Kessenich, 250 Interlachen Road, Hopkins, Minnesota 55343, United States of America.
Pancratium L., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Parakohleria Wiehler, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Paranomus Salisb., see under *Proteaceae*
Pardanthus Ker Gawl. (=***Belamcanda*** Adans.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Pelargonium Aiton (?1970)
THE AUSTRALIAN GERANIUM SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs J. D. Llewellyn, "Nyndee", 56 Torokina Avenue, St Ives, New South Wales 2075, Australia.
Penstemon Schmidel (?1966)
THE AMERICAN PENSTEMON SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Dale T. Lindgren, University of Nebraska, West Central Center, Route 4, Box 46A, North Platte, Nebraska 69101, United States of America.
Petunia Juss. (1966)
INSTITUT FÜR ZIERPFLANZENBAU, Attn: Prof. Dr K. Zimmer and Mrs Renate Noack, Institut für Zierpflanzenbau, Herrenhäuser Strasse 2, D-30419 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Germany. {Fax: (49) 511 76 22 654}
Philadelphus L. (1958)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Phormium J. R. Forst. & G. Forst. (?1970)
THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE INC., Attn: Mr L. J. Metcalf, "Greenwood", Stringers Creek, RD1, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
Phyllocladus Rich. & Mirb., see under Conifers
Picea A. Dietr., see under Conifers
Pieris D. Don (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Pinus L., see under Conifers

Pitcairnia L'Hér., see under *Bromeliaceae*
Pittosporum Banks ex Sol. (?1974)
THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE INC., Attn: Mr L. J. Metcalf, "Greenwood", Stringers Creek, RD1, Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.
Platycladus Spach (=***Thuja*** L.), see under Conifers
Plumeria L. (1980)THE PLUMERIA SOCIETY OF AMERICA INC., Attn: Mr John P. Oliver, P.O. Box 22791, Houston, Texas 77227-2791, United States of America.
Poaceae (R. Br.) Barnhart [nom. alt. ***Gramineae*** Juss.], excluding turf, silage and cereal crops (1990)
THE HARDY PLANT SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Monksilver, 72 Boxgrove Road, Guildford, Surrey GU1 1UD, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750} [NOTE: Individual genera of *Gramineae* do not appear in this directory]
Podocarpus L'Hér. ex Pers., see under Conifers
Populus L., forestry cultivars (1955)
THE INTERNATIONAL POPLAR COMMISSION, Attn: Mr J. B. Ball, Secretary, International Poplar Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. {Fax: (39) 6 522 5137, E-mail: james.ball@fao.org}
Portea K. Koch, see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Portemea*** Ariza-Julia ex Padilla (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Portea* K. Koch), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Potentilla fruticosa L. *sensu lato* (1966)
AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION, Attn: Dr Campbell G. Davidson, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Unit 100-101 Route 100, Morden, Manitoba R6M 1Y5, Canada. {Fax: (1) 204 822 6841}
Protea L., see under *Proteaceae*
Proteaceae Juss., South African genera only (1980)
DIRECTORATE OF PLANT QUALITY CONTROL, SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Attn: Mr M. S. Joubert, Directorate of Plant Quality Control, Department of Agriculture, Private Bag X258, Pretoria 0001, Republic of South Africa. {Fax: (27) 12 319 6055}
Prumnopitys Phil., see under Conifers
Pseudolarix Gordon, see under Conifers
Pseudomuscari Garbari & Greuter, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Pseudotsuga Carrière, see under Conifers
Puschkinia Adams, see under Bulbous plants etc.
×***Puycohnia*** George Anderson (*Deuterocohnia* Mez × *Puya* Molina), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Puya Molina, see under *Bromeliaceae*
Pyracantha M. Roem. (1966)
THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARBORETUM, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
×***Quesmea*** R. & M. B. Foster (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Quesnelia* Gaudich.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Quesnelia Gaudich., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Quesregelia*** Carrone (*Neoregelia* L. B. Sm. × *Quesnelia* Gaudich.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Ranunculus L., bulbous species, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Rhododendron L., including ***Azalea*** L. (1955)
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Alan C. Leslie, Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1483 211750, E-mail: acl.reg@dial.pipex.com.}

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Rhododendron – continued
Regional Representation, Australia:
THE AUSTRALIAN RHODODENDRON SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Graeme Eaton, 1386 Mount Dandenong Tourist Road, Mount Dandenong 3767, Victoria, Australia.
Regional Representation, Japan:
THE JAPAN RHODODENDRON SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Y. Sasaki, 172-9 Nissato-machi, Souka City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.
Regional Representation, New Zealand:
THE NEW ZEALAND RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION, Attn: Mr M. D. Cullinane, P.O. Box 161, Awanui 05522, New Zealand.
Regional Representation, North America:
THE AMERICAN RHODODENDRON SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs J. W. Murray, 21 Squire Terrace, Colts Neck, New Jersey 07722, United States of America.

Rosa L. (1955)
THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Michael C. Kromer, American Rose Society, P.O. Box 30,000, Shreveport, Louisiana 71130-0030, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 318 938 5405}
Regional Representation, Australia:
NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA, 271-B Belmore Road, North Balwyn, Victoria 3014.
Regional Representation, France:
J. Laperrière, Route Nationale 6 Chesnes, 38 Saint-Quentin-Fallavier.
Regional Representation, Germany:
Dr O. Bunemann, 4600 Dortmund 1, Am Kaiserhain 25.
Regional Representation, India:
INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Attn: B. Singh, Division of Horticulture, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 12.
Regional Representation, Italy:
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA DELLA ROSA, Villa Reale, 20052 Monza.
Regional Representation, Japan:
JAPAN ROSE SOCIETY, Attn: Dr Takeo Nagata, 3-9-5 Oyamadai Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158.
Regional Representation, The Netherlands:
RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT, Postbus 104, NL-6700 AC Wageningen. {Fax: (31) 3174 258 67}
Regional Representation, New Zealand:
NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND, Attn: Heather MacDonnell, P.O. Box 66, 17 Erin Street, Bunnythorpe, Palmerston North.
Regional Representation, Republic of South Africa:
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA, Postbus 28188, 0132 Sunnyside, Pretoria.
Regional Representation, Switzerland:
CIOPORA, 4 Place Neuve, Geneva.
Regional Representation, United Kingdom:
THE ROYAL NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY, Attn: Mrs Jill Bennell, The Royal National Rose Society, Chiswell Green, St Albans, Hertfordshire AL2 3NR {Fax: (44) 1727 850360}

Rosularia (DC.) Stapf (?1980)
THE SEMPERVIVUM SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Peter J. Mitchell, 11 Wingle Tye Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 9HR, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1444 236848}

Saintpaulia H. Wendl. (1966)
THE AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF AMERICA INC., Attn: Ms Iris Keating, 149 Loretto Court, Claremont, California 91711, United States of America.

Saxifraga L. (1994)
THE SAXIFRAGE SOCIETY, Attn: Mr David Victor, The Old Stables, Church Lane, Hockliffe, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, LU7 9NL {Fax: (44) 1525 210070}

Sciadopitys Siebold & Zucc., see under Conifers
Scilla L., see under Bulbous plants etc.

Sempervivum L. (?1980)
THE SEMPERVIVUM SOCIETY, Attn: Mr Peter J. Mitchell, 11 Wingle Tye Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex RH15 9HR, United Kingdom. {Fax: (44) 1444 236848}

Sequoia Endl., see under Conifers
Sequoiadendron Buchholz, see under Conifers
Serruria Burm. ex Salisb., see under *Proteaceae*
Sinningia Nees, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Smithiantha Kuntze, see under *Gesneriaceae*
Solenophora Benth., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Sorocephalus R.Br., see under *Proteaceae*
Sparaxis Ker Gawl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Spatalla Salisb., see under *Proteaceae*
Sprekelia Heist., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Sternbergia Waldst. & Kit., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Streptanthera Sweet (=***Sparaxis*** Ker Gawl.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Streptocalyx Beer, see under *Bromeliaceae*
Streptocarpus Lindl., see under *Gesneriaceae*
×***Streptolarium*** D. Beadle (*Nidularium* Lem. × *Streptocalyx* Beer), see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Streptomea*** E. L. Sm. (*Aechmea* Ruiz & Pav. × *Streptocalyx* Beer), see under *Bromeliaceae*

Syringa L. (1958)
ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, Attn: Mr Freek Vrugtman, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8, Canada. {Fax: (1) 905 577 0375}

Tagetes L. (?1970)
INSTITUT FÜR ZIERPLFLANZENBAU, Attn: Prof. Dr K. Zimmer and Mrs Renate Noack, Institut für Zierplflanzenbau, Herrenhäuser Strasse 2, D-30419 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Germany. {Fax: (49) 511 76 22 654}

Taiwania Hayata, see under Conifers
Taxodium Rich., see under Conifers
Taxus L., see under Conifers
Tecophilaea Bertero ex Colla, see under Bulbous plants etc.
Testudinaria Salisb. (=***Dioscorea*** L.), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Tetraclinis Mast., see under Conifers
Thuja L., see under Conifers
Thujopsis Siebold & Zucc. ex Endl., see under Conifers
Tigridia Juss., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Tillandsia L., see under *Bromeliaceae*
Torreya Arn., see under Conifers
Trichantha Hook., see under *Gesneriaceae*
Trifurcia Herb. (=***Herbertia*** Sweet), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Triteleia Douglas ex Lindl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Tritonia Ker Gawl., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Tsuga Carrière, see under Conifers
Tulipa L., see under Bulbous plants etc.

Ulmus L. (1962)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}

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Urceolina Roxb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Vallota Salisb. ex Herb. (=***Cyrtanthus*** Aiton), see under Bulbous plants etc.
Veltheimia Gled., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Vexatorella Rourke, see under *Proteaceae*
Viburnum L. (1958)
THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARBORETUM, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
Vriesea Lindl., see under *Bromeliaceae*
×***Vrieslandsia*** C. Chev. (*Tillandsia* L. × *Vriesea* Lindl.), see under *Bromeliaceae*
Weigela Thunb. (1966)
THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Attn: Dr Stephen A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130, United States of America. {Fax: (1) 617 524 1418, E-mail: spongberg@arnarb.harvard.edu}
Widdringtonia Endl., see under Conifers
Zantedeschia Spreng., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Zephyranthes Herb., see under Bulbous plants etc.
Zigadenus Michx., see under Bulbous plants etc.

APPENDIX III

DIRECTORY OF STATUTORY PLANT REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

The following national authorities are known to register cultivar epithets as part of their statutory requirements.

Authorities who register epithets as part of the grant of plant breeders' rights acting under the international provisions of the "Union Internationale pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales" ("International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants" or UPOV)[1] are prefixed with ■.

The International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants will be glad to be informed of any other similar statutory authorites which might be included in further editions of this *Code*.

Note 1: The abbreviations shown after each country have no official status but are provided to fulfill the purposes of Recommendation 24B.1 of the Rules in this *Code*.

Note 2: The telephone and fax numbers provided are international numbers: local callers do not dial the country code shown in brackets and may have to prefix the remaining number with another digit.

■ ARGENTINA [ARPBR]
Instituto Naçional de Semillas, Ministerio de Economía, Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, Avda. Paseo Colón 922 – 3. Piso, 1063 Buenos Aires
Telephone: (54) 1 362 39 88 or (54) 1 349 24 17
Fax: (54) 1 349 24 17

■ AUSTRALIA [AUPBR]
The Registrar, Plant Variety Rights, P. O. Box 858, Canberra, A. C. T. 2601
Telephone: (61) 6 272 42 28
Fax: (61) 6 272 36 50

■ AUSTRIA [ATBPR]
Leiter des Sortenschutzamtes, Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum für Pflanzenbau, Alliiertenstrasse 1, Postfach 64, A-1201 Wien
Telephone: (43) 1 211 13
Fax: (43) 1 216 20 56

[1] Address: 34 chemin des Columbette, CH-1211 Geneva 20. Switzerland

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BELARUS [BYNA]
Belarus Patent Office, 66 pr. F. Skoriny, Minsk 220072
Telephone: (7) 0172 395 053
Fax: (7) 0172 394 130

■ BELGIUM [BEPBR]
Ministère des classes myennes et de l'agriculture, Service de la protection des obtentions végétales et des catalogues nationaux, Tour WTC/3 - 6ème étage, Avenue Simon Bolivar 30, B-1210 Bruxelles
Telephone: (32) 2 208 37 28 or (32) 2 208 37 22
Fax: (32) 2 208 37 05

■ CANADA [CAPBR]
The Commissioner of Plant Breeders' Rights, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Plant Industry Directorate, Plant Products Division, 3rd Floor, East Court, Camelot Court, 59 Camelot Drive, Nepean, Ontario, K1A 0Y9
Telephone: (1) 613 952-80 00
Fax: (1) 613 992-52 19

CHILE [CLNA]
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero, Departamento de Semillas, Avda. Bulnes 140, Santiago
Telephone: (56) 2 696 2996
Fax: (56) 2 696 6480

COLOMBIA [CONA]
Division de Semillas, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), Ministerio de Agricultura, Oficina 413, Calle 37 N. 8-43, Santa Fe de Bogotá
Telephone: (57) 1 232 4697 or (57) 1 285 5520
Fax: (57) 1 285 4351

■ CZECH REPUBLIC [CZPBR]
Ministry of Economy, External Relations Department, Tesnov 17, 117 05 Prague 1
Telephone: (42) 2 286 25 33
Fax: (42) 2 231 44 77

■ DENMARK [DKPBR]
Plantenyhedsnaevnet, Teglvaerksvej 10, Tystofte, DK-4230 Skaelskoer
Telephone: (45) 53 59 61 41
Fax: (45) 53 59 01 66

■ EUROPEAN UNION [EUPBR]
(Temporary address) Community Plant Varieties Office, 102 Rue de la Loi, First Floor, B-1049 Brussels
Telephone: (32) 2 299 19 44
Fax: (32) 2 299 19 46

■ FINLAND [FIPBR]
Plant Variety Board, Plant Variety Rights Office, Box 232, SF-00171 Helsinki
Telephone (358) 0 160 3316
Fax: (358) 0 160 2443

■ FRANCE [FRPBR]
Comité de la protection des obtentions végétales, 11 rue Jean Nicot, F-75007 Paris
Telephone: (331) 42 75 93 14
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

■ GERMANY [DEPBR]
Bundessortenamt, Postfach 61 04 40, D-30627 Hannover
Telephone: (49) 511 95 66-5
Fax: (49) 511 56 33 62

■ HUNGARY [HUPBR]
Office national des inventions, Országos Találmányi Hivatal, Garibaldi-u.2 - B. P. 552, H-1370 Budapest 5
Telephone: (36) 1 111 28 93
Fax: (36) 1 131 25 96

■ IRELAND [IEPBR]
Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights, National Variety Testing Centre, Backweston, Leixlip, Co. Kildare
Telephone: (353) 628 06 08
Fax: (353) 628 06 34

■ ISRAEL [ILPBR]
Plant Breeders' Rights Council, The Volcani Center, P. O. Box 6, Bet-Dagan 50 250
Telephone: (972) 3 968 34 92
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92

■ ITALY [ITPRP]
Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi, Ministero dell'Industria del Commercio e dell'Artigianato, 19 via Molise, I-00187 Roma
Telephone: (39) 6 47 05 1
Fax: (39) 6 47 05 30 35

■ JAPAN [JPPBR]
Director of Seeds and Seedlings Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku Tokyo
Telephone: (81) 3 591 95 24
Fax: (81) 3 502 65 72

KENYA [KENA]
Ministry of Agriculture, P. O. Box 30028, Nairobi
Telephone: Unknown
Fax: Unknown

■ NETHERLANDS [NLPBR]
Raad voor het Kwekersrecht, Postbus 104, NL-6700 AC Wageningen
Telephone: (31) 3174 190 31
Fax: (31) 3174 258 67

■ NEW ZEALAND [NZPBR]
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights, Plant Variety Rights Office, P. O. Box 24, Lincoln
Telephone: (64) 3 325 6355
Fax: (64) 3 325 2946

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■ NORWAY [NOPBR]
Plantesortsnemnda, Fellesbygget, N-1432 As
Telephone: (47) 64 94 75 04
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

PARAGUAY [PYNA]
Dirección de Semillas (DISA)-MAG, Gaspar R. De Francia No. 685, c/ Mcal. Estigarribia, San Lorenzo
Telephone: (595) 582 2201
Fax: (595) 584 645

■ POLAND [PLPBR]
The Director, Research Center of Cultivars Testing (COBORU), 63-022 Słupia Wielka
Telephone: (48) 665 535 58 or (48) 665 523 41
Fax: (48) 665 535 58

PORTUGAL [PTNA]
Centro Nacional de Registo de Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE), Tapada da Ajuda, Edificio II, 1300 Lisboa
Telephone: (351) 362 16 07
Fax: (351) 362 16 06

RUSSIAN FEDERATION [RUNA]
State Commission of the Russian Federation for Selection Achievements Test and Protection, 3a Orlikov per., 107139 Moscow
Telephone: (7) 095 204 49 26 or (7) 095 204 48 53
Fax: (7) 095 207 86 26

■ SLOVAKIA [SKPBR]
Ministry of Agriculture, Dobrovicova 12, 812 66 Bratislava
Telephone: (42) 7 32 50 52
Fax: (42) 7 32 50 52

■ SOUTH AFRICA [SAPBR]
Department of Agriculture, Directorate of Plant Quality Control, Private Bag X179, Pretoria 0001
Telephone: (27) 12 319 60 00
Fax: (27) 12 319 60 55

■ SPAIN [ESPBR]
Registro de Variedades, Instituto Naçional de Semillas y Plantas de Vivero, José Abascal 56, E-28003 Madrid
Telephone: (34) 1 347 69 00
Fax: (34) 1 442 82 64

■ SWEDEN [SEPBR]
Statens växtsortnämnd, Box 1247, S-171 24 Solna
Telephone: (46) 8 730 66 30 or (46) 8 730 66 40
Fax: (46) 8 833 170

■ SWITZERLAND [CHPBR]
Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft, Büro für Sortenschutz, Mattenhofstr. 5, CH-3003 Bern
Telephone: (41) 31 322 25 24
Fax: (41) 31 322 26 34

UKRAINE [UANA]
The State Commission of Ukraine for Sort Testing and Protection of Plants, Suvorov St. 9, 252010 Kiev
Telephone: (7) 044 290 31 91
Fax: (7) 044 290 42 62 or (7) 044 290 51 34

■ UNITED KINGDOM [UKPBR]
The Plant Variety Rights Office, White House Lane, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0LF
Telephone: (44) 1223 27 71 51
Fax: (44) 1223 34 23 86

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [USPP]
The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Patent and Trademark Office, Box 4, Washington D.C. 20231
Telephone: (1703) 305 93 00
Fax: (1703) 305 88 85

■ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [USPBR]
The Commissioner, Plant Variety Protection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351
Telephone: (1) 301 504 55 18
Fax: (1) 301 504 52 91

■ URUGUAY [UYPBR]
Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca, Dirección General - Servicios Agrícolas, Unidad de Semillas, Avda. Millán 4703, 12.900 Montevideo
Telephone: (598) 2 39 79 24
Fax: (598) 2 39 78 32

ZIMBABWE [ZWNA]
Seed Services, Department of Research and Specialist Services, Box 8100, Causeway, Harare
Telephone: (263) 4 720 370 or (263) 4 791 223
Fax: (263) 4 728 317

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APPENDIX IV

LIST OF DENOMINATION CLASSES

The denomination class as defined in this *Code* is the genus or nothogenus unless listed below.

†: those originally designated by UPOV, the 'Union Internationale pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales' ('International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants' or UPOV), and accepted by The International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants in this *Code*.

IRA: those denomination classes covered by an International Registration Authority (see Appendix II for a directory of IRAs).

Anacardiaceae Lindl.
Class: *Mangifera indica* L. **IRA**
Class: *Mangifera* L.: other than *Mangifera indica* L.

Apiaceae Lindl. (nom. alt.: ***Umbelliferae*** Juss.)
†Class: *Anethum* L., *Carum* L., *Foeniculum* Mill.
†Class: *Anthriscus* Pers., *Petroselinum* Hill
†Class: *Daucus* L., *Pastinaca* L.

Asteraceae Dumort. (nom. alt.: ***Compositae*** Giseke)
†Class: *Cichorium* L., *Lactuca* L., *Valerianella* Mill.
†Class: *Helianthus annuus* L.
†Class: *Helianthus tuberosus* L.
†Class: *Helianthus* L.: other than *H. annuus* L. or *H. tuberosus* L.

Brassicaceae Burnett (nom. alt.: ***Cruciferae*** Juss.)
†Class: *Brassica campestris* L., *B. juncea* (L.) Czern. & Coss., *B. napus* L., *B. nigra* (L.) W. D. J. Koch, *B. rapa* L., *Sinapis* L.
†Class: *Brassica oleracea* L.
†Class: *Brassica* L.: other than *B. campestris* L., *B. juncea* (L.) Czern. & Coss., *B. napus* L., *B. nigra* (L.) W. D. J. Koch, *B. rapa* L. or *B. oleracea* L.

Cactaceae Juss.
†Class: *Epiphyllum* Haw., *Rhipsalidopsis* Britton & Rose, *Schlumbergera* Lem., *Zygocactus* Schum.

Chenopodiaceae Vent.
†Class: *Beta vulgaris* L. Fodder Beet Group, *Beta vulgaris* L. Sugar Beet Group
†Class: *Beta vulgaris* L. Spinach Beet Group, *Beta vulgaris* L. Beetroot Group, *Beta vulgaris* L. Mangold Group
†Class: *Beta* L.: other than *B. vulgaris* L. Fodder Beet Group, *B. vulgaris* L. Sugar Beet Group or *B. vulgaris* L. Spinach Beet Group, *B. vulgaris* L. Beetroot Group, *B. vulgaris* L. Mangold Group

Compositae Giseke: see ***Asteraceae*** Lindl.

Crassulaceae DC.
Class: *Jovibarba* Opiz, *Rosularia* (DC) Stapf, *Sempervivum* L. **IRA**

Cruciferae Juss.: see ***Brassicaceae*** Burnett

Cucurbitaceae Juss.
†Class: *Citrullus* Schrad., *Cucumis melo* L., *Cucurbita* L.
†Class: *Cucumis sativus* L.
†Class: *Cucumis* L.: other than *C. melo* L. or *C. sativus* L.

Cupressaceae Rich. ex Bartl.
Class: *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Cupressus* L., ×*Cupressocyparis* Dallim. **IRA**

Ericaceae Juss.
Class: *Andromeda* L., *Bruckenthalia* Rchb., *Calluna* Salisb., *Daboecia* D. Don, *Erica* L. **IRA**
Class: *Azalea* L., *Rhododendron* L. **IRA**

Fabaceae Lindl. (nom. alt.: ***Leguminosae*** Juss.)
†Class: *Lotus* L., *Medicago* L., *Onobrychis* Mill., *Ornithopus* L., *Trifolium* L.
†Class: *Lupinus albus* L., *L. angustifolius* L., *L. luteus* L.
†Class: *Lupinus* L.: other than *Lupinus albus* L., *L. angustifolius* L., *L. luteus* L.
†Class: *Vicia faba* L.
†Class: *Vicia* L.: other than *V. faba* L.

Gramineae Juss.: see ***Poaceae*** (R. Br.) Barnhart

Iridaceae Juss.
Class: *Gladiolus* L.: large-flowering types **IRA**
Class: *Gladiolus* L.: species & early-flowering types **IRA**
Class: *Iris* L.: bulbous types **IRA**
Class: *Iris* L.: non-bulbous types **IRA**

Leguminosae Juss.: see ***Fabaceae*** Lindl.

Malvaceae Small ex Britton & Small
Class: *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L. **IRA**
Class: *Hibiscus* L.: other than *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.

Poaceae (R. Br.) Barnhart (nom. alt.: ***Gramineae*** Juss.)
†Class: *Avena* L., *Hordeum* L., *Secale* L., ×*Triticale* Müntzing, *Triticum* L.
†Class: *Panicum* L., *Setaria* P. Beauv.
†Class: *Sorghum* Moench, *Zea* L.
†Class: *Agrostis* L., *Alopecurus* L., *Arrhenatherum* P. Beauv., *Bromus* L., *Cynosurus* L., *Dactylis* L., *Festuca* L., *Lolium* L., *Phalaris* L., *Phleum* L. *Poa* L., *Trisetum* Pers.

Ranunculaceae Juss.
Class: *Delphinium* L.: perennials **IRA**
Class: *Delphinium* L.: non-perennials

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Rosaceae Juss.
Class: *Malus domestica* Borkh.
Class: *Malus* Mill.: other than *Malus domestica* Borkh. **IRA**
Class: *Potentilla fruticosa* L. *sensu lato* **IRA**
Class: *Potentilla* L.: other than *P. fruticosa* L. *sensu lato*

Solanaceae Juss.
†Class: *Nicotiana rustica* L. & *N. tabacum* L.
†Class: *Nicotiana* L.: other than *N. rustica* L. & *N. tabacum* L.
†Class: *Solanum tuberosum* L.
†Class: *Solanum* L.: other than *S. tuberosum* L.

Umbelliferae Juss.: see ***Apiaceae*** Lindl.

NOTE: In addition to the denomination classes listed above, UPOV has additional denomination classes in which the duplication of cultivar names is not permitted for the purposes of variety denomination for Plant Breeders' Rights. These are not currently accepted by The International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants in this *Code*.

Orchidaceae Juss.
Class: The family
Pinaceae Lindl.:
Class: *Abies* Mill., *Larix* Mill., *Picea* A. Dietr., *Pinus* L., *Pseudotsuga* Carrière
Proteaceae Juss.
Class: The family

APPENDIX V

LIST OF CONSERVED EPITHETS

Epithets are permanently conserved by action of the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants upon written request from an International Registration Authority or any other interested party who makes a submission to the Commission.

Submissions, which must contain written details for each case to be considered, must be made to the Secretary to the Commission: Drs W. L. A. Hetterscheid, Vaste Keurings Commissie, Linnaeuslaan 2a, 1431 JV Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. {Fax: (31) 297 352 205}

The following list remains permanently open for additions.

VIBURNUM L. (*Caprifoliaceae*)

'Sterile' in *V. macrocephalum* 'Sterile'
syn: *V. macrocephalum* Fortune var. *macrocephalum*
syn: *V. macrocephalum* var. *sterile* Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 1: 178. 1889 *nom. illegit.*
syn: *V. keteleeri macrocephalum* Carrière, Rev. Hort. 1863: 271. 1863
syn: *V. fortunei* hort. ex Nicholson, Ill. Dict. Gard. 4: 155. 1887 *pro syn.*

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APPENDIX VI

HERBARIA MAINTAINING STANDARDS

The following herbaria are known to hold collections of Standards as defined in this *Code*.

This initial list is known to be far from complete: the editor of this *Code* will be pleased to receive details of further herbaria who wish to be added to this list.

Note 1: This Appendix does not cover those institutions holding germplasm Standards: a list of such institutions may be found in Bettencourt, E., Hazekamp, Th., Perry, M. C., (eds), *Directory of germplasm collections* (several vols), International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Rome, Italy.

Note 2: The abbreviations given before each herbarium name are those in Holmgren, P. K., Holmgren, N. H., Barnett, L. C. (eds), *Index herbariorum* ed. 8. 1990 (*Regnum vegetabile 120*) New York Botanical Garden, U. S. A.

AUSTRALIA

(AD) Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia {Fax: (61) 8 223 1809}
Contact: Trevor Christensen, Horticultural Botanist

(CANB) Australian National Herbarium, Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research, Division of Plant Industry, CSIRP, GPO Box 1600, Canberra, ACT 2601 {Fax: (61) 6 246 5249}
Contact: Lyn A. Craven {E-mail: craven@pi.csiro.au}

(MEL) Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, Birdwood Road, South Yarra, Victoria 3141 {Fax: (61) 3 9252 2350}
Contact: Roger Spencer {E-mail: U6067804@ucsvc.ucs.unimelb.edu.au}

(NSW) National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, Mrs Macquaries Road, Sydney, New South Wales 2000 {Fax: (61) 2 251 7231}
Contact: Mrs Gwen Harden, Curator-Manager of the Herbarium {E-mail: gwen@rbgsyd.gov.au}

CANADA

(DAO) Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research, William Saunders Building, Ottowa, Ontario K1A 0C6 {Fax: (1) 613 759 1599}
Contact: Gisele Mitrow, Collections Manager {E-mail: mitrog@ncccot.agr.ca}

(HAM) Royal Botanical Gardens, PO Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8 {Fax: (1) 905 577 0375}
Contact: Freek Vrugtman

THE NETHERLANDS

(L) Rijksherbarium/Hortus Botanicus, PO Box 9514, 2300 RA Leiden {Fax: (31) 3171 5273511}
Contact: Professor Dr P. Baas {E-mail: baas@rulrhb.leidenuniv.nl}

(WAG) Herbarium Vadense/Department of Plant Taxonomy, Agricultural University, PO Box 8010, 6700 ED Wageningen {Fax: (31) 3174 84917}
Contact: Folkert Aleva, Herbarium Manager {E-mail: folkert.aleva@ algem.pt.wau.nl or vadense@algem.pt.wau.nl}

NEW ZEALAND

(CHR) The Herbarium, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research, Gerald Street, PO Box 69, Lincoln 8152 {Fax: (64) 3 325 2418}
Contact: Dr Murray J. Parsons, Herbarium Keeper {E-mail: parsonsm@landcare.cri.nz}

NORWAY

(BG) Herbarium, Botanical Institute, University of Bergen, Allégaten 41, N-5007 Bergen {Fax: (47) 55 31 2238}
Contact: Prof. Dr P. M. Jørgensen

THE PHILIPPINES

(CSCS) The Herbarium, Cebu State College of Science and Technology, College of Agriculture, Lahug, Cebu City, 6000 Cebu {Fax: None}
Contact: Inocencio E. Buot, Jr
Or: Rebecca DC. Manalastas, Officer-in-Charge

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

(SAV) Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Herbarium Dúbravská cesta 14, SK-842 23 Bratislava {Fax: (42) 7 371948}
Contact: Dr Karol Marhold, Keeper of the Herbarium {E-mail: botukmar@savba.savba.sk}

SWITZERLAND

(G) Herbarium, Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève, Case postale 60, CH-1292 Chambésy/Genève {Fax: (41) 22 738 45 97}
Contact: A. Charpin, Head Curator of Herbarium

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UNITED KINGDOM

(CGG) Garden Herbarium, University Botanic Garden, Cory Lodge, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1JF {Fax: 01223 336278}

(E) The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh EH3 5LR {Fax: (44) 131 552 0382}
Contact: Dr Crinan Alexander, Horticultural Taxonomist {E-mail: crinan@rbge.org.uk}

The Sir Harold Hillier Gardens and Arboretum, Jermyns Lane, Ampfield, Romsey, Hampshire SO51 0QA {Fax: (44) 1794 368027}
Contact: Mr Allen Coombes, Botanist to the Gardens and Arboretum

(K) Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AB {Fax: (44) 181 948 1197}
Contact: Susyn Andrews, Horticultural Taxonomist

(LIV) Herbarium, Botany Department, Liverpool Museum, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN {Fax: (44) 151 478 4390}
Contact: John. R. Edmondson {E-mail: 100145.554@compuserve.com}

(RDG) School of Plant Sciences, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 221, Reading, Berkshire RG6 6AS {Fax: (44) 1734 753676}
Contact: Dr Stephen L. Jury, Herbarium Curator

(WSY) The Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB {Fax: (44) 1483 211750}
Contact: Mrs Diana Miller, Keeper of the Herbarium

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(BH) Herbarium, L. H. Bailey Hortorium, 462 Mann Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-4301 {Fax: (1) 607 255 7979}
Contact: Edward A. Cope {E-mail:eac5@cornell.edu}

(BISH) Herbarium Pacificum, Bishop Museum, Department of Natural Sciences/Botany, 1525 Bernice Street, PO Box 19000, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 96817-0916 {Fax: (1) 808 841 8968}
Contact: Walter Appleby, Collections Manager {E-mail: botany@bishop.bishop.hawaii-.org}

(BKL) Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225-1099 {Fax: (1) 718 941 4044 ext. 289}
Contact: Kerry Barringer, Curator of the Herbarium {E-mail: kerryb@panix.com}

(CM) Section of Botany, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213 {Fax: (1) 412 622 8837}
Contact: Sue Thompson, Collection Manager {E-mail: thompsons@clpgh.org}

(CONN) George Safford Torrey Herbarium, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, U-43, 75 North Eagleville Road, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06269-3043 {Fax: (1) 203 486 6364}
Contact: Gregory J. Anderson {E-mail %: decarli@uconnvm.uconn.edu}

(DES) Desert Botanical Garden of Arizona, 1201 North Galvin Parkway, Phoenix, Arizona 85008 {Fax: (1) 602 481 8124}
Contact: Wendy Hodgson, Herbarium Curator {E-mail: adjbc@asuvm.inre.asu.edu}

(DOV) Claude E. Phillips Herbarium, Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Delaware State University, Dover, Delaware 19901-2277 {Fax: (1) 302 739 4997}
Contact: Dr Arthur O. Tucker {E-mail: aotucker@igc.apc.org}

(MARY) Norton-Brown Herbarium, Department of Plant Biology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742-5815 {Fax: (1) 301 314 9082}
Contact: James L. Reveal {E-mail: jr@umail.umd.edu}

(MO) Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden, PO Box 299, Saint Louis, Missouri 63166-0299 {Fax: (1) 314 577 9596}
Contact: James C. Solomon, Curator of the Herbarium {E-mail: solomon@mobot.org}
Or:
Alan W. Lievens, Horticultural Taxonomist {E-mail: alievens@ridgway.mobot.org}

(MOR) The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois 60532 {Fax: (1) 708 719 2433}
Contact: William J. Hess {E-mail: morherb@cedar.cic.net}

(MU) Willard Sherman Turrell Herbarium, Department of Botany, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45045 {Fax: (1) 513 529 4243}
Contact: Dr Michael A. Vincent, Curator {E-mail: vincenma@muohio.edu}

(NA) United States National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue North East, Washington, DC 20002 {Fax: (1) 202 245 45 75}
Contact: (position vacant at time of publishing)

(OSC) The Herbarium, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Cordley Hall 2082, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-2902 {Fax: (1) 503 737 3573}
Contact: Dr Richard Halse, Herbarium Curator {E-mail: halser@bcc.orst.edu}

(PH) Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1900 Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 {Fax: (1) 215 299 1028}
Contact: Alfred Ernest Schuyler {E-mail: schuyler@say.acnatsci.org}

(RSA-POM) Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1500 North College Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 {Fax: (1) 909 626 7670}
Contact: Steve Boyd, Administrative Curator of the Herbarium {E-mail: boyds@cgs.-edu}
Or: Bart O'Brien, Director of Horticulture, Phone: (1) 909 625 8767

(WTU) Hyde Hortorium, Center for Urban Horticulture, GF-15 University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195 {Fax: (1) 206 685 2692}
Contact: Clement W. Hamilton, Director {E-mail: cwh@u.washington.edu}

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APPENDIX VII

THE NOMENCLATURAL FILTER

In this *Code*, unless otherwise indicated, the words "epithet" or "name" mean an epithet or name that has been established, whether it is accepted or not. In the following filters the words epithet and name appears in quotation marks until the point of establishment is realized. Only then may one consider whether an epithet or name is accepted or not.

By following the path below, one may check that an "epithet" or "name" is (a) established and (b) accepted.

1. CULTIVAR EPITHETS

1 Is the "epithet" denominated under Plant Breeders' Rights?
YES: ⇒ 35 No: ⇒ 2

2 Is the "epithet" given under an award of Plant Patent?
YES: ⇒ 35 No: ⇒ 3

3 Is the "epithet" actually a trade-mark?
No: ⇒ 4 YES: STOP COMMENT: TRADE-MARKS ARE NEVER TO BE CONSIDERED AS CULTIVAR EPITHETS.

4 Is the "epithet" another sort of trade designation? (Art. 11.1, 28.1, Note 1)
No: ⇒ 5 YES: STOP COMMENT: TRADE DESIGNATIONS ARE MARKETING DEVICES USED IN PLACE OF THE ACCEPTED EPITHET AND ARE NOT CULTIVAR EPITHETS.

5 Has the "epithet" been conserved by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants? (Art. 14.1)
YES: ⇒ 35 No: ⇒ 6

6 Has the "epithet" been used before in the denomination class even as a trade designation? (Art. 17.2)
YES: ⇒ 7 No: ⇒ 8

7 Has use of the "epithet" been sanctioned by an International Registration Authority? (Art. 14.3-14.4, 26.2)
YES: ⇒ 35 No: STOP COMMENT: EPITHETS MAY NOT BE USED MORE THAN ONCE IN A DENOMINATION CLASS UNLESS SANCTIONED OR CONSERVED.

8 Has the "epithet" appeared in a publication that is printed or is similarly duplicated matter? (Art. 21.1-21.3)
YES: ⇒ 9 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT PUBLISHED.

9 Was the "epithet" published on or after the starting point for the group concerned? (Art. 13.1)
YES: ⇒ 10 No: STOP COMMENT: FIND A LATER PLACE OF PUBLICATION.

10 After 1958, was the publication in which the "epithet" appeared dated at least to the year? (Art. 23.1)
YES: ⇒ 11 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1958 MUST BE DATED - FIND A LATER PUBLICATION THAT IS DATED.

11 After 1958, is the "epithet" in a modern language? (Art. 17.9)
YES: ⇒ 13 No: ⇒ 12

12 Is the "epithet" taken from a Latin epithet at the rank of species or below which is established (validly published) and acceptable in conformity with the *ICBN* for a taxon subsequently reclassified as a cultivar? (Art. 17.3)
YES: ⇒ 13 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

13 After 1958 and before 1995, is the "epithet" of more than three words? (Art. 17, Note 3)
No: ⇒ 14 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

14 After 1995, are there more than 10 syllables or more than 30 characters in the "epithet"? (Art. 17.10)
No: ⇒ 15 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

15 Is the "epithet" only made up of common descriptive words? (Art. 17.11)
No: ⇒ 16 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

16 After 1995, is the "epithet" very similar to or confusable with another in the same genus or denomination class? (Art 17.12)
No: ⇒ 17 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

17 After 1958, is the "epithet" the same as the botanical, common or vernacular name of any genus or nothogenus? (Art. 17.13)
No: ⇒ 18 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

18 After 1958, is the "epithet" a common or vernacular name of a species within its genus or nothogenus? (Art. 17.13)
No: ⇒ 19 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

19 After 1995, is the final word of the "epithet" the same as the botanical, common or vernacular name of any genus or nothogenus? (Art. 17.13)
No: ⇒ 20 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

20 After 1995, does the "epithet" contain the botanical, common or vernacular name of its genus or nothogenus? (Art. 17.13)
No: ⇒ 21 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

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21 After 1995, does the "epithet" contain the common or vernacular name of a species within its genus or nothogenus? (Art. 17.13)
YES: ⇒ 22 NO: ⇒ 23

22 Is the included common or vernacular name of the species a permitted transliteration from Japanese? (Art. 17.14)
YES: ⇒ 23 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

23 After 1958, do the words "variety" or "form" appear in the "epithet"? (Art. 17.15)
NO: ⇒ 24 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

24 After 1958 does the word "var" as an abbreviation for "variegated" appear in the "epithet"? (Art. 17.15)
NO: ⇒ 25 YES: STOP COMMENT: ALTER THE WORD "VAR" TO "VARIEGATED" AND ⇒ 25

25 After 1995, do any of the words "cross", "hybrid", "grex", "group", "maintenance", "mutant", "seedling", "selection", "sport", "strain", or the plural form of these words in any language or the words "improved" or "transformed" appear in the "epithet"? (Art. 17.16-17.17)
NO: ⇒ 26 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

26 After 1995, is the "epithet" likely to exaggerate the merits of the cultivar? (Art. 17.18)
NO: ⇒ 27 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

27 After 1995, does the "epithet" contain inadmissable punctuation marks? (Art. 17.19)
NO: ⇒ 28 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

28 After 1958, is there a description or diagnosis accompanying publication of the "epithet"? (Art. 22.1)
YES: ⇒ 30 NO: ⇒ 29

29 Is there a reference to a previous publication of a description or diagnosis? (Art. 22.1)
YES: ⇒ 30 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

30 Has the "epithet" definitely been accepted by the author who publishes it? (Art. 22.3)
YES: ⇒ 31 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

31 Did the cultivar for which the "epithet" was proposed actually exist at the time of publication? (Art. 22.5)
YES: ⇒ 32 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

32 Is the "epithet" against the wish of the originator? (Art. 22.6)
NO: ⇒ 34 YES: ⇒ 33

33 Did the originator knowingly distribute the cultivar without a name? (Art. 22.6)
YES: ⇒ 34 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED AND USE THE EPITHET PROPOSED BY THE AUTHOR.

34 Was another "epithet" proposed by the same author for the same cultivar simultaneously? (Art. 22.7)
NO: ⇒ 35 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

YOU HAVE AN ESTABLISHED CULTIVAR EPITHET

35 Has a statutory plant registration authority denominated a different epithet for the cultivar?
NO: ⇒ 36 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ACCEPTABLE; THE STATUTORY DENOMINATION IS AUTOMATICALLY THE ACCEPTED EPITHET.

36 Is this the earliest epithet available for the cultivar?
YES: ⇒ 37 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ACCEPTABLE AND USE THE EARLIEST EPITHET.

37 **YOU HAVE THE ACCEPTED CULTIVAR EPITHET**

2. CULTIVAR-GROUP EPITHETS

1 Is the "epithet" actually a trade-mark?
NO: ⇒ 2 YES: STOP COMMENT: TRADE-MARKS ARE NOT CULTIVAR-GROUP EPITHETS.

2 Has the "epithet" appeared in a publication that is printed or similarly duplicated matter? (Art. 21.1-21.3)
YES: ⇒ 3 NO: STOP COMMENT: EPITHETS MUST BE PROPERLY PUBLISHED.

3 Was the "epithet" published on or after the starting point for the group concerned? (Art. 13.1)
YES: ⇒ 4 NO: STOP COMMENT: FIND A LATER PLACE OF PUBLICATION.

4 After 1958, was the publication dated at least to the year? (Art. 23.1)
YES: ⇒ 5 NO: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1958 MUST BE DATED - FIND A LATER PUBLICATION THAT IS DATED.

5 Is the "epithet", apart from the word "Group" (or its equivalent), based upon a established cultivar epithet? (Art. 19.6)
YES: ⇒ 18 NO: ⇒ 6

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6 Does the "epithet", apart from the word "Group" (or its equivalent), contain more than three words? (Art. 19.6)
No: ⇒ 7 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

7 Is the "epithet" (apart from the word "Group") only made up of common descriptive words? (Art. 19.7)
No: ⇒ 9 YES: ⇒ 8

8 Do the common descriptive words qualify one or more attributes of the cultivar-group? (Art. 19.7)
YES: ⇒ 9 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

9 Is the "epithet" very similar to another? (Art 17.8)
No: ⇒ 10 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

10 Does the "epithet" (excluding the word "Group") contain the name of its genus or nothogenus or its common or vernacular equivalent? (Art. 19.9)
No: ⇒ 11 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

11 Do any of the words "cross", "form", "grex", "group" (except as the final word), "hybrid", "mutant", "seedling", "selection", "sport", "strain", "variety", the plural form of these words, or the words "improved" and "transformed" appear in the epithet? (Art. 19.10)
No: ⇒ 12 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

12 Is the "epithet" likely to exaggerate the merits of the cultivars in the cultivar-group? (Art. 19.11)
No: ⇒ 13 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

13 Does the "epithet" contain inadmissible punctuation marks? (Art. 19.12)
No: ⇒ 14 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

14 After 1958, is there a description or diagnosis accompanying the "epithet"? (Art. 22.1)
YES: ⇒ 16 No: ⇒ 15

15 Is there a reference to a previous publication of a description or diagnosis? (Art. 22.1)
YES: ⇒ 16 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

YOU HAVE AN ESTABLISHED CULTIVAR-GROUP EPITHET

16 Has the "epithet" been used before in the denomination class? (Art. 19.2)
No: ⇒ 17 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

17 Does the epithet replace another with current established use? (Art. 15.2)
No: ⇒ 18 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ACCEPTABLE AND USE THE EPITHET WITH ESTABLISHED USE.

18 **YOU HAVE THE ACCEPTED CULTIVAR-GROUP EPITHET**

3. GRAFT-CHIMAERAS

1 Is the graft-chimaera between members of two or more genera?
YES: ⇒ 2 No: ⇒ 1 IN FILTER FOR CULTIVAR EPITHETS

2 Has the "name" appeared in a publication that is printed or similarly duplicated matter? (Art. 21.1-21.3)
YES: ⇒ 3 No: STOP COMMENT: EPITHETS MUST BE PROPERLY PUBLISHED.

3 After 1958, was the publication dated at least to the year? (Art. 21.6)
YES: ⇒ 4 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1958 MUST BE DATED - FIND A LATER PUBLICATION THAT IS DATED.

4 Is there a statement of the component genera of the graft-chimaera? (Art. 20.3)
YES: ⇒ 5 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ESTABLISHED.

THE NAME OF THE GRAFT-CHIMAERA IS ESTABLISHED

5 Is the name formed from accepted generic names?
YES: ⇒ 6 No: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ACCEPTABLE AND USE A NAME FORMED FROM ACCEPTED GENERIC NAMES.

6 Is there an earlier established name for the graft-chimaera?
No: ⇒ 7 YES: STOP COMMENT: REJECT AS NOT ACCEPTABLE AND USE THE EARLIER ESTABLISHED NAME.

7 **YOU HAVE THE ACCEPTED NAME FOR THE GRAFT-CHIMAERA**

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APPENDIX VIII

QUICK GUIDE FOR NEW CULTIVAR NAMES

Many of the Rules of this *Code* deal with sorting out problems which have arisen in past nomenclature. The following notes are intended as a quick guide to forming new cultivar epithets and should be read by everyone wishing to name a new cultivar.

DO I HAVE A NEW CULTIVAR?

You have a new cultivar and you wish to name it. First check that you do actually have a cultivar. A single plant is not a cultivar: a cultivar is a group of individual plants which collectively is distinct from any other, which is uniform in its overall appearance and which remains stable in its attributes. Do not attempt to name a cultivar until you have a number of individuals which are uniform and stable. Now convince yourself that your cultivar is really worth naming; there is no point in going through the process of naming your cultivar if it is not an improvement on others.

There are different sorts of cultivar ranging from clones which should be genetically identical to tightly-controlled seed-raised cultivars such as F_1 hybrids. Article 2 of this *Code* defines the different kinds of cultivar.

The only way you can check if it new is by comparison with existing cultivars. Your new cultivar must be distinguishable from those already in existence.

Once you are satisfied that you do indeed have a new cultivar, decide if you want to give it a cultivar epithet. The epithet is the last part of the entire name which renders the name unique. Cultivar epithets are always written within single quotation marks so that they stand out from the rest of the name.

Remember that cultivar epithets, by their very definition, are available for all to use and that the epithets themselves offer no protection if you wish to obtain intellectual property rights on your new cultivar.

HOW DO I FORM A NEW CULTIVAR NAME?

The full name of a cultivar will always begin with the botanical name of the genus to which the cultivar belongs. Optionally, the species or hybrid may be included as a second element in the entire name but this is not necessary; inclusion merely provides more information about your cultivar.

Nowadays, new cultivar epithets must be in a modern language and they must be unique within the so-called denomination class which is usually the genus. Some groups have special denomination classes and these may be found in Appendix IV of this *Code*.

Coining a new and original cultivar epithet is not easy, especially in groups which historically have had hundreds or even thousands of cultivars. Luckily many of these groups have International Registration Authorities (IRAs) who publish check-lists and registers of epithets which have been used in the past. Check in Appendix II in this *Code* to see if the genus of your cultivar is covered by an IRA and then consult the IRA's publications. Each IRA has a registrar who will be glad to advise you if your proposed epithet has been used before and whether or not your epithet is acceptable.

There have been many other lists of cultivar epithets produced in the past and a fairly comprehensive list of those is given in Appendix XI of this *Code*. Most good horticultural and scientific libraries will have copies of these publications for you to check for prior publication.

Composing an epithet requires a bit of thought. An ideal epithet is both easy to spell and pronounce in the various countries that the cultivar might be distributed. The rules for composing an epithet allow you to use or make up any word or words you want but the epithet will not be allowed as a cultivar epithet if it is confusing or likely to confuse. This *Code* governs the reasons why a proposed epithet might not be allowed; disallowed epithets are to be "rejected".

The following is a check list of things to do:

1 Make sure your proposed epithet is unique.

2 Make sure that your epithet cannot be confused either in spelling or pronunciation with another existing one.

3 Make sure that your epithet could not be interpreted as being likely to exaggerate the merits of the cultivar ('Best Ever', 'The Greatest' and 'Tastiest of All' are not acceptable for obvious reasons!)

4 Make sure that your epithet has no more than 10 syllables and no more than 30 characters, excluding spaces and the single quotation marks.

5 Make sure that your epithet is not only made up of simple descriptive words like 'Red', 'Giant White' or 'Small'.

6 Do not use any of the following banned words or their equivalents in any language in your epithet: "cross", "hybrid", "grex",

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"group", "form", "maintenance", "mutant", "seedling", "selection", "sport", "strain", "variety" (or the plural form of these words in any language) or the words "improved" or "transformed".

7 Do not use any punctuation marks except for the apostrophe, the comma, a single exclamation mark, the hyphen and the full-stop.

8 If your epithet is a single word, make sure that the word is not the same as that of a genus, whether in botanical Latin or in a modern language. (Erica, Daphne, Iris and Veronica happen to be Latin names of genera and are not permitted as cultivar epithets even though they are personal names as well. Rose and violet are common names of genera and they too are not permitted; these would not be acceptable under 5 above anyway.)
Such a word may be used in an epithet of two or more words provided that it does not form the final word. ('Erica Smith', 'Iris Jones' and 'Rose Queen' are acceptable.)

9 Make sure that your epithet does not contain the botanical or common name of its genus or the common name of any species in that genus. (*Rosa* 'Christmas Rose', Potato 'Jim's Spud' and *Primula* 'White Cowslip' are not acceptable.)

WHAT DO I DO WITH MY NEW NAME?

Once you have satisfied yourself that your epithet is in an acceptable form, register it with the appropriate IRA. This will cost you little more than the time spent filling in a form and sending it off but will help ensure that the epithet is internationally recognized forever.

The epithet will have to be published in order to be absolutely fixed. You may either publish it yourself, say in your nursery catalogue if you are a nurseryman, or the IRA concerned will publish it for you in due course if you register the epithet with them. IRAs, however are placed under no obligation to publish your epithet within a short period of time and you should realise that your chosen epithet might be used by someone else for a completely different plant unless you take steps to ensure early publication. If someone else, even if in a different part of the world, publishes your chosen epithet for a different cultivar in the same genus, you will have to think of another.

Publication of your new epithet must be in printed or similarly duplicated matter which is distributed to the general public or at least to botanical, agricultural, forestry or horticultural institutions with libraries. Newspapers, non-technical magazines and similar publications which are not designed to last do not count as publications in this case.

Publications must be dated. A new epithet appearing in a nursery catalogue will not be treated as having been published if that catalogue is undated at least to the year.

Do not publish more than one epithet for the same cultivar in the same publication: if you do this none will be considered as having been published in that publication.

It may be that you are registering or publishing a new cultivar epithet on behalf of someone else or that you are promoting a new epithet for a cultivar raised by someone else. Check that the originator of the cultivar agrees with the epithet (and its spelling) that you are promoting; if he does not, the epithet may have to rejected in favour of the originator's choice.

When you publish a new cultivar epithet, you must include a description of the cultivar. The longer and more complete the description the better, but at least state its obvious characteristics and if you can, state how it differs from an existing cultivar. It is helpful, but not compulsory, to supply an informative illustration of the new cultivar in the publication if expense permits.

Make a statement such as "new cultivar name" after the new epithet so that others may recognize the fact that you have deliberately named it.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY NEW NAME?

Send a copy of your publication to the IRA and to the main horticultural libraries in your part of the world. If you are feeling generous, send copies to similar libraries in other parts of the world too.

If you can, distribute herbarium specimens (Standards) of the new cultivar to as many herbaria as is practical but certainly to your nearest herbarium which specializes in maintaining Standards. (A list is provided in Appendix VI.) This will help ensure that your cultivar will not become confused with others in the future and may help resolve disputes if more than one person thinks they have raised the same cultivar!

Finally, ensure that the name is used by everyone and do not encourage others to coin trade-designations or other selling names for your plant. The most effective way to protect a name is to label your plants clearly and unambiguously. Always maintain "your" cultivar epithet within single quotation marks to ensure that the status of your plant is understood.

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APPENDIX IX

LATIN NAMES OF PLANTS

The formation and use of botanical names of plants in Latin form are governed by the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, also called the Botanical Code or *ICBN*. The current edition (1994) was formulated as a result of decisions taken at the Fifteenth International Botanical Congress held in Japan in August–September 1993 and is commonly known as the Tokyo Code.

The *ICBN* deals with the naming of taxonomic groups (abbreviated to taxa: singular taxon) and these are arranged in a hierarchical order in consecutively subordinate ranks.

The principle ranks of taxa in descending sequence are: kingdom, division (or phylum), class, order, family, genus and species of which the species is considered the basic rank. Only the final three ranks are in general use for the nomenclature of cultivated plants.

FAMILY NAMES

These end with the letters *–aceae* and are based upon the name of a genus.

> Examples: *Apiaceae* based on the genus *Apium*, *Brassicaceae* based on *Brassica*, *Caryophyllaceae* based on *Caryophyllus*, *Ginkgoaceae* based on *Ginkgo*, *Rosaceae* based on *Rosa*, *Winteraceae* based on *Wintera*.

An exception to this rule is made for long–standing family names which are descriptive and are not based on generic names; their use is authorized as alternative names.

> Examples: *Apiaceae* is based on the genus *Apium*, but the long–standing name *Umbelliferae* is permitted as an alternative; likewise *Poaceae*, based on *Poa* is better known by some as *Gramineae*.

GENUS NAMES

These are a substantive (noun) in the singular, or a word treated as such, and are written with a capital initial letter.

> Examples: *Faba*, *Lilium*, *Pinus*, *Triticum*, *Zea*, ×*Crataemespilus*, +*Crataegomespilus*.

The name of a subdivision of a genus, such as subgenus, sectio, or series, is a combination of a generic name and a subdivisional epithet connected by a term denoting its rank. The epithet is written with a capital initial letter

and when written in connection with a specific epithet, is placed in parentheses.

> Examples: *Prunus* (subg. *Cerasus*) *avium*; *Primula* (sect. *Candelabra*) *japonica*; *Iris* (ser. *Laevigatae*) *laevigata*.

SPECIES NAMES

The scientific name of a species is a binominal combination (binomen) in Latin form consisting of the name of the genus followed by a single specific epithet.

> Example: *Lilium candidum*, where *Lilium* is the generic name and *candidum* the specific epithet.

Specific epithets (sometimes also called trivial names), when adjectival in form, agree in gender with the name of their genus. They are written with a lower–case initial letter.

The name of a subdivision of a species, such as subspecies, varietas, and forma, is a combination of a specific name and a subspecific epithet connected by a term denoting its rank.

> Examples: *Ranunculus acris* subsp. *friesianus*; *Rosa sericea* var. *omeiensis*.

VALID PUBLICATION

To be validly published (established, using the terminology of this *Code*), names of taxa have to formed in accordance with the provisions of the *ICBN*, be properly published with a Latin description or diagnosis and must have a name–bearing type designated to which the name is permanently attached, whether it is a correct name or a synonym.

HYBRIDS

The Rules for naming hybrids is covered in Appendix I of the *ICBN* (the "Hybrid Appendix"). Hybridity is indicated by the use of the multiplication sign ×, or by adding the prefix "notho–" (from the Greek *nothos*, meaning hybrid) to the name of the rank of the taxon e.g., nothogenus, nothospecies.

Hybrid formulae

A hybrid between named taxa (a nothotaxon) may be indicated by placing the multiplication sign between the names of the taxa; such an expression is called a hybrid formula.

> Examples: the hybrid formula for crosses between the grasses *Agrostis* and *Polypogon* is written *Agrostis* × *Polypogon*; the hybrid formula for crosses between *Camellia japonica* and *C. saluenensis* is *Camellia japonica* × *Camellia saluenensis*.

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The order of the names in a hybrid formula may be either alphabetical (as in this *Code*), or, when the female parent is known, with the name of the female parent first. The male (♂) and female (♀) signs may be added if desired. The method used throughout a particular publication should be clearly stated.

When a hybrid formula is used with a cultivar epithet, the hybrid formula should be given in parentheses before the epithet.

Example: the camellia cultivar 'Donation', may be designated (*Camellia japonica* × *C. saluenensis*) 'Donation'.

Names of hybrids
Hybrids between representatives of two or more taxa may receive a name. The hybrid nature of a taxon is demonstrated by the addition of the multiplication sign × before the designation of nothogenus or the epithet of a nothospecies.

Examples: using the above examples, the name of the nothogenus *Agrostis* × *Polypogon* is ×*Agropogon*; the name of the nothospecies *Camellia japonica* × *Camellia saluenensis* is *C.* ×*williamsii*.

The multiplication sign in the name of a hybrid should be placed against the initial letter of the name or epithet. However, if the mathematical symbol is not available and the letter "x" is used instead, a single letter space may be left between it and the epithet if this helps to avoid ambiguity. The letter "x" should be in lower case.

All members of a nothogenus, whatever the species, have the same nothogeneric name.

Example: all progeny derived from the crossing of any *Cupressus* species with any *Chamaecyparis* species may be designated by the nothogenus ×*Cupressocyparis*.

Formation of nothogeneric names
The nothogeneric name for a cross involving two genera is formed by a combination of parts of the names of the two parent genera, using the first or whole of one, the last part or the whole of the other (but not the whole of both) and, optionally, a connecting vowel. Such names are termed condensed formulae.

Examples: ×*Amarcrinum* for *Amaryllis* × *Crinum*, ×*Gymnanacamptis* for *Anacamptis* × *Gymnadenia* and ×*Mahoberberis* for *Berberis* × *Mahonia*.

The nothogeneric name for a cross involving four or more genera is formed from the name of a person to which is added the termination *-ara*. Such a name is regarded as a condensed formula but must not exceed eight syllables.

Example: ×*Potinara* is the condensed formula for *Brassavola* × *Cattleya* × *Laelia* × *Sophronitis*.

The nothogeneric name for a cross involving three genera is either a condensed formula in which the names of the three parental genera are combined into a word not exceeding eight syllables, using the whole or first part of one, followed by the whole or any part of another, followed by the whole or last part of the third (but not the whole of all three) and, optionally, one or two connecting vowels, or it is formed from the name of a person to which is added the termination *-ara*.

When a nothogeneric name is formed from the name of a person, it is the tradition that that person should be a collector, grower or student of the group concerned.

In order to be validly published (established), the name of a nothogenus must be published with a statement of the names of the parent genera, but no Latin description or diagnosis is necessary. Since the names of nothogenera are condensed formulae, or are treated as such, they do not have name-bearing types.

Formation of nothospecific names
The name of a nothospecies is formed and validly published (established) in the same way as that for a species; the hybrid nature is indicated by the addition of the multiplication sign before the epithet. It is not compulsory to use the multiplication sign, which is merely added before the epithet to indicate extra information about the status of the species.

All progeny from a particular combination of species have the same nothospecific epithet.

Examples: all progeny derived from crossing *Cupressus macrocarpa* and *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* may bear the nothospecific name ×*Cupressocyparis leylandii*; progeny derived from *Cupressus glabra* and *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* may bear the name ×*Cupressocyparis notabilis*; *Lilium* ×*sulphurgale* is the name for hybrids between *Lilium regale* and *L. sulphureum*.

REMINDER OF RECOMMENDATION 16A OF THIS *CODE*:
Names of taxonomic groups of cultivated plants below the rank of genus should be named in accordance with the provisions of this *Code*, and not under the provisions of the *ICBN*.

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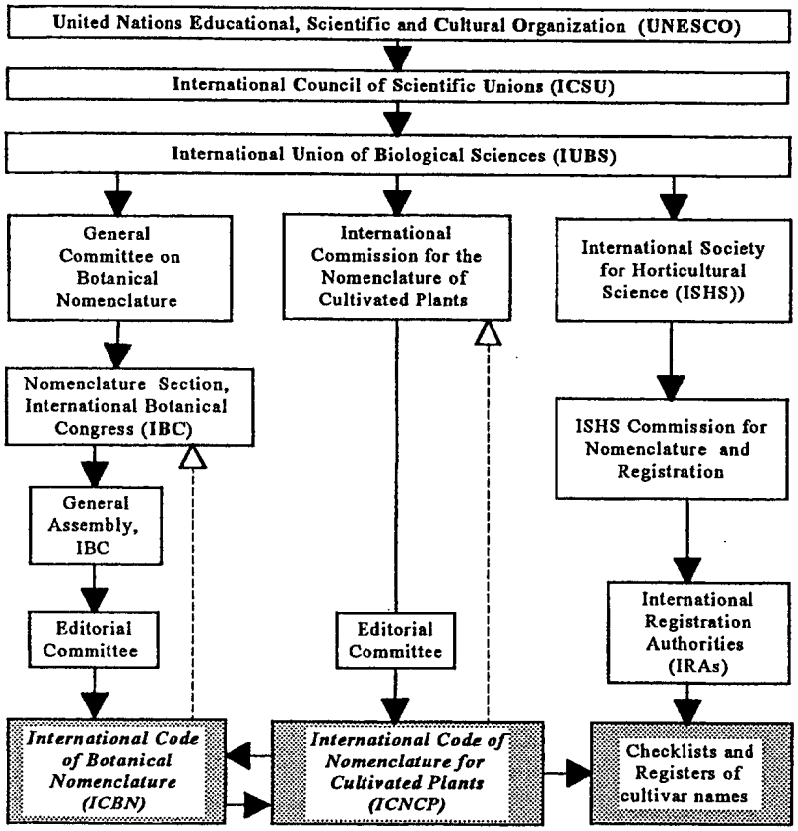
APPENDIX X

FLOW CHART OF NOMENCLATURAL BODIES AND PROCESSES

This chart demonstrates the relationships between the various international bodies that, in effect, govern the international nomenclature of plants, resulting in the provision of a correct nomenclature.



APPENDIX XI

CHECKLISTS OF ORNAMENTAL CULTIVARS

This Appendix is taken from *Arnoldia*[1] (Winter 1994–1995) Vol. 55, No. 4. (1995) © The President & Fellows of Harvard College.

The Editorial Committee is most grateful to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard College, Karen Madsen the editor of *Arnoldia*, and Professor Tucker and his colleagues for permission to include this list of checklists which will be an invaluable reference for those wishing to check precedence, establishment and acceptability of cultivar names.

An extensive bibliography follows the list of checklists.

It is hoped that additions, corrections and updates to this list will be included in future editions of this *Code*.

INTRODUCTION TO THE LIST OF CHECKLISTS OF ORNAMENTAL CULTIVARS

This list originated in an attempt to locate pre–1900 cultivars of ornamentals for historical restoration work and to verify them by cumulative checklists (Kunst and Tucker, 1989). This goal was expanded in an attempt to locate all cultivar checklists for ornamental plants. Since these lists are often scattered and sometimes difficult to locate, the compilers make no claim that the list is complete.

The following lists some historical checklists but concentrates on the most recent, updated, cumulative ones. The cut–off date for inclusion, with few exceptions, is January 1994.

Since the ideal of providing coloured illustrations in checklists is rarely achieved, especially in the older literature, this list also includes a number of taxonomic and other botanical and horticultural revisions when cultivars are described and illustrated. Good general references to extant cultivars are Harkness and D'Angelo (1986) and Hatch (1986). The reports of Wisley Trials in the *Journal* and *Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society* are recommended for cultivar descriptions, while Wright (1984) also discusses many cultivars.

Besides numerous cultivar names in the "Cultivar & Germplasm Releases" section, *HortScience* has become the vehicle for publication of cultivar names for unassigned woody genera (Huttleston, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993; Vrugtman, 1994), genera at the Arnold Arboretum (Spongberg, 1988, 1989, 1990,

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1991, 1992, 1993, 1994a), *Kalmia* (Jaynes, 1989), and *Syringa* (Vrugtman, 1988, 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1991, 1994b). Listings of other cultivar names are supposed to be maintained and published by International Registration Authorities (American Association of Nurserymen, c. 1987; Leslie, 1986; Schneider, 1986a; Vrugtman, 1972, 1973, 1977, 1981, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1989c, 1990b, 1990d). The work of these designated authorities is further supplemented by cumulative checklists and origination lists maintained and published by specialist societies.

Notice of any corrections, updates and additions would be greatly appreciated and should be sent to one of the authors listed below.

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LIST OF CHECKLISTS OF ORNAMENTAL CULTIVARS

Abies See conifers.

Acacia See Australian & South African plants.

Acer Cultivars of maples are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1969a), Harris (1983), Krüssmannn (1984–1986), Mulligan (1958), Murray (1970), Schwerin (1919), and Weaver (1976b). The cultivars of the vine maple (*A. circinatum* Pursh) are discussed by Vertrees (1979). Cultivars of red maple (*A. rubrum* L.), sugar maple (*A. saccharum* Marsh.), Norway maple (*A. platanoides* L.), and silver maple (*A. saccharinum* L.) are listed by Santamour & McArdle (1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982d). The cultivars of Japanese maple (*A. palmatum* Thunb.) are thoroughly documented by Harris (1982) & Vertrees (1978, 1987) with color photographs. Additional recent registrations are recorded in Huttleston (1986, 1989).

Achimenes See *Gesneriaceae*.

Aconitum Some of the cultivars of the monkshoods are listed by Lord (1988) and Müssel (1986).

Adiantum See ferns.

Adonis Cultivars of *Adonis amurensis* Regel & Radde are discussed by Nakamura (1964).

Aeschynanthus See *Gesneriaceae*.

Aesculus The cultivars of the horsechestnuts are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1967a), Krüssmannn (1984–1986), and Wright (1985).

Agonis See Australian & South African plants.

Agapanthus The cultivars of the Nile lilies are discussed in the Wisley Trials of 1977 (Royal Horticultural Society, 1978).

Aglaonema The cultivars of the Chinese evergreens are listed by Jervis (1980).

Allium The few ornamental cultivars of *Allium*, the onions, are listed by Davies (1992).

Alnus Cultivars of the alders are listed by Ashburner (1986) but without introduction dates or background. Grootendorst (1972a) and Schneider (1965a) also discuss the cultivars of alders. An additional registration of *Alnus* is recorded by Huttleston (1988). Cultivars of *Alnus* are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Aloe The South African Aloe Breeders Association has circulated an unpublished list of *Aloe* cultivars (for example, 1987), and many cultivars are published in *Aloe* and other South African journals.

Alsobia See *Gesneriaceae*.

Alyssum The cultivars of the alyssums are discussed by Dudley (1966).

Amaryllidaceae Traub & Hannibal (1960) list the cultivars of *Brunsvigia* with later additions published in *Plant Life*. Traub (1961) lists the cultivars of x *Crinodonna* with later additions in *Plant Life*. Kelsey & Dayton (1942) and Anonymous (1958f) are the first to list the cultivars of the garden amaryllis, *Hippeastrum*, but the most comprehensive list is by Traub et al. (1964) with subsequent registrations in *Plant Life*. The nerines are listed by Kelsey & Dayton (1942), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), and Smithers (1993), but the most comprehensive lists are Menninger (1960), Roberts (1984), and Smee (1984) with later additions in editions of *Plant Life*.

Amelanchier A checklist of ornamental and fruiting shadbush cultivars is Hilton (1982, 1984). Krüssmann (1984–1986) also lists cultivars.

Anigozanthos See Australian & South African plants.

Anemone Many cultivars of *Anemone* are listed by Trehane (1989). The cultivars of *A. nemorosa* L. are listed by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991) and Toubøl (1981). The history and performance of cultivars of *Anemone japonica* (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc. are discussed by Clausen (1972a) and Hensen (1968, 1979).

Antirrhinum The cultivars and performance of the snapdragons are listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1913b).

Arctostaphylos The cultivars of the bearberries and manzanitas are recorded by Keeley & Keeley (1994).

Ardisia The Japanese cultivars of *Ardisia japonica* (Hornst.) Blume, the marlberry, are discussed by Yinger & Hahn (1985).

Argyranthemum The cultivars of the marguerite are compared and contrasted with studio photographs by Cheek (1993).

Aster The most comprehensive lists of the cultivars of the asters are by Meier (1973a, 1973b, 1973c, 1973d) and Jensma (1989); the latter is being expanded and revised. Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Royal Horticultural Society (1902, 1908a, 1926a), and Trehane (1989) discuss the cultivars of the hardy asters, but these are published without introduction dates or background. Ranson (1946) lists mostly species with few cultivars. The history and performance of cultivars of the asters are discussed by Allen (1983), Clausen (1973a), and Jelitto & Schacht (1990). Barret (1959) discusses the performance of cultivars of *A. ericoides* L.

Astartea See Australian & South African plants.

Astilbe The most comprehensive published list of *Astilbe* cultivars is Ievinya & Lusinya (1975) with c. 170 cultivars, detailed descriptions of c. 50, and an extensive bibliography. Hensen (1969) discusses the history and performance of species and cultivars of *Astilbe*. Jelitto & Schacht (1990), the Royal Horticultural Society (1970b), Schneider (1968), and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars of *Astilbe*.

Aubrieta The cultivars of *A. columnae* Guss., *A. deltoidea* (L.) DC., and *A. intermedia* Heldr. & Orph. are thoroughly discussed by Clausen (1973c) and

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Hensen (1976). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars of *Aubrieta*.

Australian & South African plants The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority has circulated a continually updated list (for example, 1988) of registered cultivars of *Acacia, Agonis, Anigozanthos, Astartea, Baeckea, Banksia, Baura, Blechnum, Boronia, Brachychiton, Brachycome, Callistemon, Callitris, Ceratopetalum, Chamelaucium, Correa, Crowea, Epacris, Eremophila, Eriostemon, Eucalyptus, Eucryphia, Grevillea, Hakea, Hardenbergia, Helichrysum, Hypocalymma, Kennedia, Kunzea, Lechenaultia, Leptospermum, Lophostemon, Melaleuca, Myoporum, Pandorea, Pimelea, Plectranthus, Prostanthera, Pultenaea, Scaevola, Spyridium, Telopea,* and *Tetratheca*.

Baeckea See Australian & South African plants.

Banksia See Australian & South African plants and *Proteaceae*.

Baura See Australian & South African plants.

Begonia The most comprehensive checklist of begonias is Ingles (1990). This should be supplemented with Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Thompson (1976–1978, 1984), and Thompson & Thompson (1980, 1982). Cultivars of *B. semperflorens-cultorum* hybrids are published by Maatsch (1962), Maatsch & Nolting (1969, 1971a), and Nolting & Zimmer (1975a, 1980a, 1985, 1987). Cultivars of tuberous begonias are listed by Haegeman (1978, 1979) and Langdon (1969). Cultivars of other begonias are published by the American Begonia Society (1957, 1958, 1962, 1967, 1985). Registrations in *The Begonian* are summarized by Vrugtman (1972). These should be used in conjunction with Japan Begonia Society (1980), Misono (c. 1974–1978), and Thompson & Thompson (1981).

Berberis Schneider (1923) covers the publication history and descriptions of cultivars of the barberries. The cultivars of the barberries are also listed by Ahrendt (1942, 1949, 1961), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1972), and Wyman (1962b).

Bergenia The cultivars of the bergenias are discussed by Beckett (1983), Laar (1973), and Yeo (1971a, b).

Betula Cultivars of the birches are listed by Ashburner (1980), Fontaine (1970a), Grootendorst (1973a), Jong (1986), Santamour & McArdle (1989), and Wyman (1962c). Cultivars of *Betula* are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Blechnum See ferns.

Boronia See Australian & South African plants.

Bougainvillea The most comprehensive discussions of cultivars of bougainvillea are Choudhury & Singh (1981) and MacDaniels (1981). Previous checklists are Anonymous (1959c) and Gillis (1976). Subsequent registrations are recorded by Singh (1986).

Brachychiton See Australian & South African plants.

Brachycome See Australian & South African plants.

Bromeliaceae A preliminary checklist of bromeliad cultivars has been prepared by Beadle (1991) and the Bromeliad Society (1989).

Brunsvigia See *Amaryllidaceae*.

Bucinellina See *Gesneriaceae*.

Buddleja The cultivars of the butterfly bushes are listed by Leeuwenberg (1979) but without dates of introduction or hybridizers. Cultivars of the butterfly bushes are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1972b), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Bulbs The cultivars of many hardy and tender bulbs are published by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (most recent is 1991). Many cultivars are also listed in Trehane (1989).

Buxus A guide for registration and documentation of cultivar names of *Buxus* is provided by Dudley & Eisenbeiss (1971). The cultivars of boxwood are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Batdorf (1987, 1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wagenknecht (1965, 1967, 1971, 1972).

Cactaceae Cultivars of many succulents, including cacti, are listed by Jacobsen (1977). The cultivars of *Epiphyllum*, the orchid cacti, are thoroughly discussed by Rainbow Gardens (1979), along with cultivars of *Epiphyllum* x *Aporocactus*. This should be supplemented with Hashizume (c. 1982–1985), who provides good color photographs and English captions in his guide to taxa of *Epiphyllum*; additional color photographs are presented by Leue (c. 1987). The cultivars of *Schlumbergera* are discussed by Horobin (1985).

Caladium The cultivars of the caladiums are evaluated for landscaping by Wilfret (1984).

Callistemon See Australian & South African plants.

Callistephus The cultivars of the China aster, *C. chinensis* (L.) Nees, are assembled into checklists by Maatsch (1958, 1964), Maatsch & Nolting (1971c), Nolting & Zimmer (1975c, 1981, 1987), and Olmsted et al. (1923).

Callitris See Australian & South African plants.

Calluna A guide to naming heather cultivars is McClintock (1986). Bean (1970–1988), Chapple (1951), Johnson (1956), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1968, 1970a, 1974, 1977a), Letts (1966), Proudley & Proudley (1974), and Underhill (1990) list many cultivars of heathers. Munson (1981, 1984) provides a comprehensive key to the species and cultivars of *Calluna* with full botanical descriptions in the 1981 thesis.

Camellia Bean (1970–1988), Durrant (1982), Erdman (1949), Gerbing (1945), Hertrich (1954–1959), Hume (1955), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Macoboy (1981), and Sharp (1957) list many cultivars of camellias, but Woodroff & Donnan (1990) is probably the best compact checklist, while Savige (1993) is probably the most complete list with 41,000 cultivars. The Japanese cultivars of camellias are listed by Tuyama (1968), while the Chinese cultivars are listed by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academica Sinica (1986). The International Camellia Society expects to publish the International Camellia Register in 1992.

Campanula The history and performance of cultivars of the bellflowers are discussed by Clausen (1976) and Lewis & Lynch (1989). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of the bellflowers.

Canna Kelsey & Dayton (1942) has published a list of canna cultivars without dates and hybridizers. Additional information is given by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Royal Horticultural Society (1908b, 1909), and Trehane (1989). Mukherjee & Khoshoo (1970) provide botanical characteristics of many cultivars.

Capsicum The peppers are sometimes grown as ornamentals (e.g., 'Fips'), and Andrews (1984) records extensive information on these cultivars in her monumental book.

Carnivorous plants Named cultivars of *Drosera, Nepenthes,* and *Sarracenia* are listed by Schlauer (1986, 1987; note that the first list neglects to capitalize the cultivars) and Kusakabe (1987). Additional cultivars of *Sarracenia* are later listed by Mellichamp & Gardner (1987). The hybrids of *Nepenthes* are reported by Fleming (1979). Fleming's list is reprinted in Pietropaolo & Pietropaolo (1986). An additional cultivar of *Nepenthes* is listed by Robinson (1989).

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Carpinus Cultivars of *Ostrya*, the hop hornbeams, and *Carpinus*, the hornbeams, are discussed by Rushforth (1985), Schneider (1965a), and Wright (1986). Cultivars of *Carpinus* and *Ostrya* are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Castanea The cultivars of the potentially blight-resistant chestnuts are discussed by Jaynes & Graves (1963) and Nienstaedt & Graves (1955).

Ceanothus Van Rensselaer & McMinn (1942) provide the most comprehensive listing of the wild-lilacs and buckrushes. Additional cultivars are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Hogan (1988), Huttleston (1986), Keeley & Keeley (1994), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Schmidt (1962), and Smith (1979).

Ceratopetalum See Australian & South African plants.

Cercis The cultivars of the redbuds are discussed by Raulston (1990).

Chaenomeles The cultivars of the Japanese quinces are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1968a), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Weber (1963).

Chamelaucium See Australian & South African plants.

Chrysanthemum See *Argyranthemum* for the marguerite and *Dendranthema* for the florist's chrysanthemum.

Cistus The cultivars of the rock roses are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Warburg (1931), and Warburg & Warburg (1930).

Citrus The cultivars of *Citrus*, some ornamental, are listed by Hodgson (1967).

Clematis A general clematis checklist is Lloyd (1965, 1989); Fretwell (1989) provides good color photographs. The cultivars of *C. viticella* L. are listed by Rogerson (1985). The large-flowered clematis hybrids are published by Evison (1985) and Spingarn (1935), while the hybrids of section *Atragene* are published by Pringle (1973). Kelsey & Dayton (1942) also provide a list of *Clematis* but without introduction dates and background. Some cultivars are also published by Laar (1985), Markham (1935), and Trehane (1989).

Codiaeum The list for the garden croton, *Codiaeum variegatum* (L.) Blume, of Kelsey & Dayton (1942) provides no introduction dates or background. Additional cultivars are listed by Anonymous (1959a) and Brown (1960). The latter provides good color illustrations but also includes a number of botanical errors.

Coleus–Plectranthus While no proper checklist exists for coleus cultivars, Pedley & Pedley (1974) and Stout (1916) provide many materials for the production of such a list. Recent registrations of *Plectranthus* are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988).

Columnea See *Gesneriaceae*.

Conifers Lewis (1986a, b) provides a guide for the naming of conifer cultivars. The Royal Horticultural Society has started an ambitious registry of conifers; so far *Abies* to *Pherosphaera* have been published (Lewis, 1985; Lewis & Leslie, 1987, 1989). Meanwhile, Welch & Haddow (1993) have published a world checklist of conifers. Den Ouden & Boom (1978) and Krüssmann (1985) present the cultivated conifers with introduction dates and descriptions, while Cope (1986) provides scant information on dates or origins. Welch (1991) is an updating of both den Ouden & Boom (1978) and Welch (1979). Many cultivars of conifers are also listed by Bean (1970–1988). Munson (1973) has prepared a vegetative key to dwarf and slow-growing conifers, while Obrizok (1991) provides growth forms of dwarf conifers. The cultivars of the firs (*Abies* spp.) and spruces (*Picea* spp.) are listed by Gelderen (1975). Silver firs, *Abies alba* Mill., are discussed by Horsman (1984). Japanese cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica* (L. f.) G. Don, cultivars are treated by Kortmann (1987) and Tripp (1993). Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) cultivars are listed by Gelderen (1984) and Grootendorst (1968c). Pine (*Pinus* spp.) cultivars are listed by Gelderen (1982), while the cultivars of Japanese five needle pine, *P. parviflora* Sieb. & Zucc., are listed by Valavanis (1976). The cultivars of yews, *Taxus*, are listed by Chadwick & Keen (1976). The cultivars of American arborvitae, *Thuja occidentalis* L., are listed by Grootendorst (1971b), while Wyman (1961c) discusses cultivars of four arborvitae species. Hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.) cultivars are documented in Swartley (1984). These should be supplemented with the color photographs of Harrison (1975) and Gelderen & van Hoey Smith (1986) and the black and white photographs of Welch (1979).

Cordyline A list for the cultivars of the ti, *Cordyline terminalis* (L.) Kunth, is Kelsey & Dayton (1942) but without introduction dates and background. Additional cultivars are listed by Anonymous (1959d).

Cornus Cultivars of the dogwoods are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Howard (1961), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1985a). Jaynes, Brand, & Arnow list the cultivars of the kousa or Japanese dogwood, *C. kousa* Hance. Additional registrations are recorded by Spongberg (1988, 1990).

Correa See Australian & South African plants.

Corylus Bibliographic references to the cultivars of the filberts are recorded by Debor (1978).

Cosmos The Indian cultivars of cosmos are listed by Anonymous (1959b).

Cotoneaster The cultivars of the rock sprays are treated by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1966a), Hachmann et al. (1987), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Crataegus Wyman (1962d) lists the cultivars of the hawthorns but with few introduction dates and little background. Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1967c), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of the hawthorns.

×***Crinodonna*** See *Amaryllidaceae*.

Crinum The cultivars of the spider lilies are listed by Hannibal (1970–71).

Crocosmia The cultivars of the montbretias are listed by Kostelijk (1984).

Crocus The cultivars of crocus are documented by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), but further information is provided by Ruksans (1981) and Trehane (1989).

Crowea See Australian & South African plants.

Cryptomeria See conifers.

Cyclamen Some cultivars of *Cyclamen* are recorded by Grey-Wilson (1988), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Trehane (1989), and Wellensiek (1961), while a comprehensive list of cultivars is Wellensiek et al. (1961).

Cytisus The cultivars of the brooms (*Cytisus* and *Genista)* are treated by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1971).

Daboecia *Daboecia* cultivars are included in many listings of heaths and heathers (e.g., Johnson, 1956; Munson, 1981; Underhill, 1971), and separately by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1977b).

Dahlia The most comphrehensive checklist of dahlias is that of the Royal Horticultural Society (1969a) and later supplements (1988d, 1989c, 1992a). Unfortunately, with one exception (a cultivar from 1850), this list omits all cultivars 1789–1859 and many of the cultivars 1860–1900. Many early twentieth-century cultivars are amply covered in Norton (1924), Olmsted et al. (1923), and Sandhack (1927). Recent cultivars are listed by the American Dahlia Society (e.g., 1989) in a paperbound booklet as a supplement to the *Bulletin of the American Dahlia Society*.

Dalbergaria See *Gesneriaceae*.

Daphne The cultivars of *Daphne* are listed by Brickell & Mathew (1976). Bean (1970–1988), Hodgkins (1961), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of *Daphne*.

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Delphinium The Royal Horticultural Society (1970a) is a checklist of delphinium names that updates a list previously published in 1949. International registration of delphinium cultivars is handled by the Delphinium Society (Cooper, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990b, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). Edwards (1987) and Trehane (1989) are recent lists of cultivars. Bishop (1949), Cooper (1990a), Edwards (1989), Genders (1963a), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Ogg (1961), and the Royal Horticultural Society (1926e) also list many cultivars. Kelsey & Dayton (1942) also lists delphiniums but without introduction dates and background.

Dendranthema The cultivars of *D.* x *grandiflorum* (Ramat.) Kitamura, or florist's chrysanthemum, are first listed by Olmsted et al. (1923) and Kelsey & Dayton (1942). These lists omit all cultivars 1789–1889. Cumming (1964) presents some history. Scott & Scott (1950) are also recommended for early cultivars and hybridizers. Additional cultivars are listed by Gosling (1964, 1973b, 1980) and the [U.S.] National Chrysanthemum Society (1991). Genders (1961), Gosling (1973a), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), and Trehane (1989) also list some cultivars. Niwa (1936) should be consulted for Japanese cultivars.

Desmodium The cultivars of the tick trefoils are listed by Lemmens (1985).

Deutzia The cultivars of the deutzias are discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1958b).

Dianthus The Royal Horticultural Society has published the international register for pinks and carnations (1983) with supplements (1984b, 1985b, 1986b, 1988b, 1988c, 1989b, 1990a), which supersede the 1974 list. These lists are very comprehensive, but American cultivars (such as 'Aqua') are slow to be integrated. These checklists should be used in conjunction with Bailey (1990), Mansfield (1951), Sitch (1975), and Smith (1990). The history and performance of *D. gratianopolitanus* Vill. and *D. plumarius* L. are discussed in Hensen (1981). Kelsey & Dayton (1942) include American carnation cultivars. Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list many cultivars of perennial *Dianthus*.

Diastema See *Gesneriaceae*.

Diervilla The cultivars of the bush honeysuckles are discussed by Schneider (1930).

Dracaena The Indian cultivars of the dracaenas are listed by Anonymous (1959d).

Drosera See carnivorous plants.

Echeveria Carruthers & Ginns (1973) list cultivars of *Echeveria* but provide no dates.

Epacris See Australian & South African plants.

Epimedium The cultivars of the epimediums are listed by Laar (1981a).

Epiphyllum See *Cactaceae*.

Episcia See *Gesneriaceae*.

Eremophila See Australian & South African plants.

Erica A guide to naming heath cultivars is McClintock (1986). Bean (1970–1988), Chapple (1951), Johnson (1956), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1970a, 1977a), Letts (1966), Proudley & Proudley (1974), Underhill (1990), and Laar (1974) list many cultivars of heaths. Munson (1981, 1984) provides a comprehensive key to species and cultivars of *Erica* with full botanical descriptions in the 1981 thesis.

Erigeron The history and performance of cultivars of the daisy fleabanes are discussed by Clausen (1972b), Hensen (1966), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), and Oudshoorn (1975). Trehane (1989) also lists many cultivars of the daisy fleabanes.

Eriostemon See Australian & South African plants.

Erodium The cultivars of the heron's bills are listed by the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society (1970).

Erythrina The species and cultivars of *Erythrina* are listed by McClintock (1982).

Escallonia The cultivars of the escallonias are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Schneider & Laar (1970).

Eucalyptus See Australian & South African plants.

Eucodonia See *Gesneriaceae*.

Eucryphia The cultivars of *Eucryphia* are discussed by Wright (1983a) but with no introduction dates or background. Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also list some cultivars. Recent registrations are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988).

Euonymus The cultivars of *Euonymus* are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Ilsink & Jong (1986), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1979), and Lancaster (1981). An additional registration is recorded by Huttleston (1986).

Euphorbia Ecke (1976) lists cultivars of the poinsettia, *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch. Additional registrations are recorded by Huttleston (1989). Trehane (1989) and Turner (1983) discuss the cultivars of the hardy spurges.

Fagus Wyman (1962a, 1964) lists the cultivars of the beeches but with few introduction dates and little background. Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1975), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of the beeches. Spongberg (1988, 1989) records additional registrations.

Ferns Maatsch (1980) lists cultivars of ferns with descriptions, background information, and English vernacular names. Jones (1987) and Mickel (1994) list many cultivars of ferns. The cultivars of *Adiantum*, maidenhair ferns, are listed in Goudey (1985). The cultivars of the staghorn ferns, *Platycerium*, are listed by Vail (1984). The cultivars of the royal ferns, *Osmunda regalis* L., are listed by Anderson (1971). Recent registrations of *Blechnum* are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988).

Forsythia The cultivars of the forsythias are published by Bean (1970–1988), Hebb (1971), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Werken (1988), and Wyman (1961a, 1961b). Spongberg (1988) records additional registrations.

Fraxinus The cultivars of the ashes are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1966b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), McArdle & Santamour (1984), and Santamour & McArdle (1983c).

Fuchsia Parker (1986) provides a guide for fuchsia cultivar identification. A comprehensive checklist of cultivars of fuchsias is Boullemier (1975, 1980, 1982, 1985). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) discuss some hardy cultivars. Ewart (1982, 1987) and Saunders (1971–1973) describe and picture many of these cultivars. These should be used in conjunction with Manthey (1990), Proudley (1975), and Thorne (1959).

Gaillardia The cultivars and performance of the gaillardias are listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1930c).

Galanthus The cultivars of the snowdrops are listed by Bowles (1956), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Trehane (1989), and Yeo (1975).

Genista The cultivars of the brooms *(Cytisus* and *Genista)* are treated by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1971).

Gentiana Bartlett (1975) includes many cultivars of gentians in her book. Many cultivars are also listed by Trehane (1989).

Geranium The history and performance of cultivars of the hardy geraniums are discussed by Clausen (1974b). Yeo (1985) includes information on many cultivars of the hardy geraniums in his comprehensive book. Clifton (1992), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Trehane (1989), and Walsweer (1988) list many cultivars.

Gesneriaceae Cultivars of *Achimenes*, the orchid pansies, are listed by the American Gesneria Society (1957), Arnold (1969), and Townsend (1984). Cultivars of *Aeschynanthus* are listed by Dates (1990). Cultivars of *Columnea* and allied

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genera (*Bucinellina, Dalbergaria, Pentadenia,* and *Trichantha)* are listed by Arnold (1963b, 1966) and Dates (1987). Cultivars of *Episcia* and *Alsobia,* the carpet plants, are listed by the American Gesneria Society (1957), Arnold (1963a, 1968, 1977), and Dates (1993). Cultivars of *Kohleria,* the tree gloxinias, and *Smithiantha* are listed by the American Gesneria Society (1957), the American Gloxinia Society (1962), Batcheller (1985), and Moore (1953). Cultivars of *Nematanthus* are listed by Arnold (1978). The master variety lists for *Saintpaulia,* the African violets, are published by Boland (1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988), Frank (1975), Rector (1963), and Tretter (1976) and should be supplemented with Kawakami (c. 1981), who includes English captions and a Japanese text with color photographs. Cultivars of *Sinningia* are listed by Arnold (1975) and Dates (1988). Cultivars of *Streptocarpus,* the Cape primroses, are listed by Arnold (1972, 1979) and Brown (1973). Intergeneric hybrids in the tribe Gloxinieae (which includes *Achimenes, Diastema, Eucodonia, Gloxinia, Heppiella, Koellikeria, Kohleria, Monopyle, Moussonia, Niphaea, Parakohleria, Smithiantha,* and *Solenophora)* are listed by Dates (1986).

Geum The history and performance of cultivars of *Geum* are discussed by Clausen (1975) and Mallett (1983). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list many cultivars.

Ginkgo The cultivars of ginkgo (*G. biloba* L.) are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour, He, & McArdle (1983).

Gladiolus Pieters (1905) is the first list of cultivars of gladiolus that we have discovered. The cultivars of gladiolus are later listed by Hottes (1916), Olmsted et al. (1923), the American Gladiolus Society (1931), Birch (1940), Pridham (1932), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Sandhack (1927), and Trehane (1989). Many of these cultivars are incorporated into Fisher et al. (1975). Additions are published by Fisher (c. 1983).

Gleditsia Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Haserodt & Sydnor (1983), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Santamour & McArdle (1983b), and Wagenknecht (1961a) discuss the cultivars of the honey locust (*G. triacanthos* L.).

Gloriosa Narain (1988), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), and Trehane (1989) list cultivars of the climbing lilies.

Gloxinia See *Gesneriaceae.*

Grevillea The grevilleas are discussed by Larkman (1985). Recent registrations are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988). See also the entry for *Proteaceae.*

Hakea See Australian & South African plants and *Proteaceae.*

Halesia The cultivars of the silverbells are listed by Fontaine (1970b).

Hamamelidaceae The cultivars of the *Hamamelidaceae* are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Sanders (1982), Weaver (1976a), and Wright (1982). Grootendorst (1965, 1980a) and Lancaster (1970) record the background and performance of witch hazel (*Hamamelis* spp.) cultivars. Huttleston (1989) records an additional registration of *Hamamelis.*

Hardenbergia See Australian & South African plants.

Hebe Chalk (1988) lists cultivars of *Hebe* and *Parahebe.* Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of these two genera.

Hedera The most comprehensive listing of cultivars of ivies is Heieck (1980). This should be supplemented with Fearnley-Whittingstall (1992), Hatch (1982), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Lawrence & Schulze (1942), Lawrence (1956), Nannenga-Bremekamp (1970), Pierot (1974), Rose (1980), Schaepman (1975), and publications in the *Ivy Journal.*

Hedychium The cultivars of the ginger lilies are discussed by Schilling (1982).

Hedysarum The cultivars of the *Hedysarum* species are listed by Lemmens (1985).

Helianthemum The history and performance of cultivars of the rock roses are discussed by Clausen (1968) and the Royal Horticultural Society (1926d). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Helianthus The history and performance of cultivars of the sunflowers are discussed by Clausen (1974c). Trehane (1989) also lists cultivars.

Helichrysum See Australian & South African plants.

Heliconia The cultivars of *Heliconia* are discussed by Berry & Kress (1991).

Heliopsis The history and performance of cultivars of *Heliopsis* are discussed by Clausen (1974a) and Hensen (1983b). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Helleborus The cultivars of the hellebores are discussed and illustrated in black and white drawings by Ahlburg (1993) and appended to the rear of Mathew (1989b), but the most comprehensive descriptions, with color photographs, seem to be Rice & Strangman (1993).

Hemerocallis The daylilies are first listed by Stout (1934) and Norton et al. (1949), and later in publications of the American Hemerocallis Society (1957, c. 1973, c. 1984). The species and old cultivars are discussed by Kitchingham (1985). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars. Additional information is provided by Munson (1989) and Webber (1988). These should be used in conjunction with Darrow & Meyer (1968), Erhardt (1992), and Stout (1986).

Heppiella See *Gesneriaceae.*

Heuchera The history and performance of the coralbells are discussed by Clausen (1970) and Hansen & Sieber (1970). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Hibiscus Krüssmann (1984–1986) discusses the cultivars of *Hibiscus.* The American Hibiscus Society (1984, 1987) and Chin (1986) are checklists and illustrated catalogs of cultivars of Chinese hibiscus (*H. rosa-sinensis* L.). Beers & Howie (1985, 1990), Harvey (1988), and Howie (1980) are checklists of mostly Australian cultivars of Chinese hibiscus. Cultivars of rose of Sharon (*H. syriacus* L.) are published by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1968b), Huttleston (1986, 1988, 1990, 1991), and Wyman (1958). Kelsey & Dayton (1942) provide a list of cultivars for both species but without introduction dates and background.

Hippeastrum See *Amaryllidaceae.*

Hoheria The cultivars of the lacebarks are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wright (1983a).

Hosta The most comprehensive discussion of the hostas is Schmid (1991). The cultivars of the hostas are also listed in the comprehensive works by Hensen (1963a, 1963b, 1983a,1985) with comments by Grenfell (1986). These should be supplemented with Aden (1990), Fisher (1979), Grenfell (1990), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Laar (1967), and Trehane (1989).

Houseplants Cultivars of houseplants are pictured and briefly discussed by Graf (1986a, 1986b).

Hyacinthus The cultivars of hyacinths are documented by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), but further information is provided by Darlington, Hair, & Hurcombe (1951). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of hyacinths.

Hydrangea The most comprehensive discussion of the cultivars of the hydrangeas is Mallet, Mallet, & van Trier (1992). Cultivars of the hydrangeas are also covered in Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1973b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and

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Haworth-Booth (1984). Ilsink (1988) covers the cultivars of *H. paniculata* Sieb., while Wilson (1923) covers the cultivars of *H. macrophylla* (Thunb.) Ser.

Hypericum The cultivars of the St. Johnsworts are listed by Bean (1970–1988) Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Schneider (1965b, 1966a).

Hypocalymma See Australian & South African plants.

Ilex In 1953 the Holly Society of America published a preliminary checklist (Wister, 1953b). This checklist is being revised in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. First in this series is Eisenbeiss & Dudley (1973) for *I. opaca* Aiton, the American holly. Eisenbeiss & Dudley (1983) is an *Ilex* cultivar registration list 1958–1983. Andrews (1983, 1984, 1986) and Gelderen (1988) discuss the cultivars of *I.* x *altaclerensis*. The varieties of *I. aquifolium* L. are listed in Gelderen (1988) and Paul (1863). Wyman (1960) and Dudley & Eisenbeiss (1992) are checklists for *I. crenata* Thunb. Dirr (1988) and Eggerss & Hasselkus (1992) cover the cultivars of the deciduous hollies. Bean (1970–1988), Gelderen (1971), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also list the cultivars of the hollies. These should be used in conjunction with Hansell, Dudley, & Eisenbeiss (1970). New cultivars of hollies are published in the *Holly Society Journal*.

Impatiens The cultivars of the New Guinea impatiens are discussed by Agnew & Lang (1992), Eichin & Deiser (1988) and Winters (1973).

Indigofera The cultivars of the indigos are listed by Lemmens (1985).

Iris Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) list many cultivars of the hardy iris but with scant information. In contrast, the listings of cultivars of bearded irises published by Peckham (1929, 1940), Douglas (1949), Knowlton (1959), Nelson (1971), and Nelson & Keppel (1981, 1991, 1992a, 1992b, 1993) are rich with information. The Royal Horticultural Society (1928, 1930b) and Sand (1925) provide additional descriptions of many pre-1930 bearded irises. While the American Iris Society has published yearly checklists since the 1979 checklist, the 1989 checklist is still in press.

Cultivars of the reblooming iris are listed by Brookins (1991a). Cultivars of the dwarf irises are listed by the Dwarf Iris Society (1975, 1988) and Wright (1927). Cultivars of Japanese iris (*I. kaempferi* Sieb. ex Lem.) are published by Brookins (1992) and the Society for Japanese Irises (1988), supplemented by McEwen (1990). Cultivars of the Siberian irises (*I. sanguinea* Hornem. and *I. sibirica* L.) are listed by Brookins (1991b) and Warburton (1986). Cultivars of the arils are listed by the Aril Society (1976, 1978, 1980, 1982). The Louisiana irises are listed by Fritchie (1982), and some color photographs, dates, and background are given by Caillet & Metzweiller (1988). Cultivars of the medians are listed by the Median Iris Society (1984, 1992). Cultivars of the spurias are listed by Foreman (1985). Cultivars of the bulbous irises are discussed by Hoog (1980) and the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991).

Ixora Anonymous (1958c) is a checklist of the cultivars of the ixoras.

Jasminum The cultivars of the jasmines are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Green (1965), and Krüssmann (1984–1986). An additional cultivar is listed by Huttleston (1986).

Juniperus See conifers.

Kalmia The cultivars of the mountain laurels are published in Jaynes (1975, 1983, 1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986); additional cultivars are published in *HortScience* (Jaynes, 1989).

Kennedia See Australian & South African plants.

Kniphofia The cultivars of the torch lilies are discussed by Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Taylor (1985a, b), and Trehane (1989).

Koellikeria See *Gesneriaceae*.

Kohleria See *Gesneriaceae*.

Kunzia See Australian & South African plants.

Lagerstroemia The cultivars of crape myrtles are listed by Egolf & Andrick (1978) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Lantana The cultivars of the lantanas are listed by Anonymous (1958d), Howard (1969), and Krüssmann (1984–1986). An additional cultivar is recorded by Spongberg (1988).

Lathyrus Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Royal Horticultural Society (1926b), and Unwin (1926) are checklists of sweet peas, *Lathyrus odoratus* L. Cultivars of the hardy perennial species are listed by Trehane (1989).

Lavandula The cultivars of lavender (*L. angustifolia* Mill.) and lavandin (*L.* x *intermedia* Emeric ex Loisel.) are discussed by Hensen (1974), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Tucker & Hensen (1985).

Lechenaultia See Australian & South African plants.

Leptospermum Krüssmann (1984–1986) and Metcalf (1963) are checklists of *Leptospermum* cultivars (mostly *L. scoparium* J. R. Forst & G. Forst). Recent registrations are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988).

Lespedeza The cultivars of the bush clovers are listed by Lemmens (1985). An additional cultivar is listed by Huttleston (1991).

Leucadendron See *Proteaceae*.

Leucospermum See *Proteaceae*.

Leucothoè The cultivars of *L. fontanesiana* (Steud.) Sleum., the drooping leucothoè, are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Green (1963).

Lewisia The cultivars of the lewisias are discussed by Mathew (1989a).

Ligularia The cultivars of *Ligularia* are discussed by Dress (1962).

Lilium Checklists of lilies are published by Leslie (1982) with supplements (Royal Horticultural Society, 1982, 1984a, 1985a, 1986a, 1987a, 1988a, 1989a, 1990b, 1991a, 1992b, 1993a, 1994). The North American Lily Society also has its checklists of lily hybrids (Fisher, 1978; Collings, 1986) but gives scant information on cultivars pre-1940. Additional listings are carried by Trehane (1989).

Liquidambar The cultivars of the the sweet gums (*L. formosana* Hance and *L. styraciflua* L.) are discussed by Bom (1982), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1984).

Liriodendron The cultivars of the tulip tree (*L. tulipifera* L.) are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1984).

Liriope See *Ophiopogon–Liriope*.

Lobelia The tetraploid cultivars of the *Lobelia siphilitica–L. cardinalis* complex are listed by Bowden (1983).

Lonicera The cultivars of the honeysuckles are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1988), Schneider (1971), Wright (1983b), and Yeo (1964).

Lophostemon See Australian & South African plants.

Lupinus The cultivars and performance of the lupines are discussed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1931a).

Lythrum The cultivars of *Lythrum* are discussed by Harp (1975).

Magnolia Tresender (1978) lists many cultivars of magnolias, and while dates and hybridizers are generally absent, the descriptions are good. Gardiner (1989) thoroughly discusses magnolia hybrids with photographs. Additional registrations are listed in Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Vrugtman (1972).

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Fogg & McDaniel (1975) is a comprehensive list of magnolia cultivars. New cultivars of magnolias are published in *Magnolia Journal.*

Mahonia The cultivars of the grape hollies (and x *Mahoberberis)* are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Brickell (1979), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1975).

Malus Bom (1982), den Boer (1959), Grootendorst (1964a), Lombarts (1984), Preston (1944), Van Eseltine (1933, 1934), and Wyman (1943, 1955) include descriptions and introductions of crabapples (the 1943 edition of Wyman has some information dropped from the 1955 edition, including discarded cultivars and citations to a bibliography). Jefferson (1970) clarifies the misnaming of crabapple cultivars and provides an extensive bibliography. Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also list the cultivars of the ornamental crabapples. Lately, crabapple registrations have been carried by the Arnold Arboretum and published in *HortScience* (Spongberg, 1988, 1989).

Melaleuca See Australian & South African plants.

Melia The cultivars of the Persian lilac or Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach* L.) are listed by Mabberly (1984).

Monarda The beebalms are discussed by Oudolf (1993).

Monopyle See *Gesneriaceae.*

Moussonia See *Gesneriaceae.*

Myoporum See Australian & South African plants.

Nandina The landscape values of cultivars of heavenly bamboo, *N. domestica* Thunb., are discussed by Raulston (1984).

Narcissus For many years the Royal Horticultural Society printed classified lists of daffodils (1908d, 1910, 1931b, 1938, 1948, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1965, 1969c, 1975), but many of these were not cumulative. The most comprehensive list of cultivars of daffodils is by the Royal Horticultural Society (Kington, 1989a), which updates the 1969 classified list and the classified list and international register of 1975 with supplements 1–14; supplements 15–18 are printed separately (Kington, 1989b, 1990, 1991, 1992). A checklist of daffodils has been provided as a continually updated computer printout by Throckmorton (n.d.), but very old cultivars are listed without a date. The history of cultivar registration of daffodils by the Royal Horticultural Society is documented by Donald (1986). Trehane (1989) also lists cultivars of daffodils. Abridged lists of exhibition daffodils are published by the American Daffodil Society (1977, 1985, 1989). These should be used in conjunction with Bourne (1903), Bowles (1934), Lee (1966), Tompsett (1982), and the "Narcissus editions" of *Herbertia* (vol. 13, 1946) and *Plant Life/Herbertia* (vol. 9, no. 1, 1953).

Nematanthus See *Gesneriaceae.*

Nepenthes See carnivorous plants.

Nerine See *Amaryllidaceae.*

Nerium The cultivars of the oleanders are discussed by Anonymous (1958a) and Pagen (1987).

Nigella The cultivars of *Nigella* are listed by Sorvig (1983).

Niphaea See *Gesneriaceae.*

Nymphaeaceae The most comprehensive list of waterlily cultivars is Swindells (1989b). The cultivars of waterlilies are also treated in Anonymous (1960); Conard (1905); Henkel, Rehnelt, and Dittmann (1907); Kelsey & Dayton (1942); Swindells (1983); and Trehane (1989).

Ophiopogon–Liriope The cultivars of *Ophiopogon* and *Liriope* are discussed by Hume (1961).

Orchidaceae A guide to orchid hybrid (grex) registration is published by Hunt (1986). While lists have been previously published by Sanders, Sanders (1946) is the last

cumulative checklist of orchid hybrids; a list of intergeneric taxa is listed in Table II. Later, noncumulative supplements have been published (Sanders & Wreford, 1961; Royal Horticultural Society, 1972, 1980, 1981, 1985c, 1986c). Japan Orchid Growers Association (n.d.) has excellent color photographs of cultivars derived from *Cattleya.* Only Poliakoff (1987) lists *Vanda* cultivars with the percentage of genetic background of each ancestral species. Gilmour, Greatwood, and Hunt (1976) give the names of intergeneric hybrids.

Origanum The cultivars of *Origanum,* the marjorams, are discussed by Tucker & Rollins (1989). Trehane (1989) lists some additional cultivars.

Osmunda See ferns.

Ostrya See *Carpinus.*

Paeonia The cultivars of the peonies are first listed by Coit (1907), later by Beal (1920) and Kelsey & Dayton (1942), and most recently by Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989). The most comprehensive listing is by Kessenich (1976). These checklists should be supplemented with Wister (1962) for fuller descriptions and a comprehensive bibliography. Haworth–Booth (1963) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also supply further information on the tree peonies. American peony hybrids are listed by Kessenich (1990). Later introductions have been published in the *American Peony Society Bulletin.*

Pandorea See Australian & South African plants.

Papaver The primary reference on poppy cultivars is Grey–Wilson (1993). The cultivars of the oriental (*P. orientale* L.), Iceland (*P. nudicaule* L.), and other poppies are also listed by Kelsey & Dayton (1942).

Parakohleria See *Gesneriaceae.*

Parthenocissus The cultivars of Boston ivy, *P. tricuspidata* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Planch, are listed by Laar (1981b, 1992).

Passiflora The cultivars of *Passiflora,* the passion flowers, are thoroughly discussed by Vanderplank (1991).

Pelargonium The most readily available guide to geranium cultivars is Krauss (1955). Bagust (1988) lists the cultivars of the dwarf geraniums. Moore (1955a, 1955b) provides background information on many species and some cultivars. The Australian Geranium Society (1978, 1985) has published the first two sections of a comprehensive *Pelargonium* checklist. Clifford (1970) is also useful.

Penstemon Lindgren (1993) has provided a guide to registration of *Penstemon* cultivars. The most comprehensive guide to the genus is Lindgren & Davenport (1992). The American Penstemon Society (McWilliam, 1973, 1977) also lists registered cultivars.

Pentadenia See *Gesneriaceae.*

Perennials, herbaceous Grunert (1982), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Krüssmann, Siebler, & Tangermann (1970), Phillips & Rix (1991), Thomas (1990), and Wehrhahn (1931) rank high among the available reference works on hardy herbaceous plants because of the wealth of information. The perennials registered by the International Registration Authority for Hardy Perennial Plants are listed by Sieber (1990a, 1990b). The cultivars of perennials, based primarily upon British catalogs, are listed by Philip (1992); perennial cultivars based upon northern European sources are listed by Laar & Fortgens (1990). Cultivars of perennials based upon American catalogs are listed by Isaacson (1989). Trehane (1989), emphasizing the cultivars available in the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, provides many dates and names of introducers. Though these latter three publications are excellent, they reinforce some incorrect synonyms by uncritically accepting catalog listings.

Pernettya The cultivars of *Pernettya* are listed by Laar (1969) and Vogel (1969).

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Petunia *Petunia* cultivars are listed by Maatsch & Nolting (1968, 1971b) and Nolting & Zimmer (1975b, 1980b, 1984, 1987); the earliest cultivar in these is dated 1947.

Philadelphus The mock orange cultivars are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Dolatowski (1986), Hu (1954–1956), Janaki Ammal (1951), Kapranova & Lukina (1972), Krüssmann (1958c, 1984–1986), Sampson (1965), Schneider (1934), Wright (1980), and Wyman (1965). Recent mock orange cultivars are published by Huttleston (1988).

Phlox Probably the most comprehensive list of phlox culivars is Trehane (1989), but very few dates are provided. Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Kharchenko (1975), and Symons-Jeune (1953) also list phlox cultivars.

Phormium The cultivars of New Zealand flax are discussed by Cheek (1979) but more thoroughly by Heenan (1991). New cultivars are listed by Hornback (1994).

Phygelius Cultivars of *Phygelius* are discussed by Coombes (1988). Trehane (1989) also lists cultivars.

Picea See conifers.

Pieris The cultivars of the Japanese andromedas are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Bond (1982), Gelderen (1979), Ingram (1963), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wagenknecht (1961b). Spongberg (1988, 1990) records additional registrations.

Pimelea See Australian & South African plants.

Pinus See conifers.

Plagianthus The cultivars of *Plagianthus* are listed by Wright (1983a).

Plant patents The U.S. plant patents and their common names have been assembled by the American Association of Nurserymen (1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1981) for plant patents 1–4359. These have been published in one directory (American Association of Nurserymen, 1990) with patents 1–7088. Patents 1–477 are also listed in Kelsey & Dayton (1942).

A review of the U.K. system of Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) is Goodwin (1986). The patenting of plants under the European Patent Convention (EPC) and The International Union of the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) has been reviewed by Byrne (1986), Mast (1986), and Schneider (1986b).

Platanus The cultivars of the plane trees are discussed by Santamour & McArdle (1986).

Platycerium See ferns.

Plectranthus See *Coleus–Plectranthus*.

Plumeria The checklist of the Plumeria Society of America (1988) should be supplemented with the color photographs of Chinn & Criley (1982), Eggenberger & Eggenberger (1988), and Thornton & Thornton (1985). Another checklist of cultivars is Anonymous (1958b).

Poaceae, Cyperaceae,* and *Juncaceae The best listings of the ornamental grasses, sedges, and rushes are Darke (1990), Hensen & Groendijk-Wilders (1986b), and Trehane (1989). These should be supplemented with Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Loewer (1988), Meyer (1975), Grounds (1979), Ottesen (1989), and Reinhardt et al. (1989). Lawson (1968) lists some cultivars of bamboos.

Populus Checklists of poplar cultivars are Broekhuizen (1977), International Poplar Commission (1971, 1990), Koster (1972), and Roller, Thibault, & Hidahl (1972). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) provide additional information.

Potentilla Hachmann et al. (1986a), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Schmalscheidt (1984), and Trehane (1989) list the cultivars of *Potentilla*. The cultivars of the shrubby potentillas are discussed by Bachtell & Hasselkus (1982), Bean (1970–1988), Brearley (1987), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Rhodes (1954). The cultivars of

P. fruticosa L. are listed by Bowden (1957), Laar (1982), Schneider (1967), and Wyman (1968). An additional registration is discussed by Huttleston (1990).

Primula The best listings of cultivars of *Primula* is Trehane (1989). Blasdale (1948), Genders (1962, 1963b), Haysom (1957), Hecker (1971), Hyatt (1989), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Lyall (1959), Puttock (1957), Swindells (1989a), and Wemyss-Cooke (n.d.) also list many cultivars.

Prostanthera The few cultivars of the mint shrubs are briefly mentioned by Althofer (1978).

Protea See *Proteaceae*.

Proteaceae Matthews (1983, 1993) and Vogts (1982) provide descriptions and excellent colored illustrations of cultivars of genera of the *Proteaceae*: *Banksia, Grevillea, Hakea, Leucadendron, Leucospermum, Protea, Serruria,* and *Telopea*. A guide to cultivar registration for *Proteaceae* is presented by Brits (1988a, c), while a "sample list" of *Proteaceae* cultivars is presented by Brits (1988b).

Prunus Chadbund (1972) is recommended for cultivars of many flowering cherries. The Oriental flowering cherries are listed by Russell (1934), while the purpleleaf plums are discussed by Jacobson (1992). Only the Sato-zakura group of the Japanese flowering cherries has been published as a separate checklist (Jefferson & Wain, 1984). The bibliography of this checklist, however, gives invaluable references on other ornamental *Prunus*. These should be supplemented with Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1964b), Ingram (1948), Laar (1970b), Miyoshi (1916), Ohwi & Ohta (1973), and Wilson (1916). Other ornamental *Prunus* are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Huttleston (1986, 1990), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Pterostyrax The cultivars of the epaulette trees are listed by Fontaine (1970b).

Pulmonaria Cultivars of the lungworts are reviewed by Mathew (1982), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), and Trehane (1989) but generally without introduction dates or names of originators.

Pultenaea See Australian & South African plants.

Pyracantha Cultivars of the fire thorns are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Laar (1966), Hachmann et al. (1986b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Schmalscheidt (1984), and de Vos (1958).

Pyrus Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) list ornamental cultivars of pears. The cultivars of the Callery pear (*P. calleryana* Decne.) are discussed by Santamour & McArdle (1983a).

Quercus The cultivars of the oaks are listed by Wyman (1962f) but with few introduction dates and little background. Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1980b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and McArdle & Santamour (1985, 1987a, 1987b) thoroughly discuss the cultivars of oaks.

Rhododendron Brickell (1980) provides guidelines for naming *Rhododendron* cultivars. The cultivars of rhododendrons and azaleas are first documented in Fletcher (1958), and this is updated by Royal Horticultural Society (1964, 1969b, 1988e, 1989d, 1989e, 1990c, 1991b, 1992c, 1993b); the registrations from 1962 to 1987 were originally published in *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook* and *Rhododendron with Magnolias and Camellias*. Kraxberger (1980) lists American *Rhododendron* hybrids, many of which were originally published in *Rhododendrons* and *Rhododendron Notebook;* more recently the American hybrids have been listed in the *Journal of the American Rhododendron Society*. German *Rhododendron* hybrids are discussed by Schmalscheidt (1980). These checklists should be used in conjunction with Bean (1970–1988), Bowers (1960), Bulgin (1986), Cox (1985), Cox & Cox (1988), Galle (1985), Gelderen & Hoey Smith (1992), Greer (1982), Grootendorst (1954, 1967b, 1969b, 1969c, 1979a), Ihei (1984), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Leach (1961), Lee et al. (1965), Livingston &

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West (1978), Morrison (1953), Phillips & Barber (1967, 1979), Salley & Greer (1986, 1992), and Schneider (1965c, 1966b).

Robinia The cultivars of the locusts are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Gibbs (1929), Grootendorst (1971a), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Rosa A proposed guide to rose name registration is Gioia (1986). The most comprehensive recent checklist of cultivars of roses is *Modern Roses 10* (Cairns, 1993), but *Modern Roses 9* (Haring, 1986), *Modern Roses 8* (Meikle, 1980) and *Modern Roses 6* (Allan, 1965) are also important for some rose cultivars. Stock (1984) lists the older and foreign checklists (especially important for heritage roses), such as Boitard (1836), Desportes (1828), Gravereaux (1902), Mansfield (1943), Nietner (1880), Park (1956), Simon & Cochet (1906), and Singer (1885). Jäger (1960) is a reprint of a privately distributed list of 1936. The Royal National Rose Society also publishes selected checklists, most recently in 1976. These should be used in conjunction with Austin (1988), Beales (1985, 1988), Bean (1970–1988), Dickerson (19932), Fagan (1988), Gault & Singe (1971), Griffiths (1984, 1987), Harkness (1991), Krüssmann (1981), Moody (1992), and Phillips & Rix (1988). The *Combined Rose List* (Dobson, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991; Dobson & Schneider, 1992) provides continued updating of available roses around the world with cultivar information.

Rosmarinus The origins and essential oils of cultivars of rosemary are listed by Tucker & Maciarello (1986).

Saintpaulia See *Gesneriaceae*.

Salix Newsholme (1992) provides the most comprehensive descriptions of cultivars of *Salix*, the willows. The cultivars of the weeping willow (*S. babylonica* L.) are discussed by Santamour & McArdle (1988). Broekhuizen & Schneider (1969) discusses the cultivars of the white willow (*S. alba* L.). Anonymous (n.d.), Bean (1970–1988), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss cultivars of willows.

Sambucus The cultivars of European red elderberry, *S. racemosa* L., are described in German and Latin by Wolf (1923). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss cultivars of the elderberries.

Sansevieria The cultivars of the snakeplants are listed by Morgenstern (1979), Stover (1983), and Swinbourne (1979) but without introduction dates and background. Chahinian (1986) thoroughly treats the cultivars of *S. trifasciata*.

Sarracenia See carnivorous plants.

Saxifraga The saxifrages are listed by Köhlein (1984) but without introduction dates or background. Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Trehane (1989), and Webb & Gornall (1989) are comprehensive lists of species and cultivars.

Scabiosa The annual derivatives of *S. atropurpurea* L. are listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1926c). Perennial cultivars are listed by Jelitto & Schacht (1990).

Scaevola See Australian & South African plants.

Schizostylis The cultivars of the Kaffir lily are listed by Straley (1984).

Schlumbergera See *Cactaceae*.

Sedum Praeger (1921) and Trehane (1989) list the cultivars of *Sedum*. The history and performance of cultivars of *Sedum* are discussed by Clausen (1978). Hensen & Groendijk–Wilders (1986a) discuss the sedums cultivated in Europe. Some cultivars of sedums are listed by Evans (1983) and Jelitto & Schacht (1990) but without introduction dates or background.

Sempervivum The cultivars of *Sempervivum* (and *Jovibara*) are listed by Mitchell (c. 1973) with some color photographs and good descriptions but without dates or background. Subsequent registrations for *Sempervivum* (and *Jovibara* and

Rosularia) were published by Mitchell (1982, 1983, 1985). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of the houseleeks.

Serruria See *Proteaceae*.

Sinningia See *Gesneriaceae*.

Skimmia The cultivars of *Skimmia* are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Brown (1980), Laar (1984), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Smithiantha See *Gesneriaceae*.

Solenophora See *Gesneriaceae*.

Sophora The cultivars of the Japanese pagoda tree, *S. japonica* L., are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Schalk (1985).

Sorbus The cultivars of the mountain ashes are discussed by Anonymous (1965), Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Müssell (1971), Wright (1981), and Wyman (1969b). Hensen (1970) discusses the history and performance of cultivars of the *S. latifolia* (Lam.) Pers. complex. Huttleston (1990) records an additional registration.

Spathiphyllum The cultivars of the spathiphyllums are briefly listed by Chase et al. (1984).

Spiraea The cultivars of the spireas are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1977), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Spyridium See Australian & South African plants.

Streptocarpus See *Gesneriaceae*.

Styrax The cultivars of the snowbells are listed by Fontaine (1970b) and reviewed by Raulston (1992).

Syringa The cultivars of lilacs are thoroughly discussed in Fiala (1988). This should be used in conjunction with Bean (1970–1988), Belorusets (1990), Bilov, Shtanko, & Mikhailov (1974), Gromov (1963), Harding (1933), Kalva (1980, 1988), Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Luneva, Mikhailov, & Sudakova (1989), McKelvey (1928), Meyer (1952), Rogers (1976), Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, & Lyapunova (1961), Starcs (1928), Vrugtman (1990c, 1991), and Wister (1927, 1942, 1943, 1953a). The latest inventory of Russian cultivars has been translated into English by the International Lilac Society (Rubtsov et al., 1982). Recently the registrations have been published in *HortScience* (Vrugtman, 1988, 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1994b), while Vrugtman (1988) and Wister (1963) summarize previous registrations of lilacs.

Tagetes The African, French, and signet marigold cultivars are assembled in checklists by Maatsch & Nolting (1970) and Nolting & Zimmer (1975c, 1981, 1987).

Taxus See conifers.

Telopea See Australian & South African plants and *Proteaceae*.

Tetratheca See Australian & South African plants.

Thuja See conifers.

Thymus Flannery (1982) records the cultivars of thyme in her thorough Ph.D. thesis.

Tilia Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1970), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1985b) discuss the cultivars of the lindens. The cultivars of the lindens are also listed by Muir (1984, 1988) and Wyman (1962e) but with few introduction dates and little background. Huttleston (1989) records additional registrations.

Trees, shrubs, and woody vines (broad-leaved) The best general references on the introduction dates and descriptions of many broad-leaved trees, shrubs, and vines have been Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986). Rehder (1940, 1949) also lists many forma epithets; because these are published before the first International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants in 1952, the forma epithets are now considered cultivar names. Other woody species are listed by

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Buckley (1980), *Commissie voor de samenstelling van de Rassenlijst voor Bosbouwgewassen* (1990), Darthuizer Boomkwekerijen B. V. (1987), Dirr (1990), Hillier (1982, 1991), Laar (1989), and Wyman (1963a, 1963b, 1966, 1967, 1969a). The mimeographed *Swarthmore Plant Notes* (Wister, 1954) are a treasure trove of information on cultivars of woody plants but, unfortunately, are not widely distributed. Registrations of recent woody genera have been published in *HortScience* (Huttleston, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990; Spongberg, 1988, 1989, 1990), while Huttleston (1986) summarizes previous registrations. Cultivars of street trees are summarized by Gerhold et al. (1989) and Wandell (1989). Some trees and shrubs are also discussed in Hogan (1988) and the journal *Dendroflora* (see the cumulative indices in numbers 20 and 25).

Trichantha See *Gesneriaceae*.

Trollius The cultivars of the globe flowers are listed by Clausen (1973b) and Hensen (1959). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Tropaeolum A list of cultivars of the common nasturtium is Kelsey & Dayton (1942) but without dates of introduction.

Tsuga See conifers.

Tulipa The cultivars of tulips are first listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1908c) with significant revisions in 1917, 1929, 1930a, and 1939. Later, in 1948 and 1952, the Royal Horticultural Society published revisions in conjunction with the General Dutch Bulbgrowers Society. Later the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Society (1958, 1960, 1965, 1969) and the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1971, 1976, 1981) published their own lists. The 1958–1965 editions are comprehensive, but the 1969–1981 editions only provided brief descriptions and dates for many tulips, and "historical cultivars" are appended at the rear of the list with no dates or descriptions. Kelsey & Dayton (1924), Kudryavtseva (1987), and Trehane (1989) are also recommended.

Ulmus The cultivars of the elms are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Fontaine (1968), Green (1964), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Touw (1963). Spongberg (1988, 1991) records additional registrations.

Variegated plants The only work on cultivars of variegated plants is Yokoi & Hirose (1978). While the text is in Japanese, plant names are in English.

Veronica The history and performance of cultivars of *Veronica* are discussed by Clausen (1971). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list the cultivars of *Veronica*.

Viburnum The cultivars of the viburnums are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Egolf (1968), and Krüssmann (1984–1986). Grootendorst (1979b) discusses the cultivars of *Viburnum plicatum*.

Vinca Barnes (1984) and Hensen (1980) discuss the history and performance of the cultivars of *Vinca*. Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Viola Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) list the cultivars of *Viola*. The history and performance of the cultivars of *Viola cornuta* L., the viola, are discussed by Clausen (1969) and the Royal Horticultural Society (1912, 1913a). The cultivars of violets are treated comprehensively by Coombs (1981). Cultivars of pansies, violas, and violettas are listed by Fuller (1990) without dates or introducers.

Weigela The cultivars of the weigelas are listed by Grootendorst (1968c), Howard (1965), and Schneider (1930). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1958a, 1984–1986) also discuss cultivars. Spongberg (1988) records an additional registration.

Wisteria Bowden (1976) and Browse (1984) review the available cultivars of the wisterias but without introduction dates or background. Sprenger (1911) lists the

cultivars of *W. sinensis* (Sims) Sweet. Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1968d), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss cultivars. Huttleston (1988) records an additional registration.

Zelkova The cultivars of the zelkovas are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Dirr (1990), Fontaine (1970c), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Zephyranthes The cultivars of the rain lilies are listed by Anonymous (1958e).

Zinnia The modern cultivars of *Zinnia* are listed, with some history, by Sharma & Metcalf (1968).

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APPENDIX XII

GLOSSARY

This glossary provides succinct meanings of terms used in this *Code*, and also provides reference for other terms which are commonly used in discussions on the nomenclature of cultivated plants.

For a fuller glossary of terms used in nomenclature generally, the user is referred to Hawksworth, D. L. (ed.), *A draft glossary of terms used in bionomenclature*, IUBS Monograph No 9, published by the International Union of Biological Sciences, Paris, 1994.

abbreviation
a shortening of a word or words using selected letters.
abstracting journal
one which publishes summaries or abstracts of articles published elsewhere.
accepted name
the name to be used in accordance with the rules of a *Code* for a taxon in any given taxonomic position.
acronym
an abbreviation consisting of the initial letters of several words.
addition sign (+)
the indication of a graft-chimaera.
admissible epithet
an unpublished epithet that is in a form that would permit it to be established.
agamospermy
a plant which is able to produce viable seeds without fertilization, and whose progeny is, therefore, usually genetically uniform.
agriculture
the extensive cultivation of non-woody food, fodder and industrial crops.
allopolyploid
a polyploid with chromosomes sets derived from different species.
alternative terminology
differing terms used for the same concept.
apomict
a plant habitually reproducing by asexual means, e. g. vegetatively, or by producing viable seed (agamospermy) or spores (apospory) without fertilization, and whose progeny is, therefore, usually genetically uniform.
apospory
a plant which is able to produce viable spores without fertilization, and whose progeny is, therefore, usually genetically uniform.

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appropriate epithet
one of which the etymology relates to some aspect of the taxon, for example its characters, provenance, or history.
arabization
the writing of sounds, signs or letters of a non-Arabic writing system in Arabic letters.
arbitrary epithet
one formed without regard to etymology or other formal derivation.
archetype
the ideal or theoretical manifestation of a taxon.
article
a rule in a *Code* which is binding.
artificial classification
one that is proposed solely for ease of use and which does not pretend to demonstrate a natural order.
ascription
the direct association of the name of a person or persons with publication of a new name (or epithet) or with the description or diagnosis of a taxon.
asexual propagation (vegetative propagation)
the propagation of organisms without fertilization such as by means of agamospermy, cuttings, division, meristem culture and micropropagation.
assignee
one who is appointed to act for an originator.
authentic specimen
one that has been verified by an author of a name as being representative of the taxon to which the name is assigned.
author
the person to whom a name, epithet, or publication is attributed.
author abbreviation
an abbreviation of the name of an author used in an author citation to save space.
author citation
the name(s) of the author(s) responsible for introducing a name or epithet to the name or epithet itself.
autograph
a text written by hand and not reproduced by any machine.
autopolyploid
a polyploid with chromosome sets derived from a single species or individual.
avowed substitute epithet
an epithet explicitly proposed as a substitute for an unacceptable epithet.
back-cross
the cross of a hybrid with one of its own parents.
basionym
the name (of a genus) or epithet of another taxon which was originally published in a different taxonomic position to that currently used.
bigeneric hybrid
one resulting from the sexual union of individuals assigned to different genera.

binary name - See: **binomen**
binomen
the scientific name of a species consisting of two words. The first word is the name of the genus to which the species belongs and the second is the epithet given to that species to distinguish it from others in the same genus.
binomial - See: **binomen**
bonsai
the oriental art of dwarfing trees and other plants.
Botanical Code - See: **International Code of Botanical Nomenclature**
botanical Latin - See: **Latin**
botanical name - See: **scientific name**
brackets
a pair of marks such as round brackets "()" (in North America often called parentheses), square brackets "[]" or curly brackets "{}" used as parentheses for enclosing words or numbers so as to separate them from their context.
breeder
an originator of seed-raised cultivated plants.
budwood
shoots of scion material from which buds are obtained for budding.
category
a concept by which we can understand or classify matter: not to be confused with "taxon".
character
any one feature of the organism under consideration.
chimaera
an individual composed of two or more genetically different tissues.
circumscribe
to make a circumscription.
circumscription
a statement of the diagnostic limits of a taxon, which, in the opinion of an author, separate the individuals that belong to it from all other individuals.
classification
the systematic grouping of items: a system in which items may be grouped.
clone
an indefinite number of ramets derived from an ortet through asexual propagation and which should remain genetically identical.
Code
one of the international codes of nomenclature, generally referring to its most recent edition.
code-name
a linguistically meaningless epithet made up of an arbitrary sequence of connected letters and/or numerals.
coextension
a situation when two or more taxa contain the same members and no others.
cognomen
a nickname for a person: a shorthand name used to label material of uncertain identity.

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collective epithet
the epithet in Latin or a modern language which designates a nothotaxon below the rank of nothogenus.
collective name
the single designation covering the progeny of a particular hybrid combination.
colloquial name
a name that is used locally but not widely enough to be recognized in the general dictionaries of the language concerned. See also: **common name** and **vernacular name**
colour mixture
seed from field-grown, open-pollinated lines, which may or may not be mixed to a particular formula.
commercial synonym – See: **trade designation**
common name
one widely used in any language for a taxon and which is generally to be found in non-technical dictionaries of that language. See also: **colloquial name** and **vernacular name**
competing epithet
epithets taken into consideration in determination of the accepted epithet for a taxon.
complex
a group of individuals including more than a single taxon, but within which the circumscription of those taxa is not satisfactorily resolved.
compound word
one that is formed by the union of two or more basic components from other words, usually excluding prefixes and suffixes.
condensed formula
the designation of a nothogenus or graft-chimaeral genus constructed from parts of the names of the parent genera involved.
congeneric
belonging to the same genus.
connecting vowel
one that joins different word elements.
consonant
in a particular language, the sound in speech, produced by a complete momentary stoppage or by partial stoppage or constriction of the air-stream in some part of the mouth-cavity or the lips as it passes from the lungs: a letter or symbol expressing such a sound.
conspecific
belonging to the same species.
contraction
an abbreviation that shortens a word by removing one or more of its middle letters.
convar
or convarietas, a category of cultivated plants which is placed within the ranks of a nomenclatural hierarchy.
correct name – See: **accepted name**

covariant
a plant whose characteristics are maintained solely by regular practices of cultivation such as by pruning or training.
cross
to cause to interbreed (verb): the act of hybridization (subst.).
cryptic variety
a cultivated plant with attributes that cannot be readily taxonomically separated from a cultivar.
cultigen
a species believed not to have originated in the wild.
cultivar
a taxon of cultivated plants that is clearly distinct, uniform and stable in its characteristics and which, when propagated by appropriate means, retains those characteristics.
cultivar class – See: **denomination class**
cultivar epithet
the defining part of a name that denotes a cultivar.
cultivar-group
a taxon of cultivated plants that denotes an assemblage of similar named cultivars.
cultivariant
a topophysic plant.
cultivated plant
one whose origin or selection is primarily due to the intentional activities of mankind. Such a plant may arise either by deliberate or, in cultivation, accidental hybridization, or by selection from existing cultivated stock, or may be a selection from minor variants within a wild population and maintained as a recognisable entity solely by deliberate and continuous propagation.
Cultivated Plant Code – See: **International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants**
culton (plural: culta)
a systematic group of cultivated plants which is based upon one or more user criteria: a word parallel to "taxon" but used solely for a taxonomic group of cultivated plants.
cyclophysic plants
two or more plants with the same genotype but differing in their phenotype due to being originally asexually propagated from different phases in the plant's life-cycle.
cyrillization
the writing of sounds, signs or letters of a non-Cyrillic writing system in Cyrillic letters.
cytological characters
the characteristics within the cellular structure of an organism.
date
of a cultivar or cultivar-group epithet, that of its establishment.

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date of publication
the actual time (day, month and year, or month and year, or at least the year), on which printed matter became available to the general public or to botanical libraries.
denomination – See: **varietal denomination**
denomination class
the taxon in which cultivar epithets may not be duplicated except in special circumstances.
derived variety
a cultivar that is derived from an earlier open-pollinated cultivar and which no longer meets the criteria of a DUS test.
description
a statement of the characters of a particular taxon: an expanded diagnosis.
descriptor
a word or phrase used to denote a varietal component isolated from a series.
determine
to perform an identification.
determination
an identification.
determination slip
a piece of paper attached to a specimen on which is written the determination, along with details of who made the determination, the date of determination, and other notes that may be made at the time of determination.
diacritic
a mark, such as an accent or diaeresis connected with a letter, used to indicate pronunciation.
diaeresis
a diacritic (¨) placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately.
diagnosis (plural: diagnoses)
a statement which, in the opinion of its author, distinguishes a taxon from others.
diagnostic characters
features that permit one to assign a plant to a particular taxon or group of taxa.
differential character
a distinguishing or diagnostic character.
disagreeable epithet
one whose use in a certain culture might cause offence.
diverged variety
a cultivar that is derived from an earlier self-pollinated cultivar and which no longer meets the criteria of a DUS test.
double-cross
the repeatable crossing of two F_1 hybrids.
duplicate
of a specimen, part of a single gathering from a plant made by a collector at one time.

DUS test
the criteria of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability by which a new cultivar is examined for statutory purposes such as for the granting of Plant Breeders' Rights.
effective publication – See: **publication**
elision
the omission of a letter or word.
ephemeral
of publications, ones not intended for continued reference, such as newspapers and advertisements, which ordinarily become obsolete soon after they are issued.
epithet
the final word or combination of words in a name that denotes an individual taxon: in a *Code*, one that is established under the rules of that *Code* whether or not it is an accepted or acceptable epithet. See also: **cultivar epithet**
epitype
under the *ICBN*, the specimen or illustration selected to serve as interpretative type when the holotype, lectotype or previously designated neotype, or all original material associated with an established name, is demonstrably ambiguous and cannot be critically identified for purposes of the precise application of the name of a taxon.
eponym
a name based on that of a person or persons.
equivalent epithet
one that is an exact translation or transliteration of an existing epithet.
established
of a name or epithet, one that fulfills the requirements of establishment.
establishment
a prime principle of nomenclature in a *Code* whereby, on publication, certain criteria must have been fulfilled before considerations of acceptability are entertained.
etymology
the original linguistic derivation of a word.
exemplar
a representative sample of a taxon.
extant
of a taxon, having living representatives.
extinct
of a taxon, having no living representatives.
FAO
the acronym for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
F_1 hybrid (single cross)
a plant breeding term for the result of a repeatable single cross between two pure-bred lines.
F_2 hybrid
a plant breeding term for the result of self-pollination within a population of F_1 hybrids.

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fancy epithet
a cultivar epithet written in a modern language and not using Latin.
family (*familia*)
the principal category in the nomenclatural hierarchy between order (*ordo*) and genus (*genus*).
forestry
the extensive cultivation of woody plants in woodlands.
form (*forma*)
the secondary category in the nomenclatural hierarchy below variety (*varietas*).
formula mixture
a seed mixture made from known components to a pre-determined formula for any defined market.
four-way cross
the repeatable crossing of four F_1 hybrids.
gender
a grammatical characteristic of nouns in some languages that may determine the way in which they, and adjectives, articles and pronouns applied to them, are inflected; in Latin, Greek and many modern languages there are three genders; masculine, feminine and neuter.
gene bank
A place where genetic variants are physically stored.
gene pool
the range of genetic variation found in a population.
generic
of taxa, pertaining to a genus.
generic designation
a name referring to any multiplicity of objects having one or more properties in common which distinguishes it from other groups of objects.
generic name
the name of a genus: a legal term for the commonly-used name of goods.
genetically modified plant (GMP)
a plant with new characters following the implantation of alien genetic material.
genotype
the genetic make-up of an individual.
genus (*genus*)
the principal category in the nomenclatural hierarchy between family (*familia*) and species (*species*).
GMP – See: **Genetically Modified Plant**
graft-chimaera
a taxon of cultivated plants whose members consist of tissue from two or more different taxa in intimate association, effected by grafting.
graft hybrid – See: **graft-chimaera**
grafting
the (usually deliberate) fusion of tissue from two or more different plants.

grex
a collective term applied to the progeny of an artificial cross from known parents; each and every crossing of any two parent plants belonging to different taxa that bear the same pair of specific, intraspecific, infraspecific, grex or cultivar epithets.
group
to assemble a number of items together (verb): an informal assemblage of taxa (subst.)
Group – See: **cultivar-group**
hand-pollination
the controlled act of pollination that should exclude the possibility of open-pollination.
handwriting
the immediate product of a person's writing.
Hepburn
the international standard system for Japanese latinization.
herbarium (plural: herbaria)
a collection of (usually dried) botanical specimens: the housing for such specimens.
herbarium specimen
a (usually dried) botanical specimen kept in a herbarium.
heterogen
a variable group of individuals arising as hybrids, sports or other mutations.
heterogenous taxon
one which, as circumscribed, includes two or more elements which are considered to belong to one or more other taxa.
heterotypic synonym
under the Rules of the *ICNB*, a name which, in the opinion of an author, has a name-bearing type belonging to the same taxon as another for which a name has previously been established.
hierarchy
the categories of taxa arranged in order according to their rank.
holograph
a handwritten document.
holotype
under the *ICBN*, the one specimen or illustration used by the author, or designated by the author, as the nomenclatural type of a name of a species or infraspecific taxon. As long as the holotype is extant, it fixes the application of the name concerned.
homonym
one of two or more names or epithets spelled, or deemed to be spelled, exactly like another name or epithet, but which is used for different taxa of the same rank. See also: **parahomonym**
homotypic synonym
under the Rules of the *ICBN*, a name that shares the same name-bearing type as an earlier name.
horticulture
the cultivation of ornamental, fruit and vegetable plants.

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hybrid
the result of a cross between differing plants or taxa. See also: **nothotaxon**
hybrid binomen
a collective name covering all the progeny of a particular nothospecies.
hybrid formula
the names of the parent taxa of a nothotaxon linked with a multiplication sign.
hyphen
a mark (-) used to link together two or more words so as to form a single word.
hyponym
a name that cannot be recognised because of the vagueness or inadequacy of the original description or diagnosis.
IAPT – See: **International Association for Plant Taxonomy**
ICBN – See: **International Code of Botanical Nomenclature**
ICNCP – See: **International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants**
ICNCP – See: **International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants**
identification
the matching of a plant or specimen with a taxon.
ideograph
the distinct character for each mental concept used in ideographic writing systems such as Chinese.
ideotype
the conceptual ideal or archetype of a series.
illegitimate
an obsolete term formerly applied to names or epithets not in accordance with certain of the rules of nomenclature; still used in the *ICBN* for names that are later homonyms or were nomenclaturally superfluous when published.
inappropriate name
a name with unsuitable etymology but which may not be rejected on that account.
inbreeding
the production of offspring between closely related parents leading to a high degree of similarity; self-fertilization is the most intense form of inbreeding.
indelible autograph
handwritten material reproduced by some mechanical or graphic process such as lithography, offset, or metallic etching.
indigen
a species believed to originate in a wild habitat.
infrageneric
pertaining to any taxon below the rank of genus.
infraspecific
pertaining to any taxon below the rank of species.
intergeneric – See: **nothogeneric**
interspecific – See: **nothospecific**

International Association for Plant Taxonomy
the organization promoted by the **International Union of Biological Sciences** (IUBS), charged with preparing the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.
International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Botanical Code or *ICBN*)
the book containing the international set of rules that provides for the formation and use of the scientific names of plants in Latin.
International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (Cultivated Plant Code or *ICNCP*)
the book containing the international set of rules that provides for the formation and use of the scientific names of cultivated plants using either Latin or fancy names.
International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants.
an organization promoted by the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) to formulate the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP).
International Commission for Nomenclature and Registration
an organization promoted by the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) to promote registration of the names of cultivated plants.
International Registrar
the person appointed by an International Registration Authority to carry out registration activity on its behalf.
International Registration Authority (IRA)
the organization appointed by the ISHS International Commission for Nomenclature and Registration as being responsible for registering cultivar and cultivar-group epithets within defined taxa.
International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)
an organization promoted by the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) to promote the science of horticulture.
International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS)
an organization promoted by UNESCO to promote all disciplines within life science.
interspecific – See: **nothospecific**
intraspecific
pertaining to the progeny of two or more individuals of the same species.
introducer
of a cultivar, the person or organization who first distributes a cultivar.
invalid
under the *ICBN*, a designation that is not established, i.e. is not strictly a "name".
ISHS – See: **International Society for Horticultural Science**
ISO
acronym for the International Organization for Standardization
isotype
under the *ICBN*, any duplicate of the holotype: it is always a specimen.
italic
the printer's type face often used to demarcate botanical names used in a formal taxonomic sense.
IUBS – See: **International Union of Biological Sciences**

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kanji
the Chinese characters used as ideographs in Oriental writing.
journal
a serial publication issued at regular intervals.
juxtaposition
the placement of more than one item side by side.
Latin (botanical Latin)
the language derived from Renaissance Latin and other ancient languages which is used for the international communication of plant names and other associated descriptive information.
Latin alphabet
the characters originally derived from Latin and used for writing words in most Western cultures.
latinization
the writing of signs or letters of a non-Latin alphabet writing system in Latin letters.
lectotype
under the *ICBN*, a specimen or illustration selected as the nomenclatural type when no holotype was indicated at the time of publication, or for as long as the holotype is missing.
lectotypify
to select and publish a lectotype.
legitimate
(obsolete) the opposite of illegitimate; still applied in the *ICBN* to names that are in accordance with all the rules of nomenclature, including those on homonymy and superfluity.
ligature
the typographical union of two letters of the alphabet.
line
a plant breeding term used to describe plants resulting from repeated self-fertilization or inbreeding.
logotype (logo)
a graphical device that distinguishes goods or services from others.
lumping
to treat, as members of a single taxon, elements which have been previously considered as belonging to more than one taxon.
maintainor
one who is responsible for the continuing existence of a maintenance.
maintenance (selection)
a seed-raised cryptic variety which, although not treated as a separate cultivar, may require special designation: the designation of such by a statutory plant registration authority.
Mandarin – See: **Modern Standard Chinese**
manuscript
handwritten or typewritten material existing in only one or a few copies; writing in which each letter is placed on paper in sequence by hand, whether manually or mechanically, without any subsequent multiplication.
McCune-Reischauer
the international standard for transliteration of Korean into latin script.

mericlone
a clone propagated by meristem culture.
microfiche
a reproduction, much reduced, of many pages copied onto single photographic film sheets.
microfilm
a copy of a published work or manuscript, usually much reduced, onto a continuous strip of transparent photographic material.
microform
a term including microfiche and microfilm.
misapplied name
a name applied to a taxon in a sense that excludes the type of the name.
modern language
one currently in use.
Modern Standard Chinese (Mandarin)
the standard language of China which provides the basis for the transliteration of pinyin Chinese into latin script.
morphological characters
the physical characters of a plant.
multiline
a plant breeding term used to describe an agricultural or horticultural cultivar made up of several closely related lines.
multiplication sign (×)
the indication of hybridity.
mutant
an individual produced as a result of mutation: the phenotypic expression of a mutant.
mutation
a spontaneous or engineered change in the genotype which may alter the phenotype.
name
in a *Code*, one that is established under the rules of the *Code* whether or not it is an accepted or acceptable name. See also: **epithet**
natural classification
one that pretends to demonstrate a natural order.
natural hybrid
a nothotaxon produced by chance in the wild.
neotype
under the *ICBN*, a specimen or illustration selected to serve as nomenclatural type for as long as all of the material on which the name of the taxon was based is missing.
nomenclator
an authoritative catalogue or other listing of names, comprising accepted names and their synonyms: one who compiles such a catalogue or list.
nom. alt.
nominum alternativum, a permitted alternative name under the rules of the *ICBN*.
nomenclatorial
relating to a nomenclator.

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nomenclatural
relating to nomenclature.
nomenclatural filter
a flow diagram, or other such system, indicating the sequential steps necessary to arrive at a correct name of a taxon under a code of nomenclature.
nomenclatural hierarchy
the consecutively subordinate categories of taxa defined by a code of nomenclature.
nomenclatural type (type)
under the *ICBN*, the element on which the descriptive matter fulfilling the conditions of establishment for a name is based, whether as the accepted name or as a synonym, and which fixes the application of a name. The type is not necessarily the most typical or representative element of a taxon.
nomenclature
a system of names and provisions for their formation and use.
nominant
one who invents or coins a name for something.
non-statutory registration
registration by any organization, agency or individual entrusted with registration by agreement of interested parties.
notho-
used as a prefix, from *nothos*, Greek for hybrid.
nothogeneric
pertaining to any nothogenus.
nothogenus
a nothotaxon between two or more genera.
nothospecies
a nothotaxon between two or more species.
nothospecific
pertaining to any nothospecies.
nothotaxon
the taxon resulting from hybridization between two or more different taxa.
off-type (rogue)
a plant showing a non-typical phenotype.
oldest name
the earliest established name for a taxon in any rank or category.
original material
the plant material used by the author of a name of a taxon in the preparation of the protologue.
original spelling
the spelling employed when a name was established.
originator
of a cultivar, the breeder, hybridizer, raiser or discoverer who recognizes the potenial attributes of a plant or group of plants.
ortet
the original single plant from which a clone ultimately derives.
orthographical error
an unintentional spelling error.

orthographical variant
an alternative spelling of a word.
orthography
the correct spelling.
out-cross
hybridization of an existing population of cultivated plants which extends its gene pool and which may therefore alter the overall characteristics of that population.
parahomonym
a word or epithet so orthographically or phonetically similar to another word or epithet that they are likely to be confused.
paratype
under the *ICBN*, a specimen cited in the protologue that is neither the holotype nor an isotype, nor one of the syntypes if two or more specimens were simultaneously designated as types.
parenthesis (plural: parentheses)
a word, phrase or sentence inserted into a passage to which it is not grammatically essential and usually marked off by brackets, dashes or commas: in the USA, round brackets (...) used for this.
parenthetical author
the author of a basionym shown within parenthesis in an author citation.
paronym – See: **parahomonym**
particle
in a word, a prefix, suffix or other minute hyphenated connecting element.
patent – See: **Plant Patent**
patronymic
of an epithet, one involving a patronymic prefix (e. g. Dutch "van", Irish "O", Scottish "Mac", "Mc", & "M'") or suffix (e. g. Russian "-vitch", Danish "-sen", English and Scandinavian "-son").
pentaploid
a polyploid with five sets of chromosomes.
periodical
a publication issued at intervals.
phase
a distinct stage in the growth cycle of a plant.
phenotype
the sum total of all the characteristics of an individual plant: the expression of the genotype.
phenotypic
pertaining to the phenotype.
physiological characters
the characters related to functional mechanisms of a plant such as flowering induction.
pinyin
the international standard for the transcription of Modern Standard Chinese into latin script.
Plant Breeders' Rights (Plant Variety Rights)
a breeder's legal protection over the propagation of a cultivar or maintenance.

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plant patent
a grant of right, available in certain countries, which provides a means of control over a new plant's propagation, use and sale for a given period.
Plant Variety Rights – See: **Plant Breeders' Rights**
pollination
the act of transferring pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part of a flower.
polybrid
a group of number of hybrids with the same parental taxa.
polyploid
having more than two sets of chromosomes.
polymorph
a taxon with many variants.
polymorphic
with many forms.
population
an assemblage of individual plants of one taxon.
precedence
a prime principle of nomenclature whereby the first name or epithet takes precedence over later names or epithets for the same taxon at a particular rank or category.
preferred name
one of two or more names considered to be more appropriate than the other(s) by an author or registration authority selecting it.
prefix
a letter or group of letters attached before the main part of a word.
pre-Linnaean
a name, epithet, or work published before the starting point of plant nomenclature, (Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum*, 1 May 1753).
preprint – See: **separate**
pre-starting point
of names or works published prior to the starting point date of the group to which the name or work belongs.
principle
in a *Code*, a fundamental precept which the Articles of a *Code* are designed to satisfy.
printed matter
text or illustrations mechanically reproduced by printing in considerable quantities and in intentionally permanent form.
printing
a process for producing identical copies by transferring an image of text or illustrations in ink from a prepared surface
priorable name
a name that is established and is to be taken into account for purposes of precedence.
priority – See: **precedence**
progeny
the result of propagation.

protologue
everything published in connection with a name or epithet upon its first publication.
provenance
the known geographic origin of plants or seed, used mainly by foresters to describe worthwhile selections from indigenous populations.
publication
a principle of nomenclature in a *Code* whereby certain rules must have been fulfilled before establishment is assessed, usually achieved by the distribution of dated printed matter, so as to make it available to the community: the act or process of distributing printed matter through sale, exchange or gift into the public domain.
publish
to issue a publication: to make public in such work any names, epithets or other nomenclatural acts.
published
of a name or epithet, one that fulfills the requirements of publication.
publishing author
the author who is principally responsible for a contribution published in a book, periodical, etc., and to whom included names or nomenclatural acts are to be attributed.
quotation marks
marks used to enclose one or more words: double quotation marks ("...") may be used to indicate quoted passages from one text in another, to indicate original spellings or names or epithets that are not established: single quotation marks ('...') are placed around the epithet of a cultivar.
ramet
an individual member of a clone.
rank
any category in the nomenclatural hierarchy.
registered name
a name or epithet that has been entered in a register: one accepted by an International Registration Authority.
registered trade-mark
a trade-mark which has been formally accepted by a statutory trade-mark authority, distinguished by the international symbol ®.
registration
the act of recording a new name or epithet with a registration authority.
reject
to set aside a name or epithet of a taxon in favour of another name or epithet.
rejected name or epithet
one that is a result of failure to comply with certain provisions of a *Code*: one that is so designated as a result of another being sanctioned by an International Registration Authority.
reprint – See: **separate**

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retroactive
active back in time: nomenclaturally, unless expressly limited, a provision in a *Code* is operational regardless of when it became part of that *Code*, and applies equally to any and all names and epithets proposed after the accepted date at which establishment in that group begins.
rogue – See: **off-type**
roguing
the removal of living off-types from a crop.
roman
the printers' font that is not italics.
rootstocks
the living material upon which a scion is grafted which, at some point in time, is reduced to leave only root tissue beneath the scion.
rules
regulations (often set out as Articles) in a *Code* which must be followed.
sanctioned epithet
an otherwise unacceptable cultivar epithet made to be the accepted epithet by action of an International Registration Authority, under certain limited conditions.
scientific name
the name of a taxon formed and maintained under the rules of the international codes of nomenclature.
scion
the shoot containing buds that is used for grafting.
seed bank
a place where seed is held for safe keeping.
selection – See: **maintenance**
self-pollination
the transference of pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part of a flower on the same plant.
selling name – See: **trade designation**
sensu lato
used to mean "in a broad sense".
separate
a part of a periodical or other work, often the contribution of a single author, printed separately from the regular issue of the main work, and usually intended for private distribution by the author: a reprint.
serial
a publication issued at regular or irregular intervals with no scheduled termination.
series
a term used in seed-marketing to denote an assemblage of cultivars based on a certain ideotype and differing from each other usually only in one character, normally flower colour.
series mixture
a term used in seed-marketing to denote an assemblage of a mixture of cultivars from a Series.

sexual propagation
in plants, the propagation of organisms by means of seed following fertilization.
S_1 Hybrid – See: **synthetic hybrid**
siglum (plural: sigla)
a made-up word derived from combining abbreviations of other words.
silviculture
the science of forestry and the cultivation of woodlands for commercial purposes.
simultaneous publication
the publication of two or more names for a single taxon in the same work by the same author.
single cross – See: **F_1 Hybrid**
species (*species*)
the basic category in the nomenclatural hierarchy.
specimen
a plant, or part of a plant, preserved as a unit for scientific study.
specioid – See: **cultigen**
spelling
the choice and arrangement of the letters that form a word.
split
the division of a taxon into two or more taxa.
sport
a mutation which has occurred on part of a plant.
stability
a state in which change is uncommon: in nomenclature, the maintainence of names and epithets which are in use.
Standard
a specimen, seed sample or illustration kept and maintained to demonstrate the diagnostic characteristics of a cultivar.
Standard portfolio
a device in which a Standard and allied information are kept together.
starting point
the date on which establishment of names in a particular group begins.
statutory epithet
an epithet denominated by a statutory plant registration authority.
statutory plant registration authority (SPRA)
an organization established by legal enactment of a particular country or by a legal treaty between countries.
statutory registration
registration by a statutory plant registration authority.
strain
a confused term having several meanings; in cultivated plants, often referring to a seed-raised cryptic variety. See also: **maintenance**
subspecies (*subspecies*)
the category in the nomenclatural hierarchy between species (*species*) and variety (*varietas*).
subspecific epithet
that used following the indication of rank to designate a subspecies.

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suffix
a letter or group of letters added to the stem of a word.
superfluous name
an unacceptable name whose name-bearing type is that of an earlier name.
symbol
a mark or sign which is appended to a name, which is in itself not part of that name, yet which provides extra information about the taxon concerned.
synonym
a name or epithet denoting a taxon in a given taxonomic position which, except in certain circumstances, is not the accepted name or epithet.
synonymy
a list of synonyms.
synthetic hybrid
a plant-breeding term for the result of open-pollination within a number of defined, controlled lines.
syntype
under the *ICBN*, any one of two or more specimens cited in the protologue when no holotype was designated, or any one of two or more specimens simultaneously designated as types.
tautonym
the same word repeated more than once in a name.
taxoid – See: **culton**
taxon (plural: taxa)
the international abbreviation for the words "taxonomic group(s)"
Taxon
the official journal of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy.
taxonomic category
a subdivision in a hierarchical system
taxonomic group
the group into which a number of similar individuals may be classified.
teleological classification
one that defines sets according to degrees of usefulness.
teratological plant
a deformed or otherwise grossly abnormal plant.
teratology
the study of abnormalities or monstrosities.
termination
an inflection; the part of a word added to a Greek or Latin stem when the word is inflected.
tetraploid
a polyploid with four sets of chromosomes.
thesis (plural: theses)
a proposition laid down or stated: a dissertation to maintain and prove this.
three-way cross
the repeatable crossing of three F_1 hybrids.
top-cross
a plant-breeding technique in which cultivars are compared by crossing them all with the same pollen parent, and then assessing the progeny. The pollen parent will be a line.

topophysic plants
two or more plants with the same genotype but differing in their phenotype due to being originally asexually propagated from different parts of the same parent plant.
topovariant
a distinguishable group of plants from a given provenance.
trade designation
an epithet which, although technically superfluous, is used to market a plant when the original epithet is considered unsuitable for selling purposes.
trade-mark
any sign (usually made from words, letters, numbers or other devices such as logotypes) that individualizes the goods of a given enterprise and distinguishes them from the goods of its competitors. See also: **registered trade-mark**
translation
the rendering of words from one language to another.
transliteration
the rendering of letters or signs from one writing system to another.
transcription
to copy verbatim from one written work to another: the rendering in written form of sounds of human speech, especially of languages which have no written form.
transformed plant – See: **genetically modified plant**
trinomen
a binominal name followed by an epithet at some infraspecific rank.
trinomial – See: **trinomen**
triploid
a polyploid with three sets of chromosomes.
trivial name
a specific epithet.
type – See: **nomenclatural type**
typification
the act of designation or selecting a type for a name.
typographical error
an error introduced by a printer.
typography
the visual presentation of printed words and numbers.
undetermined
of a specimen, not identified.
UNESCO
the acronym for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UPOV
the international abbreviation for the 'Union Internationale pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales' (the 'International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants'), the international body charged with administering Plant Breeders' Rights.

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USLC
the acronym for the United States Library of Congress.
valid publication – See: **establishment**
validly published epithet/name – See: **epithet/name**
variant
a plant or group of plants which shows some measure of difference from the characteristics associated with a particular taxon.
varietal denomination
the name for a taxon designated by a statutory plant registration authority. See also: **statutory epithet**
variety
term used in some national and international legislation to denominate one clearly distinguishable taxon from others; generally, in such legislative texts, a term exactly equivalent to cultivar.
variety (*varietas*)
the secondary category in the nomenclatural hierarchy between species (*species*) and form (*forma*).
vegetative propagation – See: **asexual propagation.**
vernacular name
a translation of a scientific name into a local language. See also: **colloquial name** and **common name**
voucher specimen
a nominated specimen representing the plant or taxon mentioned in a text.
vowel
in a particular language, speech-sound produced by vibrations of vocal cords, modified or characterized by form of vocal cavities, but without audible friction: letter representing this such as, in English, a, e, i, o, u when used on their own and y when used with a consonant. See also: **connecting vowel**
wild plant
one that originated in the wild. See also: **indigen**
witches' broom
a mass of congested, often stunted, stems and foliage on a plant caused by genetic malformation in the growing shoots.
word
vocal sound or combination of sounds, or written or printed symbols of these, constituting a minimal element of speech having a meaning as such, and capable of independent grammatical use. See also: **compound word**
word element
a component part of a word: the parts of a word separated by hyphens.
work
in nomenclature, any pertinent written information, whether published or unpublished.
xerography
any method of producing numerous identical copies based upon an electrostatic process such as by photocopying or laser printing.

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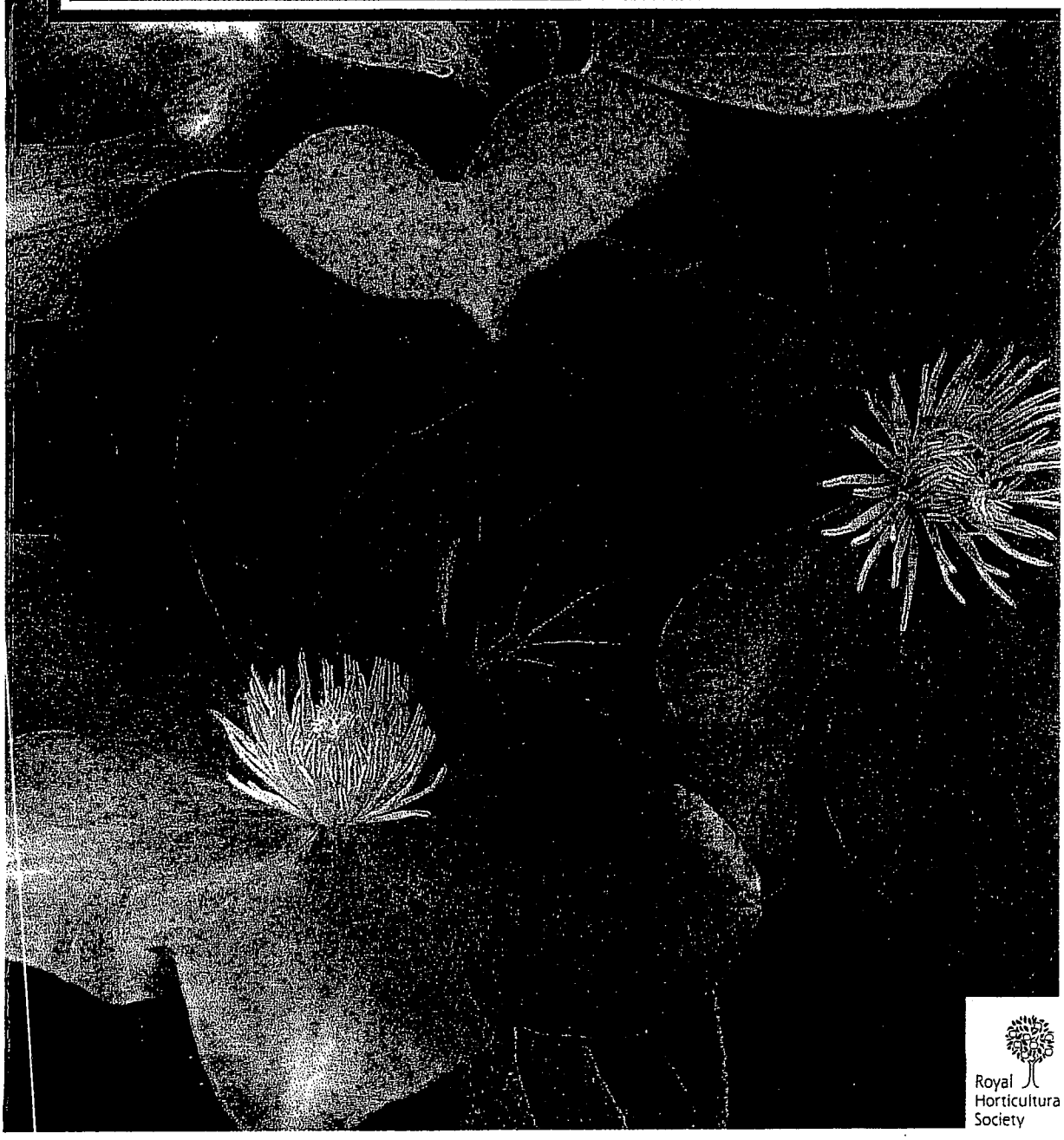

Royal Horticultural Society

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THE INTERNATIONAL

Clematis Register

. & .

Checklist

2002

THE INTERNATIONAL

Clematis Register
- & -
Checklist
2002

Compiled by Victoria Matthews
International Clematis Registrar

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

THE REGISTRATION OF *CLEMATIS* CULTIVAR NAMES

This is the first *International Clematis Register & Checklist* to be published since registration of Clematis cultivars was first instituted in 1986. From this date until 1994, registration was based in The Netherlands. The Royal Horticultural Society was appointed as the International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for *Clematis* names in 1994. The *Register & Checklist* includes all cultivar epithets that are known to have been used in the genus, together with the botanical names relating to any species known to have been in cultivation.

It is the duty of an ICRA to endeavour to persuade raisers and introducers of plants in the group concerned to submit all new cultivar names for approval and to ensure that only those conforming to the Rules and Recommendations of the latest edition of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP) are accepted for registration. All cultivars registered since 1994 are noted with their year; unfortunately, most records of registrations prior to 1994 have not been available to the RHS. The ICRA is further responsible for maintaining and publishing lists of these names as circumstances may require. Wherever possible, however, cultivar names that have not been officially recognized are included in the *Register & Checklist* as part of its checklist function. It should be made clear that names of unregistered cultivars are not necessarily deemed as acceptable by virtue of their inclusion in this *Register & Checklist*. They are included to provide reference points for names that appear in the literature or in catalogues.

The *International Clematis Register & Checklist* is more than a mere list of names, because it includes brief histories and descriptions for every entry, where this information is available. Thus it provides basic facts for future clematis historians as well as being a valuable comparative guide and aid to identification.

Registration is a voluntary procedure and does not confer any legal protection over the sale or propagation of the plant, or in the use of a registered name. This can only be obtained through a Plant Variety Rights or Plant Patent scheme. However, it is of obvious value to all those interested in clematis that the nomenclature should be as stable and free from duplication as possible. Clematis are exported and exchanged worldwide, so any Register must be maintained on an international basis and this can only be achieved through the cooperation of all concerned.

It is not the duty of the ICRA to decide whether or not one cultivar is more meritorious or more useful than another, or to judge the distinctness of cultivars, or to conduct trials. Nor is it the duty of the Registrar to provide new names for cultivars whose names are unacceptable. Anyone is eligible to suggest a new name for such a cultivar, and send it to the Registrar for approval. It is hoped that, in cases where the raiser is still living, that raiser will suggest a new name.

Any additional material or corrections should be sent to the Registrar and will be gratefully received. Please write to Victoria Matthews, The International Clematis Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, UK.

HOW TO REGISTER A *CLEMATIS* CULTIVAR

If you have a clematis cultivar that you believe to be distinct from any other and consider to be worth naming, you should obtain and complete an Application for Registration form from the Registrar (see address above). It is hoped that all applicants will endeavour to fill in this form as completely as possible, because in many cases the entry in the *Register & Checklist*, based on this form, will become the only readily available source of information about each cultivar.

In choosing a name, applicants must avoid all names listed in the *Register & Checklist* and any succeeding supplements, or a name likely to be confused with them. The name must also comply in all other respects with the ICNCP. It is strongly suggested that growers apply for registration before marketing a clematis, to avoid the considerable trouble and confusion that can result if the name is found to be unacceptable.

No fee is charged for registration.

NAMES INCLUDED IN THE REGISTER & CHECKLIST

All cultivar epithets that have been published in the literature or in catalogues are included, together with species (and lower ranks, e.g. subspecies) that are, or have been, cultivated. In this first edition of the *Register & Checklist* there are about 2500 cultivars and about 250 species (and lower ranks).

Trade designations are noted and cross-referenced.

Synonyms, misspellings and unaccepted spellings are cross-referenced.

Generic synonyms will be found at the end of the main entries in the genus *Clematis*.

In some countries, plants are marketed under trade-marks. A trade-mark is defined as any sign (usually made from words, letters, numbers or other devices such as logotypes) that individualizes the goods of a given enterprise and distinguishes them from the goods of its competitors. A registered trade-mark is one that has been formally accepted by a statutory trade-mark authority, distinguished by the international symbol ®. Trade-marks are not cultivar names, and may not be used as (or as part of) a cultivar epithet because such marks are assigned to a person or a corporate body and thus are not universally available for anyone to use. Trade-marks are **not** included in the *Register & Checklist*, although sometimes an included trade designation will be identical to a trade-mark.

Cultivar names are printed in Roman type and enclosed between single quotation marks, e.g. 'Lasurstern'.
Trade designations are written in Roman type, without quotation marks, and in small capital letters, e.g. ARCTIC QUEEN.
Botanical (scientific) names are written in Italic type, e.g. *C. vitalba*. The generic name *Clematis* is usually abbreviated to *C.*
A botanical hybrid is a cross that is derived from two or more species (or lower ranks) and is written in Italic type. The sign for a hybrid is written as a multiplication sign (×, not an 'x') as specified in IBCN (2000), Art. H.1, and precedes the hybrid epithet, e.g. *C.* × *aromatica*.

There are words that may form part of cultivar names, and can be (and have been) abbreviated or contracted. To introduce consistency, the following are used in the accepted names in the *Register & Checklist*.

Doctor, Docteur or Doktor	not Dr. or Dr
General	not Gen.
Madame	not Mme
Mademoiselle	not Mlle
Monsieur	not M. or M
Mr	not Mr.
Mrs	not Mrs.
Number	not No or Num. or #
Professor	not Prof.
Reverend	not Rev. or Revd
Saint	not St. or St

Order of entries

All names are arranged in alphabetical order. Letters with diacritical signs (accents) that may, in some languages, appear at the end of the alphabet e.g. in Swedish, are incorporated within the A – Z arrangement. The names are sorted letter by letter, ignoring spaces, case (upper or lower) or punctuation. The hybrid sign (×) is ignored in the sorting.
Note. The categories 'forma', 'subsp.' and 'var.' are not considered to be relevant in the alphabetical sorting and are ignored, except in cases where identical botanical epithets occur. In such cases, these categories are sorted alphabetically e.g. *alpina* subsp. *sibirica* is followed by *sibirica* var. *sibirica*.
Note. The authority of a species epithet (see below) is also ignored in the sorting, except in rare examples where two or more species bear the same epithet but have different authorities: in such cases the authorities appear in alphabetical order, e.g. *C. hexapetala* Forster, *C. hexapetala* L. fil., *C. hexapetala* Pall. Where a species has the same name as a cultivar, the species is listed first, e.g. *C. stans* precedes 'Stans'.

Order within entries

• Name (followed by the authority if the name is botanical). The authority is the name(s) of the author(s) responsible for first publishing the name. Some authorities may be abbreviated, e.g. Linnaeus is abbreviated to L. The reference used to standardize the abbreviations in the *Register & Checklist* is *Authors of plant names*, ed. by R.K. Brummitt & C.E. Powell (1992).
• Horticultural Group to which a cultivar is assigned (not all cultivars are assigned). See p. 12.
• Parentage. If the seed parent is known, the name is followed by (s). When the seed parent is unknown, the parents are given in alphabetical order. Where only one parent is known, it is given first. The hybrid sign × separates the two parents: if a parent is itself a cross, the hybrid parent is enclosed in parentheses e.g. ('Helena' × 'Jackmanii') × *patens*.
• Details of Raiser, etc. See p. 10.
• RHS Awards. See p. 11. In 1992 the RHS reinstituted the AGM, and all AGMs awarded prior to that date have been rescinded.
• Description. In the case of species and lower categories, the distribution in the wild is given at the end.
• Synonyms. A synonym is a name that is a different (and unaccepted) name for the plant in question: it can be a botanical name or a cultivar name. Synonyms result from various situations, e.g. the same plant may have been given different names by two authors, in which case the later name becomes a synonym. Or, if one species is united with another species because research has shown that the two former species are in fact best treated as a single species, the later name will become a synonym. Or, if e.g. a subspecies is demoted to the rank of variety, the varietal name will become the correct accepted name and the subspecific name will become a synonym, e.g. *C. parviloba* subsp. *bartlettii* is a synonym of the accepted *C. parviloba* var. *bartlettii*. Unfortunately, some nurserymen still believe that the synonym can be as validly used as the correct name, and persist in using synonyms on their labels and in their catalogues. Not only is this incorrect, but it is extremely confusing for the plant-buying public.

• Trade designation.
• Published refs. Cites the first occasion on which the name was validly published in accordance with the Rules and Recommendations set out in ICNCP (1995). In an attempt to find where a cultivar name first appeared, a huge number of books, periodicals and catalogues has been searched, nevertheless it has not been possible to search all the available literature. If you can fill in any gaps in the records, or if you know of references earlier than those cited, please inform the Registrar.
• Relevant notes may include unacceptable names, misspellings and unaccepted spellings, and other miscellaneous information. This section is enclosed within parentheses.

An unacceptable name is one that is not accepted under ICNCP (1995).

A misspelling is an incorrect spelling. Examples of the most common circumstances are:

▪ The misspelt name differs from the correct name by one or more letters (e.g. 'Gypsy Queen' is a misspelling of 'Gipsy Queen'; 'Dubiosa' is a misspelling of 'Dubysa').
▪ The misspelt name differs from the correct name in word number (e.g. 'Bluebird' is a misspelling of 'Blue Bird'; 'Star Fish' is a misspelling of 'Starfish').
▪ The misspelt name differs from the correct name by the presence or absence of diacritical signs (accents) (e.g. 'Mme Grange' is a misspelling of 'Madame Grangé'; 'General Sikorski' and 'Général Sikorski' are both misspellings of 'Generał Sikorski').

An unaccepted spelling is one that results from the transliteration of a name, using a system not specified by ICNCP. It is not intrinsically incorrect, but is not accepted in the *Register & Checklist*. E.g. 'Pamiat Serdtsa' is accepted, but 'Pamjatj Sertsa' is not; 'Fujimusume' is accepted, but 'Huzimusume' is not.

Why have these often minor deviants been included? Readers who speak languages that use a Latin alphabet will doubtless regard such inclusions as unnecessary on the grounds that they are 'obvious errors'. However, these deviations may not be apparent to those whose languages are written in non-Latin scripts, such as Cyrillic, or Japanese characters: in such cases, it may not always be evident that two or more similar names may be misspellings of the same cultivar name. Thus, deviant spellings are included to help to establish whether e.g. a misspelling is in fact a misspelling or is a different cultivar name. It is analogous to an English speaker not knowing whether the Russian word пoxa (gun) is correct, or an error for пoxe (bed or couch) or пoxь (falsehood).

Notes on the descriptions

Measurements. All measurements are metric. Exceptionally small or large measurements that occur infrequently, are given in parentheses e.g. sepals 3-5(-7) cm indicates that the sepals are usually 3-5 cm in length, but occasionally may be up to 7 cm long.

Flowers. Most clematis flowers are single, and in the descriptions this is assumed to be the case unless otherwise stated. For definitions of 'single', 'semi-double' and 'double', see the Glossary, p.353.

Flower colour. Where possible, colour references are given using *The RHS Colour Chart* (1966, 1986, 1995) e.g. (90A). *The Horticultural Colour Chart* (1941) has also been used e.g. (Spectrum Violet HCC 735). See also section below on flower colour.

Sepals. 'Sepal' is used to describe the coloured petal-like structures that comprise the outermost whorl of the flower. In some publications they are erroneously referred to as 'petals' or 'tepals'. Measurements are given in centimetres, length × width. The 'upper part' of the sepal is the part away from the point of attachment. The 'outside' means the underside in flat flowers, and the side that is visible in tubular, bell-shaped or urn-shaped flowers.

Anthers. Anther colour is stated if known. There are some cultivars in which the description may vary, usually due to inaccurate observation. E.g. the description may say the anthers are yellow or red. In such a case it is probable that the anthers are in fact red, but when they burst to release the yellow pollen, they appear to be yellow.

Styles. The description and measurements apply to the fruiting stage.

Flowering time. In most cases, flowering time is given for plants grown in the northern hemisphere: if the flowering time in the southern hemisphere is known, this is stated. It should be remembered that flowering time may vary with latitude, local climatic conditions and growing conditions. More exceptional flowering times are given in parentheses.

Flower colour

There are some cultivars in the *Register & Checklist* whose flowers have a surprisingly wide colour range. This may be because the plants produce flowers that have different colours or tints when grown in sun or shade. There are also cultivars whose flowers fade or bleach when exposed to constant strong sunlight. Other growing conditions such as different soils or the amount of moisture may produce colour variation. To add to the problem, the light conditions under which a colour is viewed, often have an influence on how a colour is perceived. The perception of colour can also be affected by texture and by whether the sepal surface is glossy, satiny or matt.

Colour perception also varies between individuals: different people may see the same colour in different ways, resulting in apparent colour variation. Even those who apparently see a colour in the same way, may describe it in different terms due to their culture, upbringing etc. Colour perception can change with age, so it is possible that a grandfather will see e.g. 'Polish Spirit' as a different colour from that seen by his grandchild.

There is a further complication: it has been shown scientifically that the perception of a colour can, indeed usually will, be altered if it is placed next to another colour. So, in those clematis whose sepals have a contrasting bar, the description of the colour of both the bar and the background may be subject to inaccuracy.

Thus, information on the flower colour of a cultivar, that is extracted from a variety of books, journals and catalogues (including photographs, which can be notoriously inaccurate), may result in a composite description such as 'sepals blue-violet to violet, pinkish purple or lilac-pink'. Inevitably, this will puzzle an individual grower who has only grown one plant of a cultivar in his own garden, and has no experience of how much some cultivars can vary.

It might be thought that Colour Charts are the answer to standardizing colours for descriptions, but this is not necessarily so, although they are obviously a considerable help. It has been demonstrated that different people may not always match the same sepal to the same colour patch! Thus, references to colour charts are to be treated with caution. The use of a spectrometer (which accurately measures the wavelength of a colour) is not practicable for the gardener.

Flower scent

Many of the comments that apply to flower colour can also apply to flower scent. Different people can respond differently to a scent, often describing it in different ways or failing to detect it at all.

Environmental conditions also have to be considered. It is possible that a fragrance may 'appear' as air temperature increases. A cultivar may seem to be scentless in the open garden, but if moved indoors or into a glasshouse, a scent may be detected. It is possible that the recent interest in clematis by the cut flower trade may reveal that some cultivars previously thought to have no scent, are in fact scented.

Abbreviations and Latin terms

AHS American Horticultural Society
Art. Article (with reference to ICNCP)
auct. abbreviation of Latin *auctorum*, meaning *of authors*. Applied to a botanical name that has been used by various people in a sense different from that intended by the legitimate author
c. abbreviation of Latin *circa*, meaning *about, approximately*
Cat. Catalogue, Catalog
cm centimetres
cv(s) cultivar(s)
E east
fil. abbreviation of Latin *filius*, meaning *son*. Used with authority names to distinguish between father and son
FL flowering time
fl(s) flower(s)
HCC Horticultural Colour Chart
hort. abbreviation of Latin *hortorum*, meaning *of gardens*, or *hortulanorum*, meaning *of gardeners*. It identifies those synonyms or misapplied names that have erroneously been used in horticulture
ICBN International Code of Botanical Nomenclature
ICNCP International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants
ICRA International Cultivar Registration Authority
infl inflorescence
in litt. Latin for *in a letter*
JCS Japan Clematis Society
lf leaf
lf-axil(s) leaf-axil(s)
lflet(s) leaflet(s)
lvs leaves
m metres
mm millimetres
N north
n.d. undated
nom. nud. abbreviation of Latin *nomen nudum* i.e. a name that is published without an accompanying description
non Latin for *not*
PBR Plant Breeders' Rights
pro parte Latin for *in part*
Published ref. the book, journal or catalogue where a cultivar name was first published
RHS Royal Horticultural Society
(s) seed parent
S south
sensu Latin for *in the sense of*
subsp. subspecies
Syn. synonym
W west
var. varietas

The following abbreviations are used in connection with raising, introduction etc. of a cultivar. Dates (where known) are given in parentheses. For many cultivars there are gaps in this data: any missing or additional information, or corrections, would be welcomed by the Registrar.

F – First flowered by
I – Introduced by
N – Named by
R – Raised by
REG – Registered by
S – Selected by (Refers to cultivars that have been either deliberately selected, or found by chance. In both cases the selector has recognized the plant's potential attributes.)

RHS AWARDS

AGM	Award of Garden Merit
AM	Award of Merit
C	Commended (now discontinued)
FCC	First Class Certificate
PC	Preliminary Commendation
SCC	Second Class Certificate (replaced by AM in 1888)

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HORTICULTURAL CLASSIFICATION

Those familiar with cultivar-groups in *Clematis* will notice a number of differences here from the systems adopted in previous publications.

Some cultivar-groups, such as Viticella Group and Texensis Group, have been established for some time, but others are new. Many of the newer groups are based on those proposed by Wim Snoeijer.

Because of continuing hybridization within the genus, or because of lack of information, it is not possible to fit all cultivars into a Group. Continuing hybridization has also blurred the boundaries between some of the former Groups, and rendered their maintenance impossible. As with many classifications, the system adopted here is the best that can be devised at this point in time, but as new cultivars continue to be produced, modifications may be necessary in the future.

A problem may arise when a cultivar is produced from a cross between parents that belong to two different Groups, e.g. 'Edward Prichard' (*C. recta* × *C. tubulosa*) or 'Mrs Robert Brydon (*C. tubulosa* × *C. virginiana*). To assign such a cultivar to a Group, it is necessary to look at the morphological characters, but even then, assignment may neither be possible, nor useful.

Clematis cultivars can initially be divided broadly into small-flowered and large-flowered. In terms of size the division is not absolute: small-flowered cultivars have flowers (1.5-)2-12(-18) cm across, and large-flowered cultivars have flowers (5-)10-22(-29) cm across. In practice, the distinction is fairly easy to see, because although the flowers of small-flowered cultivars are somewhat diverse in appearance, none (with the exception of a few members of the Viticella Group) has flowers that correspond to the big, usually flat flowers of the large-flowered groups.

Small-flowered Cultivars

Armandii Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Subsection *Meyenianae* (Tamura) M. Johnson, mainly *C. armandii*.

Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced in leaf-axils of previous year's growth in late winter and spring. Flowers single, bowl-shaped or more or less flat, 4-7(-10) cm across. Sepals 4-6, white or pink. Leaves rather leathery, ternate or sometimes pinnate.

Atragene Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Subgenus *Atragene* (L.) Torrey & A. Gray, such as *C. alpina*, *C. chiisanensis*, *C. fauriei*, *C. koreana*, *C. macropetala*, *C. ochotensis*, *C. sibirica*, *C. turkestanica*. The former Alpina Group and Macropetala Group are included here. Historically, the Alpina Group was used for single-flowered cultivars, and double-flowered cultivars were assigned to the Macropetala Group.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers mainly produced in leaf-axils of previous year's growth in spring, and sometimes solitary at the ends of shoots of current year's growth later in the season. Flowers single (lacking staminodes or with up to 4(-5) staminodes) or double (with more than 6 staminodes), bell-shaped, nodding, (2-)4-10(-12) cm across. Sepals 4, white, pale yellow, or shades of pink, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue. Outer stamens changed into petaloid staminodes, usually shorter that the sepals. Leaves 1-2-ternate.

Cirrhosa Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived mainly from, *C. cirrhosa*.

Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced on previous year's growth from late autumn to early spring. Flowers single, bell-shaped to bowl-shaped, drooping, (2-)5-8(-10) cm across. Sepals 4(-5), cream, or cream speckled or suffused with red or purple. Leaves simple or 1-2-ternate.

Flammula Group

Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Flammula* DC. (excluding Subsection *Meyenianae* (Tamura) M. Johnson) such as *C. angustifolia*, *C. flammula*, *C. recta*, *C. terniflora*.

Usually deciduous subshrubs with woody base, stems erect or climbing. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer. Flowers usually single, erect or outward-facing, flat, 2-4 cm across, usually fragrant and usually in large panicles. Sepals 4-6, white, cream, blue or purple. Leaves rather leathery, usually pinnate, rarely simple or ternate.

Forsteri Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Novae-zeelandiae* M. Johnson (native to Australia and New Zealand) such as *C. australis*, *C. foetida*, *C. forsteri*, *C. marata*, *C. marmoraria*, *C. paniculata*, *C. petriei*.

Evergreen woody shrubs or climbers. Flowers produced on previous and current year's growth, from late winter to spring. Flowers unisexual with male and female on separate plants, single, flat to bell-shaped, 2-9 cm across. Sepals 4-8, white to greenish-yellow. Leaves 1-2-ternate.

Heracleifolia Group
Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Subgenus *Tubulosa* (Decne) Grey-Wilson, such as *C. heracleifolia, C. stans, C. tubulosa.*

Woody-based plants with erect or climbing stems that may or may not die down to the base in winter. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, tubular, bell-shaped or with the sepals spreading, hermaphrodite, or unisexual with male and female on the same or on separate plants, (1.5-)2-5 cm across. Sepals 4-6, white, creamy yellow, red-purple, violet-blue or blue. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets.

Integrifolia Group
Cultivars belonging to, or derived mainly from, *C. integrifolia.* Includes the Diversifolia Group (which covered *C.* × *diversifolia* (*C. integrifolia* × *C. viticella*) and its cultivars.

Deciduous woody-based subshrubs with non-climbing or semi-climbing herbaceous stems. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, usually bell-shaped, sometimes more or less flat, 4-9(-14) cm across, usually nodding. Sepals 4(-7), white, pink, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple. Leaves simple or ternate, more rarely pinnate.

Montana Group
Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Montanae* (Schneider) Grey-Wilson such as *C. chrysocoma, C. montana, C. spooneri.*

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced in leaf-axils of previous year's growth in spring and sometimes at base of current year's shoots later in the season. Flowers usually single, sometimes semi-double or double, erect, 3-10(-14) cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4(-6), white, pink to dark red-purple, sometimes pale yellow, more or less spreading. Leaves usually ternate, rarely pinnate, hairless to sparsely white-hairy or densely yellowish-hairy.

Tangutica Group
Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Meclatis* (Spach) Baill., such as *C. intricata, C. ispahanica, C. ladakhiana, C. orientalis, C. serratifolia, C. tangutica, C. tibetana.* This group has also been known as Orientalis Group.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, bell-shaped or with sepals spreading, nodding or rarely outward-facing, 2.5-9 cm across. Sepals 4(-6), white, cream, yellow, orange-yellow, or yellow stained with purple or red-brown. Leaves ternate or pinnate.

Texensis Group
Cultivars derived from *C. texensis* crossed with representatives from either of the Large-flowered cultivar-groups.

Deciduous climbers, woody at the base or with herbaceous stems. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, tulip-shaped to bell-shaped, erect to nodding, 4-10 cm across. Sepals 4-6, rather thick, pink, pink-red, red, red-purple or mauve-pink, rarely white. Leaves somewhat leathery, usually pinnate, more rarely ternate.

Viorna Group
Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Viorna* A. Gray, such as *C. crispa, C. fusca, C. ianthina, C. pitcheri, C. reticulata, C. texensis, C. viorna.* Cultivars assigned to Texensis Group, and cultivars with *C. integrifolia* in their parentage are excluded.

Deciduous woody climbers, subshrubs, or erect, sometimes herbaceous, perennials. Flowers produced on current year's growth from late spring to autumn. Flowers urn-shaped or bell-shaped, 1.5-5 cm across, nodding or semi-nodding. Sepals 4, thick, recurved from mid-point or at tip, pink, pinkish mauve, mauve or purple. Filaments usually downy. Leaves ternate to pinnate (sometimes simple on young plants).

Vitalba Group
Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Clematis* L., such as *C. ligusticifolia, C. potaninii, C. vitalba, C. virginiana.*

Decidous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year's growth in late spring and summer to autumn. Flowers usually single, up to 5(-6) cm across, erect. Sepals 4-6, more or less spreading, white to pale yellow. Leaves ternate or pinnate.

Viticella Group
Cultivars with at least one parent mainly derived from *C. viticella.* Excludes hybrids between *C. integrifolia* and *C. viticella* – see Integrifolia Group.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, semi-double or double, outward-facing to nodding, bell-shaped to somewhat flat with spreading sepals, 2.5-12(-18) cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4-6, white, or shades of pink, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves pinnate or more rarely ternate, the leaflets simple, ternate or pinnate.

Large-flowered Cultivars

The large-flowered cultivars are here divided into two cultivar-groups based mainly on time of flowering and whether the flowers are produced on the previous or the current year's growth, or both. Assignment

to a Group is not always easy, and it is possible that the acquisition of further information may result in some cultivars being reassigned. Should this happen, changes will be recorded in the future Supplements to the *Register & Checklist.*

Early Large-flowered Group

Comprises the former Patens Group and Fortunei Group. Cultivars of the Patens Group were derived mainly from *C. patens*, either directly or indirectly. They were characterized by producing flowers in spring on the previous year's wood, and often again in summer or early autumn on the current year's growth. The former Fortunei Group (also known as Florida Group, although it had nothing to do with *C. florida*) comprised cultivars with double or semi-double flowers that were produced on the previous year's growth in spring. Hybridization has made it impossible to keep the original groups separate – there are a number of cultivars that produce both single and double flowers, or that only produce semi-double or double flowers under certain conditions.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on the previous year's growth in spring or early summer, and often again later in the year on the current year's growth; in some cultivars flowering may be continuous. Flowers single, semi-double or double, erect, flat or almost so, (7-)10-22(-25) cm across. Sepals of single flowers (4-)6-8(-9), white, cream, pale or greenish yellow, or shades of pink, pink-purple, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves usually simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate.

Late Large-flowered Group

Comprises the former Lanuginosa Group and Jackmanii Group. Cultivars of the Lanuginosa Group were derived mainly from *C. lanuginosa*, either directly or indirectly. The Jackmanii Group covered cultivars produced from a cross between *C. viticella* (or a derivative therefrom) and a member of the Patens Group. Both groups produce the flowers on the current year's growth in summer and autumn. It is often impossible to say whether a cultivar belongs to the Lanuginosa Group or to the Jackmanii Group, due to hybridization and/or lack of information on the parentage, so it is not possible to maintain these groups.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on the current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers usually single, sometimes semi-double or double, erect to horizontal or semi-nodding, flat to somewhat bell-shaped, (5-)10-20 (-29) cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4-6(-8), white, or shades of pink, pink-purple, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves usually ternate or pinnate, rarely simple.

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'33-Bogatyrja'
Misspelling of 'Tridtsat Tri Bogatyria'

'Abbotswood'
See *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Abbotswood'

'Abendstern'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (c. 1911)
Sepals wine-red with velvety lustre. Anthers whitish yellow, becoming white. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Abendstern'.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 106.

'Abundance'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (c. 1900), N & I: George Jackman & Son (1939)
Fls flattish to somewhat bell-shaped, (4-)5-7.5(-9) cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 4-6, purplish red (Lilac Purple HCC 031) to pinkish red with darker, impressed veins, bar shaded with very deep purplish red (Garnet Lake HCC 828/2), outside paler with whitish bar, often recurved towards tip, margin crimped. Stamens creamy white to greenish or yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.8(-6) m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets, lower lflets often subdivided. FL: (June-)July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Abundance'; *C. viticella* 'Purple Abundance'; 'Purple Abundance'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939-40: 178 (as 'Purple Abundance') and 1949-50 (as 'Abundance').
(This cv. was probably obtained by William Robinson from Morel before World War I, at the time that Morel turned from nursery work to garden design. Ernest Markham (Robinson's gardener) probably passed it on to Jackman's Nursery who named it.)

***acerifolia* Maxim.**
Fls flat to saucer-shaped, 3-5.5(-7) cm across, more or less erect, solitary or 2-4 together. Sepals 5-8, white or tinged with pink or lilac, 1.7-2.7(-4.5) × 0.7-1.5 cm, elliptic. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Achenes narrowly ovoid, hairy; styles to 2.5 cm. Subshrub with woody-based stems 20-60 cm. Lvs simple, palmately 5-7-lobed. FL: Apr-July. N China.

'Aconite Pride'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (c. 1980)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid, hairy. Sepals 4, deep violet (Aconite Violet HCC 937/2-3), 3-4 cm long, narrowly lanceolate, pointed. Outer staminodes same colour as sepals but narrower, 3-4 × 0.5-0.8 cm, with long drawn-out woolly tip, outside densely hairy; inner staminodes yellowish with incurved purple-violet tip, c. 2 cm long, long-hairy. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs almost 3-ternate; lflets 3-lobed, irregularly toothed with forward-pointing teeth.
Syns: 'Aconitina Plena'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Aconitina Plena', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Aconite Pride'.)

'Aconitina Plena'
Syn. of 'Aconite Pride'

'Acton Pride'
Parentage unknown
I: F. Cadge (1992)
Sepals mid-blue. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m.

'Acton Splendour'
Parentage unknown
I: F. Cadge (1992)
Sepals pale lilac. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1991: 52.
(The photograph in Feltwell 1999: 92 shows a semi-double fl.)

acuminata* subsp. *leschenaultiana
Syn. of *C. leschenaultiana*

***acutangula* Hook. fil. & Thomson**
Fls bell-shaped, 2.5-3 cm across, nodding, solitary or in groups of 3-5 in lf-axils. Sepals 4(-5), lilac, purplish, pink or sometimes brownish flushed with lilac or yellow, 1-1.6 × 0.4-0.6 cm, narrowly ovate or oblong-elliptic, spreading to reflexed, outside slightly downy and with 3 narrow longitudinal membranous wings, tip reflexed, margin downy. Stamens 1-1.3 cm long; filaments narrowly linear, white-hairy; anthers with hairy connective. Achenes 3-4 × 1-2 mm, ovoid to oblong-ellipsoid, flattened, pointed at both ends, downy, with narrow rim; styles brownish, c. 2.5 cm. Deciduous climber with weakly climbing, herba-

ceous or slightly woody, angled stems 2-4.5 m, new growth often red-purple and sticky. Lvs 1-2-ternate or 2-pinnate, the lower usually with 5 lflets and the upper with 3 lflets; lflets lanceolate to elliptic, coarsely toothed or 3-lobed, hairless or downy. FL: Aug-Nov. NW Himalaya, W & SW China.
(Introduced by E.H. Wilson to Veitch's Nursery in 1903. Some botanists consider it to be synonymous with *C. ranunculoides*, q.v.)

acutangula* subsp. *ranunculoides
Syn. of *C. ranunculoides*

'Ada'
Early Large-flowered Group
('Helena' × 'Jackmanii') × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875)
Fls c. 18 cm across. Sepals 8, pale mauve-blue with reddish bar and mauve edges, broadly elliptic, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers dark chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.

'Ada Sari'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals c. 7, white with violet frilly margin. Anthers brown. Stems climbing 1.5-2 m. FL: June-Aug.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(Named after the Polish opera singer.)

***addisonii* Britton ex A.M. Vail**
Fls urn-shaped, nodding or drooping, solitary in lf-axils. Buds at first erect, later nodding, broadly ovoid, each sepal with a conspicuous midrib. Sepals 4, purple, reddish purple or bluish purple, whitish towards tip, inside cream, 1-2.5 × 0.6-0.8 cm, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, thick, hairless except for downy margin, tip recurved. Filaments cream to greenish white; anthers cream to grey-yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes c. 6 × 6 mm, round to somewhat square, flattened, with a broad rim, densely adpressed-downy; styles yellow-brown, 2.5-3.5 cm. Herbaceous subshrub with non-climbing, erect to ascending, much-branched, blue-green hairless stems 0.3-1 m. Lvs blue-green, lower stalkless, simple or sometimes 2-4-lobed, upper sometimes simple, more often pinnate with 2-6 lflets, the terminal one replaced by a tendril. FL: (May-)June-Sept. Eastern USA (W Virginia).
Syns: *Viorna addisonii* (Britton ex A.M. Vail) Small.; *C. ovata* Torr. & A. Gray.

'Adelina Path'
Misspelling of 'Adelina Patti'

'Adelina Patti'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1867)
Sepals pure white. Anthers dark purple-violet. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.
(Misspelling: 'Adelina Path'; 'Adeline Patti'. Named after the opera singer.)

'Adeline Patti'
Misspelling of 'Adelina Patti'

'Admiration'
Texensis Group
'Star of India' × *texensis*
R: George Jackman & Son (1890), I: George Jackman & Son (1894)
Fls somewhat bell-shaped, erect. Sepals 4-6, salmon-pink tinged with violet on margin, outside pale greenish yellow, leathery, pointed. Stamens yellow. Lvs ternate; lflets leathery, entire.
Syns: *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Admiration'; *C. texensis* 'Admiration'.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 78; Spingarn 1935: 79.

'Adriano Chelentano'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 18 cm across. Sepals 6, violet with red-purple bar. Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 4-5.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Adriano Czelentano')

'Adriano Czelentano'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Adriano Chelentano'

'Aerni'
Misspelling of 'Ärni'

***aethusifolia* Turcz.**
AM 1992
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, c. 2 cm across, nodding or drooping, strongly scented of cloves or lemon, borne in groups of 1-5 in lf-axils. Buds narrowly ovoid to obovoid, yellow-green, adpressed-downy. Sepals 4, pale yellow (Dresden Yellow HCC 64/1-2) or greenish yellow (2D) to creamy white, sometimes weakly purple-tinged outside, 1.2-2 × 0.4-0.8 cm, oblong or narrowly so, somewhat spreading and united at base, outside minutely downy or hairless, tip recurved, margin white-downy. Stamens 0.8-1.2 cm; filaments very narrow, cream to pale green, downy; anthers cream to pale yellow or beige. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes pale brown, 3-5 × c.3 mm, ovoid to broadly ellipsoid, pointed at both ends, densely silky especially towards tip; styles silver-grey, c. 3 cm. Deciduous climber with herbaceous stems 0.5-3 m, sparsely downy when young. Lvs bright green, 1-2-

pinnate with 3-7 primary divisions; lflets linear, deeply lobed, ternate or 2-ternate, toothed, downy beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. N China including NE Xizang (Tibet), Mongolia, E Russia (SE Siberia).

aethusifolia* var. *aethusifolia
Lflets linear to narrowly oblong, 1-5 × 0.5-2 mm. N & NW China, S Mongolia.
Syns: *C. nutans* Royle subsp. *aethusifolia* (Turcz.) Kuntze.

***aethusifolia* 'Anja'**
Selection from *aethusifolia*
S: H. van de Laar (1980), I: H. van de Laar
Fls broadly bell-shaped, strongly fragrant. Sepals yellow.
Syns: 'Anja'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 13.
(Seedlings were collected in 1980 near the Great Wall of China, near Badaling (85 km N of Beijing), by Harry van de Laar. Named after van de Laar's eldest daughter.)

***aethusifolia* var. *latisecta* Maxim.**
Differs from var. *aethusifolia* in having oblong to obovate lflets, 2-11 × 1-4 mm. NE China, N Mongolia, E Russia (SE Siberia).
Syns: *C. latisecta* (Maxim.) Prantl; *C. nutans* Royle subsp. *latisecta* (Maxim.) Kuntze.
(This is the plant most usually seen in cultivation, although it is often listed simply as *C. aethusifolia*.)

***afoliata* J. Buch.**
AM 1915
Fls male and female on separate plants, bowl-shaped to broadly bell-shaped, 3-4 cm across, nodding or upright, scented, borne 1-3(-6) in lf-axils. Sepals 4(-6), greenish yellow to greenish white, (1-)1.5-2.5(-3.5) × 0.5-1 cm in male fls, smaller in female, ovate-oblong to lanceolate, blunt to almost pointed, outside downy. Staminodes few. Stamens cream. Fruitheads persistent. Achenes red-brown, 3-4 mm long, ovoid, hairy; styles c. 2 cm. Evergreen shrub, stems sprawling rather than climbing, to 3 m, becoming woody, yellow-green to dark green, branched, finely grooved, hairless. Lvs present only on young or shaded shoots, usually reduced to lf-stalks and lflet-stalks, simple or sometimes ternate, hairless. FL: May-June (Mar-Apr under glass; Aug-Nov in S hemisphere), on previous year's growth. New Zealand (N & S Islands).
Syns: *C. aphylla* Kuntze.

'Agnieszka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Sepals 6, pink-lilac, pointed, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens dark brown. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m or more.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 14.

'Aili'
R: M.F. Sharonova (pre 1975), I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*: 54, without description.

'Aino'
Viticella Group
'Ville de Lyon' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), I: (1983), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6, pale violet-blue (92B-C), with dark red-purple (77A) bar that is shaded pinkish red towards base, elliptic, overlapping. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Aino'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 4-5.
(Misspelling: 'Ajno'. Aino is an Estonian girl's name.)

'Ai-Nor'
Early Large-flowered Group
('Candida' × 'Jackmanii Alba') × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1968), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1972), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 10-14 cm across, in 3s in lf-axils. Sepals (5-)6, light pink (light Amaranth Rose HCC 530/1-3) to pale red-purple (73D) or purple-violet, violet-blue at base, ageing to pale pink, 5-6 × up to 3.5 cm, elliptic to obovate, pointed, gappy, hairy outside. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with downy stems 2-2.5 m, new growth purplish or reddish. Lvs simple or ternate, downy beneath. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in I.Cl.S. Newsl. 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aj-Nor'. Ai-Nor is the heroine of the novel *Vody Naryna* (Waters of Naryn) by the Russian writer N.Z. Biriukov.)

'Aisomegawa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Aizomegawa'

'Aisuj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Aisujoo'

'Aisujo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Aisujoo'

'Aisujoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goroo Joosha (1985)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, creamy or yellowish white, ovate-elliptic, somewhat convex, overlapping, margin wavy. Anthers yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 78.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aisuj'; 'Aisujo'. Named after a Japanese castle.)

'Aizengawa'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Aizomegawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers russet-brown.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Aizomegawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (2) (pre 1954)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals clear blue. Anthers white.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aisomegawa')

'Ajisai'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chieko Kurasawa (pre 1986)
Fls 7-10 cm across. Sepals 6, soft blue-purple with red-purple bar, fading with age, obovate. Anthers light yellow. Stems to 1 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Ino 1984.

'Ajno'
Misspelling of 'Aino'

'Aj-Nor'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ai-Nor'

'Akagi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sootaroo Nara
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals wistaria-purple, paler towards centre, margin wavy. Anthers reddish brown.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Akagi'.
Published ref. Sugimoto & Hayakawa 1985.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Akaishi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 8, deep violet-blue (Johnson 1997 says purple-red) with broad, deep carmine bar, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments yellowish; anthers silvery purple or reddish (Johnson 1997 says yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1996.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Akasihi'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Akane'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Gravetye Beauty' × unknown
R: Fumi Murayama (1997)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale pink with red bar. Anthers creamy yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1999.

'Akanegumo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Gekkyuuden' × 'Ernest Markham'
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals deep orange-pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Akasatana'
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki (1989)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1999.

'Akashina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers dark purple.
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Akasihi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Akaishi'

'Akatsuki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriume
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

***akebioides* (Maxim.) Veitch**
Fls bell-shaped, often broadly so, nodding, solitary or in clusters of 3-7 in lf-axils. Buds broadly ovoid. Sepals 4, yellow, usually tinged or spotted with green, outside bronze or red-purple, 1.3-2.5 × 0.6-1.3 cm, narrowly to broadly ovate, thick, hairless on both sides, pointed, tip slightly recurved, margin downy. Stamens 0.6-1.3 cm; filaments expanded and hairy in lower part; anthers greenish brown. Achenes c. 3 × 1.5 mm, ellipsoid, hairy; styles grey, 3-4 cm. Deciduous climber or scrambler with ribbed stems to 4(-7) m. Lvs somewhat blue-green, pinnate; lflets 5-7(-9), irregularly toothed to somewhat lobed or ternate, hairless or sparsely downy beneath.. FL: (July-) Aug-Sept(-Oct). W China.
Syns: *C. orientalis* L. var. *akebioides* Maxim.; *C. glauca* Willd. var. *akebioides* (Maxim.) Rehder & E.H. Wilson.

(Brandenburg 2000 regards *C. akebioides* as synonymous with *C. tibetana*, part of its variation being included in subsp. *tibetana* and part in his subsp. *tangutica* (which is listed in the *Register & Checklist* as *C. tangutica*).)

'Akebono'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Toyohee Saegusa
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals dark orange-pink. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Akemi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goroo Joosha
Fls 14-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, whitish to pale mauve-pink often with pinker bar, ovate to elliptic, very overlapping, apiculate. Filaments cream; anthers dark purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.5 m. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.

'Akeshina'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer (1991), without description.

'Akeskina'
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 687, without description.

'Aki'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: E. Kala (pre 1988)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, pale violet. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 4-5.

'Akiko'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohee Saegusa (1990)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Akiko is a Japanese female name.)

'Akina'
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1997)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light reddish purple. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato Nooen) 1998.
(Akina is a Japanese female name.)

ALABAST
Trade designation of 'Poulala'

'Alan Bloom'
See synonymy of *C. tubulosa* 'Alblo'

ALAN BLOOM
Trade designation of *C. tubulosa* 'Alblo'

'Alba' (Atragene Group)
See synonymy of 'Ballet Blanc'

'Alba' (Atragene Group)
See synonymy of *C. columbiana* var. *columbiana*

'Alba' (Flammula Group)
See synonymy of *C. recta*

'Alba' (Heracleifolia Group)
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Alba'

'Alba' (Heracleifolia Group)
See *C. stans* 'Alba'

'Alba' (Heracleifolia Group)
See *C. tubulosa* 'Alba'

'Alba' (Integrifolia Group)
See *C.* × *durandii* 'Alba'

'Alba' (Integrifolia Group)
Syn. of *C. integrifolia* 'Alba'

'Alba'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals white.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Alba'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 58.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Alba' (Late Large-flowered Group)
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

'Alba' (Montana Group)
See *C. chrysocoma* 'Alba'

'Alba' (Montana Group)
See synonymy of *C. montana* var. *montana*

'Alba'
Viticella Group
'Venosa' × unknown
R: E.A. Carrière, I: (1879)
AM 1896
Fls 5-7 cm across. Sepals 4(-6), white, faintly suffused with mauve. Stamens dark. Deciduous climber with stems to 7 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Alba'; *C. viticella* var. *alba* Carrière.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 51: 350 (1879).

'Alba Belsay'
See *C. alpina* 'Alba Belsay'

'Alba Luxurians'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: R. Veitch (c. 1900)
AGM 1993
Fls flattish to broadly bell-shaped, (4-)5-9 cm across, somewhat nodding, solitary. Sepals 4(-6), white with green tips and sometimes tinged with pale violet especially on margin, outside with green bar, somewhat deformed, rhombic or obovate, blunt, tip recurved. Filaments greenish white; anthers purple-black. Deciduous climber with stems 2-5 m. Lvs slightly blue-green, pinnate with 5-7 lflets that are often ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Alba Luxurians'; *Viticella alba luxurians.*
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 91.
(Possibly raised at Veitch's Coombe Wood Nursery.)

'Alba Magna'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (1875)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Buds woolly. Sepals 6-8, white, sometimes faintly tinted with lavender, nearly 7.5 cm wide, broadly ovate, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments greenish white; anthers purplish or brown. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Alba Magna'.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.

'Alba Multiflora'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Mr Madsen (pre 1869)
FCC 1869
Sepals pure white, later tinged with rose-pink.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 142.

'Alba Nova'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 4-5, white.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Alba Nova'.
Published ref. La Bêle 1896: 48.

'Alba Plena'
Atragene Group
sibirica × unknown
Fls c. 6 cm across. Sepals white. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: May-June.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Alba Plena' (Late Large-flowered Group)
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

'Albatross'
patens 'Manshuu Ki' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1988)

'Albertine'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: Dauvesse (pre 1870), I: Dauvesse (1870)
Fls double. Sepals white, usually in 3 rows. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Albertine'.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 75.

'Albert Victor'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1869), I: (1869)
FCC 1869
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8, deep lavender to pale mauve or lilac, with paler bar that is tinged with brown at the base when the fl opens, broadly elliptic, blunt. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate. FL: May-July.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Albert Victor'.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 141.

***albicoma* Wherry**
Fls narrowly urn-shaped, nodding, solitary at the ends of the shoots. Sepals purple, yellowish towards tips, 1-3 × 0.3-1.1 cm, lanceolate, spreading towards recurved tip, outside hairy. Filaments hairy above. Achenes 3-6 × 3-5 mm, hairy; styles white or yellowish, 1.5-4.5 cm. Stems erect, branched, 30-60 cm, at first downy, becoming hairless. Lvs simple, narrowly elliptic to ovate, entire, often hairy beneath, eventually hairless. FL: May-June(-Aug). E USA (Virginia & W Virginia).
Syns: *Viorna albicoma* (Wherry) Moldenke.

albicoma* var. *coactilis
Syn. of *C. coactilis*

'Albida'
See *C. chiisanensis* 'Albida'

'Albiflora'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1955)
Fls nodding. Sepals white, 5-7 cm long. Staminodes light yellow-green, with a 6 mm-broad obovate tip, margin hairy. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Alba'; *C. alpina* 'Albiflora'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņs 1990: 50.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Albiflora' (Integrifolia Group)
See synonymy of *C. integrifolia* 'Alba'

'Albiflora' (Viticella Group)
Syn. of *C. viticella* forma *albiflora*

'Albina' (Atragene Group)
Syn. of 'White Beauty'

'Albina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Sepals 8, bright lilac-pink, margin wavy. Filaments deep lilac; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to c. 2 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 14.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 & 26.1)

'Albina Plena'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1982)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, pointed, pale green, the veins purple-tinged towards base. Sepals 4, white, c. 4 × 1.5-1.8 cm, lanceolate, pointed. Outer staminodes white, 0.5-0.7 cm wide, outside hairy on veins and margin; inner staminodes pale green, 1.5-2.5 cm long, rounded or pointed, hairy on margin and tip. Filaments greenish cream; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-3-lobed, terminal 3-lobed, all with coarse, forward-pointing teeth. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth, and often again later.
Syns: *C. fauriei* 'Albina Plena'; *C. alpina sibirica* 'Albina Plena'; *C. alpina* 'Albina Plena'; *C. macropetala* 'Albina Plena'; 'Albiplena'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(This name is regarded as unacceptable under ICNCP Art. 17.9. The alternative name 'Albino Pride' was unofficially suggested at one time by the raiser, but not confirmed (in *The Clematis* Winter 2000: 115 there is a description of 'Albina Plena' with 'Albino Pride' cited as a synonym). However, in May 2001, despite an objection based on Art. 17.9, PBR were granted to 'Albina Plena' by Statens Växtsortnämnd in Sweden, and because this name takes nomenclatural precedence over any other, it must now be used.)

'Albino Pride'
See note under 'Albina Plena'

'Albiplena'
Syn. of 'Albina Plena'

'Alblo'
See *C. tubulosa* 'Alblo'

'Alborosea'
Syn. of 'Blushing Ballerina'

'Aleksander'
Misspelling of 'Alexander' (see *C. montana* 'Alexander')

'Aleksandrit'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary on previous year's growth, in 3s on current year's growth. Sepals (4-)6(-7), dark velvety purplish red (Garnet Lake HCC 828/1-2) (64A,B), outside paler, obovate, pointed or blunt, margin wavy. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate, or rarely pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya in *Tsvetovodstvo* 6: 19 (1982).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Alexandrit'. The name is Russian for the gem alexandrite. Beskaravainaya puts this cv. into Viticella Group. The fls bleach slightly in sun.)

'Alexander'
Syn. of C. montana 'Alexander'

'Alexandra'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: George Jackman & Son (1862), I: George Jackman & Son (1863)
FCC 1863
Buds green, tinged with purple. Sepals 4-6, pale reddish violet with paler bar, overlapping. Filaments greenish; anthers white. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 81.

'Alexandria'
Misspelling of 'Alexander' (see *C. montana* 'Alexander')

'Alexandrit'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Aleksandrit'

'Alfred Grondard'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen (pre 1892)
Sepals rich deep violet.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1892: 206.

'Alger'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls bell-shaped. Sepals 4, sky-blue. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 7.

'Algonushka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Alionushka'

'Alice'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis (pre 1875), I: (1875)
Fls single to semi-double. Sepals blue-lilac.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 234.

'Alice Belsay'
See *C. alpina* 'Alice Belsay'

'Alice Fisk'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × 'Mrs Cholmondeley'
R: J. Fisk (1964), I: J. Fisk (1967)
Fls (10-)15-20(-22) cm across. Sepals 6-8, wistaria-blue with paler bar, somewhat mottled, elliptic, long-pointed, margin often wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers brown-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 2: 13 (1884).
(Misspelling: 'Alicja Fisk'. Named after the raiser's mother.)

'Alice Gown'
Atragene Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Alicja'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1975), F: S. Franczak (1979), I: S. Franczak (1987), REG: S. Franczak (1989)
Fls 17-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with red-brown bar that fades with age, c. 9.5 × 4.7 cm, irregularly overlapping, pointed. Filaments white; anthers violet, crimson or brown. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 25.

'Alicja Fisk'
Misspelling of 'Alice Fisk'

'Aliide'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' (s) × 'Madame Van Houtte'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-18 cm across, solitary. Sepals 6, pale pink with darker purplish pink bar, c. 8 cm long, elliptic, pointed, gappy. Filaments whitish; anthers brownish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.3 m. Lflets toothed. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* (1998).

'Alionushka'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × 'Nezhdannyi'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1961), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1969), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
AM 1995
Fls broadly bell-shaped, (4-)5-8 cm across, semi-nodding to nodding, usually in groups of 3-5. Sepals 4(-6), satiny lilac-pink, rose-pink or pale purplish pink (70B, HCC 031/1) with deeper bar, 5-7 × c. 4 cm, rhombic, often twisted, overlapping, long-pointed, tip recurved, margin recurving slightly as fls open, outside deeply grooved, hairy. Anthers pale yellowish green. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous non-climbing semi-shrub with herbaceous, hairy stems to 1-2(-3) m; new growth brownish. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Aljonushka'; *C. integrifolia* 'Aljonuska'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aljenushka'; 'Aljonushka'; 'Algonushka'; 'Alyonushka'. Misspelling: 'Anuska'. Name is an affectionate diminutive of a Russian girl's name.)

'Aliosha'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1976), I: (1978)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, smoky blue with violet veins. Anthers grey-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya in *Clematis-86*: 8.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aljosha'. Beskaravainaya put this cv. into the former Lanuginosa Group.)

'Aljenushka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Alionushka'

'Aljonushka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Alionushka'

'Aljonuska'
See synonymy of 'Alionushka'

'Aljosha'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Aliosha'

'Alla'
Parentage unknown
R: J. Norgella
(Named after the raiser's wife.)

'Allanah'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Keay, F: Mrs A. Edwards (1968), N: Mrs. A.

Edwards (c. 1968), I: A. Keay (1974), REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls 10-18(-20) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6(-8), velvety ruby-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1) on first opening, shaded or flushed with carmine-red (Chrysanthemum Crimson HCC 824/1), fading somewhat towards margin but retaining a deeper bar, c. 6.5 x 3.5 cm, narrowly obovate, gappy, blunt, apiculate, hairy outside. Filaments at first green flushed with maroon, later deep maroon; anthers greenish or very deep red to dark brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, hairy beneath, margin wavy. FL: (May-)June-Sept(-Nov) on current year's growth (Nov-Jan in S hemisphere).
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1984.

'Allegro'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata, I: Fukutaroo Miyata (c. 1995)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals pink with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Engei tsuushin* 1995.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Areguro'. Produced by radiation.)

'Alo'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' x unknown
R: E. Kala (1985), F & N: E. Kala (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, pinkish red with a slightly deeper bar, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin somewhat wavy. Filaments brown; anthers red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2 m, new growth brownish. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.

***alpina* (L.) Mill.**
AM 1894, AM 1965, AGM 1993
Fls bell-shaped, drooping, solitary in lf-axils. Buds ovoid, oblong or squarish, finely downy. Sepals 4, violet-blue (Dauphins Violet HCC 39/1-3) to lavender-blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/1), 2.5-5 x 0.8-1.5 cm, ovate or oblong, inside hairless or sparsely hairy, outside somewhat downy, long-pointed, tip sometimes recurved, margin downy. Staminodes white, 1.2-2 x to 0.6 cm, spoon-shaped. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes usually dark brown, c. 2 x 1.5 mm, ovoid, hairy and with a rim; styles 3-4 cm. Deciduous woody climber with somewhat ribbed stems to 2.5(-4) m. Lvs usually 2-ternate; lflets with coarsely toothed margins and with scattered hairs beneath. FL: Apr-May(-June) on previous year's growth. Mountains of C & S Europe.
Syns: *Atragene alpina* L.

alpina* var. *alba
Syn. of *C. sibirica*

***alpina* 'Alba'**
Syn. of 'Albiflora' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'Alba Belsay'**
Atragene Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1996/97 as offered by Hanging Gardens Nursery.

***alpina* 'Albiflora'**
Syn. of 'Albiflora' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'Albina'**
Syn. of 'White Beauty'

***alpina* 'Albina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Albina Plena'

***alpina* 'Alice Belsay'**
Atragene Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 & 1995/96 as offered by Hanging Gardens Nursery.

***alpina* 'Alprosea'**
Syn. of 'Alprosea'

***alpina* 'Ametistina'**
Syn. of 'Amethyst Beauty'

***alpina* 'Aquarius'**
This cv. does not exist. The name appears in *The RHS Plant Finder* for 2000/01 and 2001/02, but the nursery offering it knows nothing about it, so the name is an error.

***alpina* 'Betina'**
Syn. of 'Red Beetroot Beauty'

***alpina* 'Bluebell'**
Syn. of 'Bluebell'

***alpina* 'Blue Dancer'**
Syn. of 'Blue Dancer'

***alpina* 'Blue Giant'**
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

***alpina* 'Blue Wings'**
Syn. of 'Blue Wings'

***alpina* 'Blush Queen'**
Syn. of 'Blush Queen'

***alpina* 'Burford'**
Syn. of 'Burford White'

***alpina* 'Burford White'**
Syn. of 'Burford White'

***alpina* 'Can-Can'**
Syn. of 'Can-Can'

***alpina* 'Candy'**
Syn. of 'Candy'

***alpina* 'Carnea'**
Syn. of 'Carnea'

alpina* var. *carunculosa
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis*

***alpina* 'Citra'**
Syn. of 'Claudius'

***alpina* 'Coerulea'**
Syn. of 'Coerulea Linacea'

***alpina* 'Coerulea Linacea'**
Syn. of 'Coerulea Linacea'

***alpina* 'Columbine'**
Syn. of 'Columbine'

***alpina* 'Columbine White'**
Syn. of 'White Columbine'

***alpina* 'Constance'**
Syn. of 'Constance' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'Cream Moth'**
Syn. of 'Cream Moth'

***alpina* 'Cyanea'**
Syn. of 'Blue Tapers'

***alpina* 'Daniele Jackman'**
Syn. of 'Daniele Jackman'

***alpina* 'Einar Wibom'**
Syn. of 'Einar Wibom'

***alpina* 'Ernst Lindmark'**
Syn. of 'Ernst Lindmark'

***alpina* 'Estrella'**
Syn. of 'Estrella'

***alpina* 'Eximia'**
Syn. of 'Ballerina in Blue'

alpina* forma *fauriei
Syn. of *C. fauriei*

alpina* var. *fauriei
Syn. of *C. fauriei*

***alpina* 'Floralia'**
Syn. of 'Floral Feast'

***alpina* 'Foxy'**
Syn. of 'Foxy'

***alpina* 'Francesca'**
Syn. of 'Francesca'

***alpina* 'Frances Rivis'**
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

***alpina* 'Frankie'**
Syn. of 'Frankie'

***alpina* 'Grandiflora'**
Syn. of 'Grandiflora' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'Gravetye Form'**
Syn. of 'Gravetye Form'

***alpina* 'G. Steffner'**
Syn. of 'G. Steffner'

***alpina* 'Helsingborg'**
Syn. of 'Helsingborg'

***alpina* 'Indigo'**
Syn. of 'Indigo'

***alpina* 'Inshriach'**
Syn. of 'Inshriach'

***alpina* 'Inshriach Form'**
Syn. of 'Inshriach Form'

***alpina* 'Jacqueline du Pré'**
Syn. of 'Jacqueline du Pré'

***alpina* 'Jan Lindmark'**
Syn. of 'Jan Lindmark'

alpina* var. *koreana
Syn. of *C. koreana*

***alpina* 'Lagoon'**
Syn. of *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'

***alpina* 'Lavender'**
Syn. of 'Lavender'

***alpina* 'Linava'**
Probably a syn. of 'Coerulea Linacea'

***alpina* 'Ljusblå'**
Syn. of 'Coerulea Linacea'

***alpina* 'Love Child'**
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis* 'Love Child'

alpina* subsp. *macropetala
Syn. of *C. macropetala*

alpina* var. *macropetala
Syn. of *C. macropetala*

alpina* subsp. *macropetala* var. *albiflora
Syn. of *C. macropetala* var. *albiflora*

***alpina* 'Magnus Johnson'**
Syn. of 'M. Johnson'

***alpina* 'Maria'**
Syn. of 'Maria' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'M. Johnson'**
Syn. of 'M. Johnson'

***alpina* 'Mrs Rivis'**
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

alpina* subsp. *normalis* var. *fusijamana
Syn. of *C. fusijamana*

alpina* subsp. *occidentalis
Syn. of *C. occidentalis*

alpina* var. *occidentalis
Syn. of *C. occidentalis*

alpina* subsp. *ochotensis
Syn. of *C. ochotensis*

alpina* var. *ochotensis
Syn. of *C. ochotensis*

***alpina* var. *ochotensis* 'Frances Rivis'**
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

***alpina* 'Odorata'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *alpina*
S: M. Johnson (1980)
Fls 3-5 cm across, scented. Sepals mid-blue. Staminodes white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: 'Odorata'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Described by Johnson as a scented variant of typical *C. alpina*.)

***alpina* 'Orchid Purple'**
Syn. of 'Orchid Purple'

***alpina* 'Pagoda'**
Syn. of 'Rosy Pagoda' ?

***alpina* 'Pamela Jackman'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *alpina*
R: G.R. Jackman (1960), N: G.R. Jackman
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3-8 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, deep azure-blue or pale violet-blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40) to mid-blue or deep purple-blue (92A-93C) or violet, 4-6 × 1.5-2 cm, often recurved towards tip. Staminodes creamy white, outer often with violet or bluish tinge, c. 1.5 × 0.5 cm, obovate. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs ternate, often with lateral lflets divided into 2 or 2-lobed. FL: Mar-May, with a few fls Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Pamela Jackman' (Atragene Group).
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* No. 22 (1960).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Misspelling: *C. alpina* 'Pamela Jackson'. Named by Rowland Jackman after his daughter.)

***alpina* 'Pamela Jackson'**
Misspelling of *C. alpina* 'Pamela Jackman'

***alpina* 'Paulina'**
Syn. of 'Pauline'

***alpina* 'Pauline'**
Syn. of 'Pauline'

***alpina* 'Petunia Purple'**
Syn. of 'Petunia Purple'

***alpina* 'Pink Flamingo'**
Syn. of 'Pink Flamingo'

***alpina* 'Prairie River'**
Syn. of 'Prairie River' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'Pruinina'**
Syn. of 'Plum Beauty'

***alpina* 'Purity'**
Syn. of 'Purity' (Atragene Group)

***alpina* 'Purpurina'**
Syn. of 'Purple Beauty'

***alpina* 'Ria'**
Syn. of 'Ria'

***alpina* 'Rødklokke'**
Syn. of 'Rødklokke'

***alpina* 'Rodomax'**
Syn. of 'Rodomax'

***alpina* 'Rosy Pagoda'**
Syn. of 'Rosy Pagoda'

***alpina* 'Rubina'**
Syn. of 'Polished Ruby'

***alpina* 'Ruby'**
Syn. of 'Ruby'

***alpina* 'Sialia'**
Syn. of 'Sialia'

***alpina* 'Siberica'**
Syn. of *C. sibirica*

alpina* subsp. *sibirica
Syn. of *C. sibirica*

alpina* var. *sibirica
Syn. of *C. sibirica*

***alpina* 'Sibirica'**
Syn. of *C. sibirica*

***alpina sibirica* 'Albina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Albina Plena'

***alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'Flavia'**
Syn. of 'Flavia'

***alpina* var. *sibirica* 'Flavia'**
Syn. of 'Flavia'

***alpina* var. *sibirica* 'Gravetye'**
Syn. of 'Gravetye Form'

***alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'Gravetye Form'**
Syn. of 'Gravetye Form'

***alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'Riga'**
Syn. of 'Riga'

***alpina sibirica* 'Riga'**
Syn. of 'Riga'

***alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'White Moth'**
Syn. of 'White Moth'

***alpina* var. *sibirica* 'White Moth'**
Syn. of 'White Moth'

***alpina* 'Strain M. Johnson'**
Syn. of 'M. Johnson'

***alpina* 'Tage Lundell'**
Syn. of 'Tage Lundell'

alpina* var. *tenuiloba
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba*

alpina thibetica
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

***alpina* 'Violet Purple'**
Syn. of 'Violet Purple'

***alpina* 'White Columbine'**
Syn. of 'White Columbine'

***alpina* 'White Moth'**
Syn. of 'White Moth'

***alpina* 'White Tokyo'**
Syn. of 'White Tokyo'

***alpina* 'Willy'**
Syn. of 'Willy'

***alpina* 'Wisley Purple'**
Erroneous name for 'Wistaria Purple'

***alpina* 'Wistaria Blue'**
Syn. of 'Wistaria Blue'

***alpina* 'Wistaria Purple'**
Syn. of 'Wistaria Purple'

'Alpinist'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Jackmanii' & *viticella*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1974), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1977), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1998)
Fls 12-14 cm across, solitary or in groups of 3 in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)6, pale lilac (76A) to light pinkish purple (Rose Purple HCC 533/2), bar and veins brighter (78C), outside with pinkish bar, 5.5-6 × 3-3.3 cm, obovate or oblong-rhombic, long-pointed, gappy, outside downy. Filaments whitish; anthers green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 entire lflets, often purple with strong brownish tinge, downy beneath. FL: July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 15 (1985).

'Alprosea'
Atragene Group
'Ruby' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls single or semi-double. Buds ovoid to obovoid, pointed. Sepals pink (Petunia Purple HCC 32/2-3). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Alprosea'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Raised from seed sent to Johnson by Horn-Gfeller.)

***alternata* Kitamura & Tamura**
Fls narrowly urn-shaped, pendant on slender bracteolate stalks 5-7 cm long, usually solitary, rarely 2-3 together. Buds globose at first, becoming ovoid, hairy. Sepals 4, deep red, 1.8-2.8 × 0.5-1 cm, 3-ribbed, downy, tip strongly recurved, finely yellow-downy on both sides. Stamens 1.5-2 cm; filaments hairy; anthers greenish with white pollen. Achenes downy. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs alternate, simple, ovate, sometimes 2-5-lobed, hairy on both sides. FL: June-July. Nepal and adjacent China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *Archiclematis alternata* (Kitamura & Tamura) Tamura.
(The only clematis with alternate, rather than opposite, lvs, although there are reports of occasional opposite lvs.)

'Alyonushka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Alionushka'

'Amagi'
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (pre 1996)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1996.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Amalia'
Early Large-flowered Group
Fls 12.5-15 cm across. Sepals 6(-9), light bluish lilac, paler towards base, oblanceolate, pointed. Stamens lilac-blue. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, entire.
Syns: *C. patens* var. *amalia*; *C. patens* 'Amalia'; *C. azurea amalia.*
Published ref. *Flore des Serres* 10: 203, t. 1051 (1856).
(A cultivated form of *C. patens* introduced by von Siebold from Japan in 1836.)

'Amalia Regina'
Syn. of 'Aureliana' (of Briolay-Goiffon)

'Amanohara Ayaginu'
Parentage unknown
R: Hosoda
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bright blue. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Amanohara Ayagoromo')

'Amanohara Ayagoromo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Amanohara Ayaginu'

'Amarantina'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson
Sepals pink-violet.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Misspelling: 'Amerantina'; 'Amlarantine')

'Amazon'
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble
Sepals purplish mauve.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 17: 598 (1882).

'Amelia Joan'
Tangutica Group
'Bill MacKenzie' × unknown
S: R. Smith, N: R. Smith (1995), I: Waterperry Gardens Ltd. (1997), REG: R. Smith (1996)
Fls outward-facing. Sepals 4, strong yellow, 2.3-2.6 × c. 1.7 cm, broadly elliptic, pointed, thick and fleshy, spreading, tip recurved. Filaments brown; anthers greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3.5-5.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7-lobed and irregularly toothed lflets. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
(Misspelling: 'Emelia Joan'; 'Emilia Joan'. Named after the originator's daughter, who was born when the seedling was discovered.)

'Amerantina'
Misspelling of 'Amarantina'

AMERICA'S POPULAR RED
Trade designation of 'Madame Édouard André'

'Amethistina'
Misspelling of 'Ametistina'

'Amethyst Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1975)
Fls bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across. Buds square, ellipsoid or ovoid, downy. Sepals 4-6, light purple-violet (Amethyst Violet HCC 35)(80B,C,D), lighter on margins and at tip, 4-6 × (1.3-)1.8-2.5 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, 7-9-nerved, pointed. Staminodes green or greenish cream, tinged with purple, 1.4-1.7 cm long, linear to spathulate, bent inwards, tip rounded or notched, hairy on margin and on outside. Stamens c. 1 cm; filaments pale yellow-green; anthers pale. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m, branches deep purple-violet. Lvs ternate; lflets entire or 2-3-lobed or irregularly toothed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth, June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Ametistina'; 'Ametistina'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 51; Clem. Int. 1990: 12.
(Misspelling: 'Amethistina'. Originally named 'Ametistina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Amethyst Beauty'.)

'Amethystina'
Viticella Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1864)
C 1864
Sepals pale violet-blue to grey-lavender, more erect than spreading, more or less recurved at margin, curled.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Amethystina'; *Viticella amethystina.*
Published ref. *Gardener's Weekly Magazine & Floricultural Cabinet* 1864: 383.

'Amethystina Plena'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1872)
Fls semi-double to double. Sepals greyish white.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Amethystina Plena'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 134.

'Ametistina'
Syn. of 'Amethyst Beauty'

'Ametyst'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals bright blue with violet.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 99.

'Amlarantine'
Misspelling of 'Amarantina'

amplexicaulis
Syn. of *C. connata*

'Amuro'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chikayoshi Kitayama (1991)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals bluish purple with red bar.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Amy'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Amy'

'Amy Calvert'
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals pale mauve to deep blue.
Syns: 'Mrs Calvert'.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 51.
(Thought to have been raised by Chandlers Nursery, Victoria, Australia.)

'Anastasiia Anisimova'
Integrifolia Group
'Candida' × *C.* × *durandii*
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1958), F: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1961), N: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1962), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 9-12(-14) cm across, in 3s in upper lf-axils. Sepals 4-6(-7), pale violet-blue (91D) or clear blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/3) with paler bar, 4-6 × up to 3 cm, elliptic, pointed, recurved along sides, gappy, hairy outside, margin wavy. Filaments white, hairy; anthers yellow. Subshrub with downy twining stems 1-2.5 m, new growth reddish or brownish. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets downy beneath. FL: late June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Anastasija Anisimova'; 'Anastasiia Anisomova'. Named in honour of Anastasiia Ivanovna Anisimova, a research worker at the Nikitsky State Botanic Garden, Ukraine.)

'Anastasiia Anisomova'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Anastasiia Anisimova'

'Anastasija Anisimova'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Anastasiia Anisimova'

'Anatole France'
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 79.

'Andegavensis'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × *lanuginosa*
Buds downy. Sepals 6, dark blue, with lighter shading. Anthers purple-red. Lvs ternate. Repeat flowering.
Syns: 'Hybrida Andegavensis'; *C. azurea hybrida andegavensis.*
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 55.
(Appeared around 1870.)

'Andenken an Geheimrat Heyder'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Späth (pre 1888), I: (1888)
Sepals white, outside woolly with green bar.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1930.

'Anders'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1980)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 8-10 cm across, somewhat drooping. Buds narrowly ovoid, pointed, grey-violet tinged with green towards base, downy. Sepals 4, violet-blue (Dauphins Violet HCC 39/1), 5-7 × c.1.5 cm wide, lanceolate, concealing the staminodes. Staminodes 6-9, same colour as sepals, 4 × c. 0.5 cm, pointed; inner staminodes pale green-yellow, 1.5-2 cm long, pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 2-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate, lateral lflets 3-lobed to base. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Anders'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 52.
(Named after the raiser's grandson. Introduced to UK by R.J. Evison.)

'Anderson-Henryi'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

andersonii
Syn. of *C. smilacifolia* subsp. *munroana*

'Andersonii'
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 79.

'André Devillers'
Misspelling of 'Directeur André Devillers'

'André Laurent'
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals light violet.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 79.

'André Leroy'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Jackmanii'
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Lemoine et fils (1877)
Fls double, 13-14 cm across. Sepals metallic violet, slightly marbled. Lvs ternate.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 76.
(Named after the French pomologist, André Leroy (1801-1875).)

'Andrew'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group) × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1952)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, bluish violet (Methyl Violet HCC 39-39/1) tinged with pinkish purple (Orchid Purple HCC 31/1) at the base of the bar, outside grey-downy, bar greenish towards base, 8-10 × 4 cm, pointed, overlapping, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments white; anthers at first purple, later purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets sparsely hairy beneath. FL: June on previous year's growth, Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1:11 (1984).
(Named after Johnson's grandson Anders, but name given in English form.)

'Andromeda'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Generał Sikorski' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1989), I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1994)
Fls semi-double and single, (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 8, semi-double fls with about 6 additional, creamy white to pale pink with raspberry-pink bar, pointed. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. FL: (Apr-)May-June (fls semi-double), Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Feltwell 1999: 113.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

anemoniflora
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *grandiflora*

'Angelina'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 8, pale bluish mauve with deeper margin, broadly ovate, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers purple with reddish base. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.
(Misspelling: 'Angeline')

'Angeline'
Misspelling of 'Angelina'

***angustifolia* Jacq.**
Fls flattish, 2-4 cm across, in axillary or terminal panicles. Buds at first globose, later ovoid, greenish white, downy. Sepals (4-)5-6(-9), white, 1-2.5 × 0.3-1 cm, elliptic to oblong, spreading or slightly reflexed, outside downy, margin wavy. Filaments greenish white; anthers pale yellow. Achenes 3-5 × 2.5-4 mm, obovoid to ellipsoid, densely silky; styles 1.5-3 cm. Stems erect, 0.3-1 m, new growth downy. Lvs 1-2-pinnate; lflets linear to elliptic, sometimes narrowly lobed, both surfaces sparsely downy. FL: June-Sept. NE China, Korea, Japan, Mongolia & SE Russia (SE Siberia).
Syns: *C. hexapetala* Pall., non L. fil.; *C. lasiantha* Fisch.; *C. recta* subsp. *angustifolia* (Jacq.) Kuntze; *C. sibirica* Lam., non (L.) Mill.

'Angustifolia'
See synonymy of *C. intricata*

'Ania'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1980), F: S. Franczak (1983), I: S. Franczak (1988), REG: S. Franczak (1998)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 8-9, pale pink, c. 8 × 4 cm, gappy at base. Filaments cream; anthers yellow. Styles c. 4.5 cm, densely hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 1.6-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 14.

'Anita'
Tangutica Group
potaninii var. *fargesii* (s) × *tangutica*
R: R. Zwijnenburg (1988), F: (1988), N: (1989)
Fls bowl-shaped, c. 4 cm across, horizontal to semi-nodding. Buds creamy yellow. Sepals 4-6, creamy white to white, 3-4 cm long, outside downy, tip recurved, apiculate. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-6) m. Lvs green, pinnate; lower lflets ternate, toothed. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Anita'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 74.
(Misspelling: 'Antia')

'Anja'
Syn. of *C. aethusifolia* 'Anja'

'Anna'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Moonlight' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls 12-15(-19) cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale pink-purple (Phlox Purple HCC 632/3), darker towards tip and with a somewhat darker bar, from which conspicuous veins reach to margin, outside same colour as margin, bar tinged with light yellow-green, broad-

ly lanceolate, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 1-1.2 cm; filaments green-yellow; anthers red or purple-red; pollen white. Achenes 5 × 5 mm, adpressed-hairy; styles golden brown, c. 5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets sparsely hairy beneath.
FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 11 (1984).
(Named after the raiser's granddaughter. Early spring fls can be greenish pink.)

'Annabel'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Beauty of Worcester' × 'Marie Boisselot'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N: W. Pennell (1974)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, mid-blue with a white bar. Stamens white or cream. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: May-July, Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975.
(Named after Walter Pennell's daughter.)

'Anna German'
Misspelling of 'Anna Herman'

'Anna Herman'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' (s) × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (pre 1972), I: (1972)
Fls (12-)14-20 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-blue (90A) with paler (92A) bar, outside paler violet-blue (90D), 5-7.5 × 3-3.5 cm, elliptic, pointed. Stamens c. 2.5 cm; filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3 m. Lvs simple or ternate.
FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Blagodat'. (Misspelling: 'Blagodatj').
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 18, as 'Blagodatj'.
(Misspelling: 'Anna German'; 'Anna Herrmann'. Originally named 'Blagodat', but later changed by Sharonova to 'Anna Herman' in honour of the Polish singer. 'Anna Herman' is the name by which this cv. is now known, ICNCP Art. 14.3.)

'Anna Herrmann'
Misspelling of 'Anna Herman'

ANNA LOUISE
Trade designation of 'Evithree'

'Annamieke'
Misspelling of 'Annemieke'

'Anne Harvey'
Viorna Group
crispa × *pitcheri*
R: Mrs C.W. (Anne) Harvey (1984), N: M. Johnson
Fls urn-shaped, 1.5-2 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, pointed, with 8 conspicuous violet ridges, downy towards top and with downy seams. Sepals 4, outside deep mauve (Methyl Violet HCC 39/2-3), inside grey-white with violet spots, c. 4.5 × 1 cm, fleshy, c. 2.5 mm thick, outside sparsely hairy, margin downy. Filaments white, hairy at top; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 3-4 pairs of lflets, sometimes ending in tendril; lflets hairy beneath.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 563.

'Anne-Marie'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' (s) × 'Louise Rowe'
R: Mrs J.B. Rowe
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6-7, salmon-pink with bar, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens golden-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.4 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth; Sept (with smaller fls) on current year's growth.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 80.
(Named after Mrs Anne-Marie Obolensky.)

'Annemieke'
Tangutica Group
serratifolia × ? *tangutica*
S: J. Fopma, N: J. Fopma (1991), I: J. Fopma (1991)
Fls 3-6 cm across, nodding, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, yellow (Sulphur Yellow HCC 1/1), 2.5-3 × 0.6-0.8 cm, oblong-elliptic, spreading, inside hairy towards tip and on margin, outside hairless, tip recurved. Filaments greenish and hairy in lower half, purple-violet and hairless above; anthers purple; pollen greyish. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Annemieke'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 98.
(Misspelling: 'Anne Mieke'; 'Annemike'; 'Annamieke'. Named after Jan Fopma's youngest daughter.)

'Anne Mieke'
Misspelling of 'Annemieke'

'Annemike'
Misspelling of 'Annemieke'

'Annie Wood'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1867), I: (1867)
Sepals silvery white. Anthers buff. Lvs simple or ternate.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.

'Annika'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Pranno (1990)
Sepals violet. Deciduous climber with stems 1.4-1.6 m.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Annike'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 691.

'Anniversary'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1984), F: K. Pyne (1987)
Sepals light violet with traces of a diffused paler bar. Filaments white; anthers red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.3 m. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 2000.
(Named because it first bloomed on June and Ken Pyne's wedding anniversary.)

'Anouchka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000 as offered by Scott's Clematis, & 2000/01 as offered by several nurseries.

anshunensis
Syn. of *C. clarkeana*

'Anti'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-17 cm across, solitary. Sepals 6, blue-lilac with white bar, c. 7 cm long, elliptic, margin crimped. Stamens whitish to pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.
(Anti is an Estonian man's name.)

'Antia'
Misspelling of 'Anita'

'Anuska'
Misspelling of 'Alionushka'

'Aoife'
Forsteri Group
marmoraria ? × unknown
R: Dr M. Toomey (1994), REG: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2000)
Fls 3-3.8 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6-8, satiny white, c. 1.5 × 0.7 cm, oblanceolate. Filaments lime-green; anthers light brown. Compact evergreen shrub with non-climbing stems 30-40 cm. Lvs dark green, paler when young, ternate with lflets further divided and finely cut. FL: Apr-May.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 2000: 120.
(Named after the raiser's daughter. Name is pronounced 'ee-fa'.)

'Aotearoa'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Keay (1992), F: A. Keay (1993), N: A. Keay (1994), I: A. Keay (1995), REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls 8-12.5 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)6, violet-purple (Amethyst Violet HCC 35), c. 6 × 4.5 cm, overlapping, outside hairy, tip slightly recurved, margin wavy. Filaments and anthers creamy green. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, margin wavy. FL: July-Sept (-Oct) on current year's growth (Nov-Dec in S hemisphere).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 32.
(Name is the Maori name for New Zealand, which translates as 'Land of the long white cloud'.)

'Aphrodite Elegafumina'
Integrifolia Group
florida var. *sieboldiana* × 'Hendersonii'
R: Masatake Udagawa (1993)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals velvety bluish purple. Anthers yellow-green.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aphrodite Eregafumina'. Japan Registration 11848 (1999).)

'Aphrodite Eregafumina'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Aphrodite Elegafumina'

aphylla
Syn. of *C. afoliata*

***apiifolia* DC.**
Fls flat, (1.2-)1.5-2(-2.8) cm across, faintly scented, borne in clusters in lf-axils. Buds ovoid, downy. Sepals 4, dull white to greenish or creamy white, 0.5-1.5 × 0.2-0.4 cm, obovate or oblanceolate, blunt, spreading, downy on both sides. Stamens cream. Achenes 5-8, oblong to spool-shaped, downy; styles 0.8-1.5 cm. Deciduous woody climber with slender, somewhat downy, ribbed stems climbing to 6 m. Lvs ternate, or sometimes pinnate with the lower segments ternate; lflets to 9 × 7 cm, deeply toothed and often 3-lobed, usually downy. FL: (Aug-)Sept-Oct (May-Sept in the wild). SE China, Japan, Korea.
Syns: *C. aquifolia* Steud.; *C. virginiana* Lour.

apiifolia* var. *argentilucida
Syn. of *C. argentilucida*

apiifolia* var. *biternata
Syn. of *C. brevicaudata*

apiifolia* var. *obtusidentata
Syn. of *C. argentilucida*

'Appara'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Appare'

'Appare'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' (or perhaps, but much less likely) 'Madame Van Houtte' × 'The President'
R: Yoshio Kubota (1) (pre 1939)
Fls 15-20(-23) cm across. Sepals 6-8, blue-violet with

paler bar, margin wavy. Filaments rose-purple, darker above; anthers deep purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Appara')

'Apple Blossom'
Armandii Group
armandii × unknown
AM 1926, FCC 1936
Fls saucer-shaped to cup-shaped, 4-6 cm across, vanilla-scented. Buds pink. Sepals (5-)6, pale pink later changing to white or almost so, outside deeper mauve-pink and with 3-5 prominent nerves tinged with purple-red, obovate, concave, the tip bent slightly upwards. Evergreen climber with stems 4-7(-9) m. Lvs bronze-green, especially when young. FL: late Mar-May on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. armandii* 'Apple Blossom'.
Published ref. Krüssmann 1984: 339.
(Fls retain the pink colour when plants are grown under glass.)

'Apulejus'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Lilac Beauty'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-9 cm across, drooping, more or less strongly scented. Buds ovoid to oblong, pointed, green at base, violet-purple towards top, hairless. Sepals 4, very dark blue-violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/1) with greenish base, 3.5-4.5 × 1.4-1.8 cm, oblong to elliptic, pointed, tip recurved. Staminodes white to pale green, tinged with purple towards tip, c. 1.4 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets often 2-lobed, terminal deeply 3-lobed, pointed and irregularly toothed.
Syns: 'Spectrum Pagoda'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 211.
(First named 'Spectrum Pagoda' by Johnson, who changed the name to 'Apulejus'. Named after Lucius Apuleius, Roman philosopher and satirist.)

'Aquarius'
See *C. alpina* 'Aquarius'

aquifolia
Syn. of *C. apiifolia*

'Arabella' (1898)
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (1877)
Fls double. Sepals white.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

'Arabella' (1994)
Integrifolia Group
Parentage uncertain, possibly *integrifolia* × *lanuginosa*
R: B. Fretwell (pre 1990), I: B. Fretwell (1990)
Fls 5-8 cm across (Johnson 1997 says 10-12 cm), semi-nodding. Sepals 4-6(-8), rosy purple flushed with red, becoming light violet-blue, obovate to narrowly oblong, spreading, gappy, shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers cream to creamy yellow. Subshrub with non-climbing stems to 2 m. Lvs simple. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Arabella'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1994: 25.
(Name predated by 'Arabella' of Lemoine, but this no longer exists, so Fretwell's 'Arabella' is sanctioned (ICNCP Art. 14.4) as 'Arabella' (1994).)

'Arago'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals 6, violet-purple.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 79.

ARCTIC QUEEN
Trade designation of 'Evitwo'
(Misspelling: ARTIC QUEEN)

'Areguro'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Allegro'

***argentilucida* (Lév. & Vaniot) W.T. Wang**
Fls flat, 2-3.5 cm across, fragrant, in panicles 25-30 cm long. Sepals 4(-5), white, 1-1.8 cm long, narrowly oblong to elliptic, blunt, spreading, outside downy. Achenes 3-4 × c. 2 mm, ellipsoid to ovoid, with short adpressed hairs; styles 2.5-3.5 cm. Stems ribbed, 3-7 m. Lvs ternate, or sometimes pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets to 13 × 9-10 cm, coarsely toothed, more or less hairless above, grey-downy beneath. FL: May-Sept on previous year's growth. C, W & S China.
Syns: *C. obtusidentata* (Rehder & E.H. Wilson) H. Eichler; *C. apiifolia* var. *obtusidentata* Rehder & E.H. Wilson; *C. apiifolia* var. *argentilucida* (Lév. & Vaniot) W.T. Wang; *C. grata* var. *argentilucida* (Lév. & Vaniot) Rehder; *C. grata* var. *lobulata* Rehder & E.H. Wilson; *C. vitalba* var. *argentilucida* Lév. & Vaniot.

***argentilucida* var. *argentilucida* sensu M. Johnson**
Syn. of *C. grandidentata*

arguta
Sepals 4, cream, slightly recurved. Stamens yellow. Stems climbing 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets strongly veined. FL: late spring.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 40.
(Apparently related to *C. montana*. The name has not been traced.)

'Ariake'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.

Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals bluish white. Anthers chocolate-brown.
Published ref. *Engei tsuushin*, n.d.; Johnson 1997: 691.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Aruiake')

***aristata* R. Br.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, female usually smaller than male, both broadly bell-shaped, 3-6 cm across, erect, scented, borne in lf-axils. Buds oblong, downy. Sepals 4-7, white or creamy white, 1.8-3 × 0.2-0.7 cm, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, spreading, sometimes downy outside, tip pointed, recurved. Filaments yellowish or salmon-red; anthers yellow, with needle-like appendage at tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 5-12(-15) mm, narrowly ovoid to almost spool-shaped, hairy or not; styles 2.5-4 cm. Evergreen woody climber with ribbed stems to 6 m, downy when young. Lvs deep green, often with white markings above, 1-2-ternate with long stalks; lflets thick, leathery, ovate, margins toothed when lvs ternate, entire when lvs 2-ternate. FL: Mar-May (Sept-Mar in S hemisphere). Australia (NSW) including Tasmania.

aristata* var. *aristata
Filaments yellowish. Australia (NSW).

***aristata* var. *dennisae* Guilf.**
Differs from var. *aristata* in having salmon-red filaments. Australia (NSW).
Syns: *C. sanderi* Wats.; *C. aristata* var. *sanderae* (Wats.) K. Domin.

aristata* subsp. *gentianoides
Syn. of *C. gentianoides*

aristata* subsp. *glycinoides
Syn. of *C. glycinoides*

***aristata* 'Jasper'**
Syn. of 'Jasper'

aristata* subsp. *pickingeri
Syn. of *C. pickingeri*

aristata* subsp. *procumbens
Syn. of *C. gentianoides* var. *procumbens*

aristata* var. *pubescens
Syn. of *C. gilbertiana*

aristata* var. *sanderi
Syn. of *C. aristata* var. *dennisae*

***armandii* Franch.**
FCC 1914, AGM 1938
Fls bowl-shaped, (2.5-)3-6.5(-8) cm across, smelling of vanilla or hawthorn, borne in 7-many-flowered clusters in lf-axils, on stalks with bracts at the base. Buds downy. Sepals 4-5(-8), white or creamy white, often becoming flushed with rose-pink, 1.2-2.5 × 0.3-0.7 cm, obovate to narrowly oblong, downy to woolly outside. Filaments greenish at first, later white or cream, broadening towards tip; anthers cream to pale yellow. Achenes ellipsoid, adpressed-hairy; styles to 3 cm. Evergreen woody climber with stems to 10 m, downy when young. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes pinnate with 5-7 lflets, dark green, bronze-pink when young; lflets leathery, to 16 × 6.5 cm, entire, with 3 or 5 conspicuous longitudinal veins. FL: Mar-May on previous year's growth. C & W China, N Myanmar, N Vietnam.
Syns: *C. hedysarifolia* subsp. *armandii* (Franch.) Kuntze; *C. biondiana* Pavol.; *C. armandii* var. *biondiana* (Pavol.) Rehder; *C. armandii* 'Biondiana'; *C. meyeniana* Hook. fil., non Walp.

***armandii* 'Apple Blossom'**
Syn. of 'Apple Blossom'

armandii* var. *biondiana
Syn. of *C. armandii*

***armandii* 'Biondiana'**
Syn. of *C. armandii*

***armandii* 'Bowl of Beauty'**
Syn. of 'Bowl of Beauty'

***armandii* 'Everest'**
Syn. of 'Everest'

***armandii* var. *farquhariana* (Rehder & E.H. Wilson) W.T. Wang**
Fls borne in groups of 1-3. Sepals 4-5, 2-4 × 0.6-1.2 cm. W China.
Syns: *C. armandii* 'Farquhariana'.

***armandii* 'Farquhariana'**
Syn. of *C. armandii* var. *farquhariana*

***armandii* 'Florida'**
Armandii Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***armandii* 'Hendersonii Rubra'**
Syn. of 'Hendersonii Rubra'

***armandii* 'Jefferies'**
Syn. of 'Jefferies'

***armandii* 'Little White Charm'**
Armandii Group
Selection from *armandii*
S: J. Fopma, N: W. Snoeijer (1998), I: J. van Zoest (1999)
Fls to 4 cm across, very fragrant. Sepals white or cream, flushed with pink especially at base. Evergreen

climber with stems to 5 m. Lvs ternate, leathery, the lflets larger than those of *C. armandii*. FL: Mar-Apr.
Syns: *C. armandii* 'Meyeniana'; 'Meyeniana'; 'Little White Charm'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.
(Originally grown by Jan Fopma as *C. meyeniana*, which is very close to *C. armandii*. Introduced from Hong Kong via the UK before 1995. Snoeijer (1996) listed it as *C. armandii* 'Meyeniana' to distinguish it from other clones, but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art.17.9), so in 1998 it was given the present cv. name.)

***armandii* 'Meyeniana'**
Syn. of *C. armandii* 'Little White Charm'

***armandii* 'Ozawa Variety'**
Armandii Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***armandii* 'Snowdrift'**
Armandii Group
Selection from *armandii*
S: G.R. Jackman (1930s)
AGM 1984, FCC 1996
Fls flat, 5-7(-10) cm across, somewhat drooping, scented, more numerous than in the species. Sepals (4-)6, pure white, although sometimes tinged with green, or faintly flushed with pink (68C) outside near base, 2-3.2 × 1-2 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping. Evergreen climber with stems 4.5-9 m, new growth coppery. Lvs dark green; lflets long-pointed. FL: Mar-May.
Syns: 'Snowdrift'.
Published ref. Krüssmann 1976: 366.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Many plants sold under this name that are not true 'Snowdrift'. Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1995: 23, says sepals are white with some pale purple on outside. *C. armandii* 'Snowdrift' as sold in the USA has narrower sepals than those of the plants sold in Europe.)

***armandii* 'Treasure's Form'**
Armandii Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000 & 2000/01 as offered by Treasures of Tenbury.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.15.)

***armandii* 'Trengwainton Form'**
Armandii Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1997/98.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.15)

'Arnii Krajowej'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals dark blue.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 106.

'Arni'
Misspelling of 'Ärni'

'Ärni'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (8-)10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, light lavender-violet to violet-blue (90D) with violet (87A) bar, ovate, blunt, margin crimped. Anthers pale yellow with dark purple-red (187A) connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Aerni'; 'Arni')

× *aromatica* Lenné & C. Koch
integrifolia × *recta* (or possibly *flammula*)
Fls 2-4(-5) cm across, hawthorn-scented, borne in loose, terminal, long-stalked clusters. Buds narrowly ovoid to ellipsoid. Sepals 4, red-purple on opening, becoming dark blue-violet, ageing to pale blue-violet, 1-1.5 cm long, narrowly oblong, spreading, eventually reflexed, pointed, tip often recurved, margin downy, reflexed. Filaments creamy white, broadening towards tip, downy; anthers pale yellow. Achenes orbicular but flattened, hairless or downy. Much-branched erect subshrub with semi-herbaceous, non-climbing, downy stems to 2 m. Lvs dark green, simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets, terminal lflet sometimes 3-lobed or ternate; lflets hairless, entire. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: 'Aromatica'; *C. erecta hybrida* Lemoine; *C. caerulea odorata* Bertin ex Carrière.
(M & J 1877 say that, in a letter of 1872 written by M. Armand Gontier of Fontenay-aux-Roses, *C. coerulea odorata* is said to have been found by his father about 1845 in a seed-bed of *C. viticella*, and was always considered by him to be a hybrid of *C. viticella* and *C. flammula*. A letter from M. Bertin of Versailles that appeared in *Rev. Hort.* in 1877, states that he received it without name from M. Poizat of Lyons some time after 1840 and gave it the name *C. caerulea odorata*. Therefore would seem to have originated with M. Gontier and been named by M. Bertin some time after its first distribution.)

'Aromatica'
Syn. of *C.* × *aromatica*

ARTIC QUEEN
Misspelling of ARCTIC QUEEN

'Arts P. du Buy'
Late Large-flowered Group
Sport of 'Ville de Lyon'
R: Gebrüder Van Wijk (pre 1931), I: (1931)

Sepals violet-purple or red-violet fading to mauve-violet with silvery shading.
Published ref. Trompe 1986: 110.

'Aruiake'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ariake'

'Asaborake'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kitajima
Fls 13-16 cm across. Sepals pale wistaria-blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Asada'
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1997)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals red with deeper bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese village.)

'Asagasumi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1) (pre 1939)
Fls (10-)15-18(-22) cm across. Sepals 6-8, yellowish white tinged with pale lilac especially on bar, ageing to pure white, elliptic. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.7 m. FL: (May-) June-July on previous year's growth; Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Trade designation: OPALINE.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.

'Asagasumi II'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Asagiri'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kitajima
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals blue-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Asama'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Asao'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × 'Star of India' (Japanese type)
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1971)
Fls single or semi-double, star-shaped, (10-)12-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls (5-)6-8, deep pink to purple-red with a paler or almost white bar veined with pink, margin darker pink to almost red, broadly lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow (Toovere 1992 says anthers brown). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs bronze in spring. FL: May-June on previous year's growth; Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* 3 (1981).
(Asao is the name of the town where the raiser lives. Despite its parentage, this cv. is early-flowering. The deeper pink sepal margin is more pronounced in a warmer season.)

'Asashimo'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kitajima
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale blue-purple with deeper bar, broadly ovate, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Asasimo')

'Asasimo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Asashimo'

'Asatsuyu'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kitajima (1990)
Fls 12-18 cm across. Sepals bright blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Asazukiyo'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kitajima
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals wistaria-blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Ascanio'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1898)
Fls double. Sepals white, edged with lilac.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

ascotiensis
Syn. of 'Ascotiensis'

'Ascotiensis'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Standish (1871), I: (1874)

AGM 1993
Fls 10-20 cm across. Buds woolly. Sepals 4-6, at first deep blue-violet (Campanula Violet HCC 37), soon changing to mid-blue with darker blue veins, outside light blue with a broad white bar, 6-7.5 × 3-5 cm, elliptic to rhombic, overlapping, apiculate, twisting and recurving as fl opens, margin slightly wavy. Filaments greenish cream to white; anthers beige with purple-red connective with protruding tip (Evison 1998 says anthers greenish chocolate). Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple or pinnate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. ascotiensis*; 'Wyevale Blue'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 457 (1876).
(Misspelling: 'Scotiensis'. Howells 1989: 76 says a violet scent has been reported.)

'Ashitaka'
Parentage unknown
R: Susumu Arafune (1991)
Sepals purplish blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Asta'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 7-8 cm across. Sepals 6-7, light purple-violet (Phlox Purple HCC 632). Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Asterina'
Syn. of 'Astral Beauty'

'Asterina Plena'
Syn. of 'Astral Pride'

'Astral Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (c. 1978)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-10 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid, pointed, downy. Sepals 4, blue-violet (Aster Violet, HCC 38-38/1), 4-5 × 2-2.5 cm, lanceolate, pointed. Staminodes greenish or tinged with purple, narrowly spathulate, hairy, tip bent inwards. Staminodes sometimes present. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5 m. Lvs ternate; lower lflets 2-lobed, terminal 3-lobed.
Syns: 'Asterina'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Asterina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Astral Beauty'. *C. ochotensis* may also be involved in the parentage.)

'Astral Pride'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1983)
Fls double, bell-shaped, 7(-10) cm across, drooping. Buds at first ovoid, later oblong, purple-violet with 3 conspicuous ridges on each sepal, downy. Sepals 4, blue-violet (Aster Violet, HCC 38/1), c. 5 × 2 cm, lanceolate, 5-nerved. Outer staminodes usually 8, slightly darker (HCC 38/3), some longer than sepals and some shorter; inner staminodes green, 1.5-2.5 cm long, usually pointed, wavy towards tip, margin hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets 2-3-lobed.
Syns: 'Asterina Plena'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Asterina Plena', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Astral Pride')

'Asuka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1991)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals velvety deep purple-red. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.
(Named after a 6th-Century Japanese town.)

'Asukayama'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1954)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals pale pink. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.
(Named after a low hill in Tokyo city.)

'Asuke'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki (1990)
Sepals deep purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese town.)

'Atlantic Star'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
S: H. Harrison (1991)
Stems to 75 cm. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Atlantic Star'; *C. tibetana* 'Atlantic Star'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 74.
(A chance seedling found by Hector Harrison.)

'Atmoda'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jeanne d'Arc' × 'Lasurstern'
R: V. Riekstiņa (1984)

Fls 12-20 cm across. Sepals 8-10, violet (86D), fading to (85B), bar paler and tinged with purple (88D), veins darker (88D), elliptic, long-pointed, margin fine-toothed and wavy. Filaments white; anthers pale greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June in previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Tzvetovodstvo* no. 3 (1989).

'Atragène des Indes'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals greenish white.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 69.
(Apparently imported from Japan in 1776. Johnson 1997: 725 gives it as a synonym of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*.)

'Atragenoides'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue, paler towards centre.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Atragenoides'; *Viticella atragenoides*.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 91.

'Atropurpurea'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Helena' × unknown
R: Dieudonné Spaë, I: (pre 1860)
Sepals 8, violet-blue with paler veins, narrowly elliptic, pointed, gappy. Anthers red-brown (Johnson 1997 says pale yellow).
Syns: *C. azurea atropurpurea*; *C. patens* var. *atropurpurea* Lemaire; *C. patens* 'Atropurpurea'.
Published ref. Lemaire in *L'Illustration Horticole* 7: pl. 254 (1860).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Johnson 1997: 692 gives a different description that in fact applies to 'Violacea' (of Spaë).)

'Atropurpurea'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend (c. 1862), F: (1863), I: (1864)
SCC 1864
Sepals reddish violet.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Atropurpurea'.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 10.

'Atrorubens'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across. Sepals rosy crimson. Stamens green. Lvs pinnate; lflets of lvs on sterile shoots linear-lanceolate, those of lvs on flowering shoots more or less ovate.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Atrorubens'; *Viticella atrorubens*.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 153.

'Atroviolacea'
Viticella Group
'Venosa' × unknown
R: E.A. Carrière (pre 1879), I: (1879)
Fls c. 7 cm across, usually solitary. Sepals (4-)6, deep violet, outside much paler, greenish and silky. Lvs pinnate; lflets more or less regularly lobed, rarely simple, sometimes ternate and toothed.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Atroviolacea'.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1879: 350.

'Attraction'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps
Fls semi-double. Sepals pale lilac-mauve. Lvs simple or ternate.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 76.

'Audronė'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, pale purple with deeper bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers pale with grey-purple connective. Stems 2-2.5 m.
(Misspelling: 'Audronia'. Named after the breeder's daughter.)

'Audronia'
Misspelling of 'Audronė'

'August'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 6, pale violet (85C) to pale lavender-blue, with darker (85A) bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers pale yellow (or light lavender?). Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3:12 (1985).

'Auguste Dufour'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Auguste Dufour'

'Aumann'
Parentage unknown
Sepals 6-7, rich lavender-blue or bright blue, overlapping, pointed, margin crimped. Stamens creamy yellow or golden yellow.
Published ref. Nottle in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 25 (1985).
(Said to have been found growing over an outhouse in Doncaster, Australia by Bert Chandler, who took cuttings and named it after the householder's family.)

aurea
Syn. of *C. orientalis*

'Aureliana'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: Briolay-Goiffon (1860), I: Briolay-Goiffon (1865)
Fls single or sometimes semi-double. Sepals sky-blue to porcelain-blue, ageing to pale lilac, elliptic, long-pointed. Anthers chocolate-red or dark brownish purple-violet. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly heart-shaped. FL: May-June, July.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Aureliana'; 'Amalia Regina'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 83.
(Misspelling: 'Aureliani')

'Aureliana'
Parentage unknown
R: Dauvesse
Sepals mauve-violet with a red bar.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 55.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Aureliana Superba'
lanuginosa × *patens*
Sepals lavender-blue.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1897: 224.

'Aureliani'
Misspelling of 'Aureliana' (of Briolay-Goiffon)

'Aureolin'
Tangutica Group
tangutica × *tangutica* hybrid
R: Proefstation vor de Boomwekerij, Boskoop (1979)
AGM 1993
Fls open bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across, nodding. Sepals lemon-yellow (Aureolin HCC 3), 4-5 × 2 cm, spreading. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-5 m. Lvs green, pinnate. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Aureolin'.
Published ref. H. van de Laar in *Dendroflora* 15/16: 62 (1979).

'Aurora'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lord Londesborough' × 'Nivea'
R: C. Noble (pre 1877), I: (1877)
FCC 1877
Fls semi-double. Sepals rose-pink tinged with lilac or bluish in upper half, lanceolate, narrowed towards base. Staminodes white. Anthers carmine. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-July.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 77.
(Misspelling: 'Aurore')

'Aurora' (of Lundell)
Syn. of 'Dawn'

'Aurora Borealis'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Aurora Floyd'
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend (1862), I: (1865)
Sepals violet with indistinct white bar.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 10.

'Aurora Leigh'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lord Londesborough' × 'Nivea'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (c. 1873)
Sepals white, broad. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Aurore'
Misspelling of 'Aurora' (of Noble)

'Auseklitis'
Viticella Group
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58, without description.

'Austin Form'
See *C. texensis* 'Austin Form'

***australis* Kirk**
Fls male and female on separate plants, semi-nodding, solitary or in groups of 2-4 in lf-axils, very fragrant; female fls 2-3.5 cm across, male slightly smaller. Sepals 5-8, white to pale yellow or yellow-green, 1.5-2 cm long, narrowly ovate-oblong, outside silky-hairy. Achenes dark reddish brown, 3-4 mm long, spool-shaped to ovoid, downy when young, later hairless. Evergreen climber with slender, grooved, downy stems to 2 m. Lvs dark green, the lower pinnate, the upper pinnatifid. FL: Nov-Jan (Feb-May in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand (S Island).
(See note under *C. forsteri*.)

***australis* var. *rutaefolia* (Hook. fil.) Allan**
Differs from *C. australis* itself by its more finely dissected lvs and by the sepals of the female fls being more densely silky. The fls are usually solitary. FL: Spring. New Zealand (S Island).
(Intermediates between *C. australis* and var. *rutaefolia* have been found in the wild, so this variety would not seem to be worthy of recogition.)

'Avalanche' (1880)
Early Large-flowered Group
Sport of *patens*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1898)
Fls double, c. 12 cm across. Sepals yellowish white with green dots and straw-coloured bar, pointed.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1880.

'Avalanche' (Forsteri Group)
See *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Avalanche' (1999)

'Ave Maria'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white, finely wavy. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.

'Ave Sol'
Parentage unknown
R: V. Riekstiņa
(Named after the Latvian choir.)

'Aya'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Takeshi Kurihara
Fls 13-15 cm across. Sepals (6-)8, white, tinged with pale blue-violet towards margin, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Anthers light yellow. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 79.
(Aya is a Japanese female name.)

'Ayagasane'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Teshio' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls double, 10-12 cm across. Sepals wistaria-purple. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Sugimoto in *Engei Guide* 1983.

'Ayaginu'
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Ayumi'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota (1995)
Sepals light reddish purple with white bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Ayumi is a Japanese female name.)

'Azhurnij'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Azhurnyi'

'Azhurny'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Azhurnyi'

'Azhurnyi'
Viticella Group
'Kermesina' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: M.I. Orlov (1965), I: (1966)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6, light violet-purple (82D) with brighter (80B) bar, eventually fading, elliptic or rhombic, pointed, Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Azhurnyj'; 'Azhurny'; 'Azhurnij'. Beskaravainaya 1998 put this cv. into the former Lanuginosa Group.)

'Azhurnyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Azhurnyi'

AZTEK
Trade designation of 'Helios'

'Azumi'
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1994)
Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato nooen) 1996.
(Named after a high plateau in Nagano Prefecture, Japan.)

'Azur'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Azur'

azurea
Syn. of *C. patens*

azurea amalia
Syn. of 'Amalia'

azurea atropurpurea
Syn. of 'Atropurpurea' (of Spaë)

'Azurea Gigantea'
Syn. of 'Lulonii'

***azurea gigantea* 'Luloni'**
Syn. of 'Lulonii'

'Azurea Gigantea Lulonii'
Syn. of 'Lulonii'

azurea grandiflora
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Grandiflora'

'Azurea Grandiflora'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Grandiflora'

azurea helena
Syn. of 'Helena'

azurea hybrida andegavensis
Syn. of 'Andegavensis'

azurea louisa
Syn. of 'Louisa'

azurea violacea
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Spaë)

AZURE SKIES
Trade designation of 'Shooun'

'Azure Star'
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 79.
(This cv. may possibly be the same as 'Lasurstern'.)

'Azurit'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (pre 1970), I: (1970)
Sepals violet-blue.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*: 51, without description.

B

'Bagatelle'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: (pre 1930)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals (4-)6-8, silvery lilac, marbled and spotted with pink, bar darker violet-red, outside silvery, gappy, pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale brown to brownish purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Lvs ternate or lobed. FL: June-July, Sept.
Syns: 'Dorothy Walton' (Misspelling: 'Drosy Wollten'; 'Drossy Wolton').
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.
(Thought to be of French origin. Named after the chateau of Bagatelle outside Paris, where this cv. has long been grown.)

'Baikal'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (pre 1972), I: (1972)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale lilac-blue. Anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Pranno in *Clematis-86*: 42.

***baldwinii* Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, drooping, fragrant, solitary, borne on 10-30 cm stalks that carry the fls well above the lvs. Sepals 4, violet-blue, purple or purple-pink, 2-5.5 cm long, oblong-lanceolate, margin expanded towards tip to 1 mm wide, crisped, tip spreading to recurved, long-pointed, margin downy. Anthers pale yellow. Achenes globose to ovoid, long-hairy. Styles pale yellow, 6-8 cm. Erect herb with hairy to almost hairless stems to 60 cm. Lvs simple, sometimes 2-3-lobed or divided into 3-5 narrow lflets. FL: Feb-Apr.
S USA (Florida).
Syns: *Viorna baldwinii* (Torr. & A. Gray) Small.

balearica
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*

'Balearica'
See synonymy of *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*

'Balerina'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Jackmanii Alba'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1963), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1998)
Fls 10-15 cm across, solitary or in groups in lf-axils. Sepals (5-)6(-8), white tinged with pale yellow-green (145D), 5-6.5 × c. 4 cm, obovate to rhombic, apiculate, outside downy, margin with fine teeth. Filaments whitish; anthers grey-purple to purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate or rarely simple, young lvs sometimes brownish; lflets entire, downy beneath. FL: June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya in *Tsvetovodstvo* 6: 10 (1972).
(Named in honour of the Russian dancer Mai Plisetska.)

'Ballerina'
See *C. macropetala* 'Ballerina'

'Ballerina in Blue'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1980)
Fls double, (6-)8-10 cm across. Buds ovoid, pointed, green with purple veins and top. Sepals light blue (Flax Blue HCC 642/1) to mid-blue or violet-blue (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says deep blue at base fading to pale blue at tip), wider than in *C. macropetala*. Staminodes similar in colour to sepals or greenish cream. Stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May, with a few in Aug.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Eximia'; *C. macropetala* 'Eximia'; 'Eximia'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Originally named 'Eximia', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Ballerina in Blue')

'Ballet Blanc'
Atragene Group
macropetala 'Maidwell Hall' × unknown
R: J. Jefferies & Son (1951)
Fls double. Sepals and staminodes white.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Ballet Blanc'; *C. macropetala* 'Alba'.
Published ref. R.A. Jeffries in *Gard. Chron.* ser. 3, 169 (24): 13 (1971).
(Fls somewhat smaller than those of 'Maidwell Hall'. First offered as *C. macropetala* 'Alba'.)

'Ballet Skirt'
Atragene Group

'Rosy O'Grady' × unknown
R: S. Zubrowski, N: S. Zubrowski (1981)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, (5-)8-10 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid, pointed, hairy. Sepals 4, variously described as purple-pink (Phlox Purple HCC 632/1-2), cerise-pink or pale pink eventually fading to white, 4-8 × 1.5-2 cm. Outer staminodes same length and colour as sepals or some shorter (3-5 cm), pointed; inner staminodes creamy white tinged with purple towards tip, 1.5-2 cm long, pointed. Fruitheads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets 2-3-lobed. FL: Apr-May, with a few fls later.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Ballet Skirt'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 30.
(Introduced to UK by R.J. Evison.)

'Baltica-88'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Comtesse de Bouchaud' × unknown
R: V. Riekstiņa (1985)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, at first tinged with pale yellow-green (145C), elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Anthers grey-purple to purple-red with a darker connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Tsvetovodstvo* 3 (1989) & 5: 24 (1989).
(Named after the International Folklore Festival held in Latvia.)

'Bal Tsvetov'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lawsoniana' treated with colchicine
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1968), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1972), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 12-21 cm across. Sepals 6-8, lilac shaded with pale violet (Veronica Violet HCC 639)(85A), with purple-violet (Mauve HCC 633/1)(81C) bar, 6-8 × up to 5 cm, orbicular, apiculate, overlapping, outside hairy, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers brownish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: June on previous year's growth, Aug-Nov on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Bal Tzvetov'; 'Bal Tsvjetov')

'Bal Tsvjetov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Bal Tsvetov'

'Bałtyk'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1970), F: S. Franczak (1975), I: S. Franczak (1988), REG: S. Franczak (1998)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 8, purplish violet with redder bar, c. 6.5 × 3.5 cm, broadly elliptic, pointed. Filaments cream; anthers crimson-brown. Styles c. 5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.

'Bal Tzvetov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Bal Tsvetov'

'Bangholm Bell'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Bangholm Belle'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Bangholme Bell'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Bangholme Belle'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Bankholm Bell'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Baraillet Deschamps'
Misspelling of 'Barillet-Deschamps'

'Barbara'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown
R: S. Marczyński (1993), F: S. Marczyński (1996), N: S. Marczyński (2000), REG: S. Marczyński (2000)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), vivid purplish red (57C-D) with lighter spots, fading to purplish red (66B), in autumn with a deep purplish red (61A) bar, c. 7 × 3.5 cm, overlapping at base, pointed. Filaments pink, paler towards base; anthers deep purple. Fruitheads persistent. Deciduous climber, new growth purplish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 26.
(Named after the raiser's wife.)

'Barbara Dibley'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: G.R. Jackman (pre 1947), N: G.R. Jackman (1947), I: George Jackman & Son (1949)
Fls 12-23 cm across. Sepals (6-)8, petunia-red or pale purple-violet (81C) with carmine or red-purple (74A) bar, deepening with age, outside much paler (74A,B), 7-9 × 3.5-4.2 cm, narrowly elliptic, pointed and slightly recurved at tip, gappy, margin wavy to frilly. Stamens c. 2.4 cm long; filaments white tinged with red at base or purple-pink towards top; anthers reddish purple (some reports say creamy yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* no. 27: 82 (1965-6).

(Named by Rowland Jackman after his secretary. Fls fade badly in sunlight, and later fls tend to be paler. Prone to producing green fls in first flush, especially if weather is cool or cloudy.)

'Barbara Jackman'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: G.R. Jackman, N: G.R. Jackman (1947), I: George Jackman & Son (1952)
AGM 1984
Fls 10-18 cm across, some say scented. Sepals (5-)6-8, petunia-mauve to pale violet (94C) or deep blue-purple, fading in sunlight or with age, with red-purple (77A), magenta or crimson bar, 7-9 × 3.5-4.2 cm, ovate to obovate, overlapping, pointed, the tip often recurved. Filaments white or cream; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-4) m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Trade designation: SUMMER SKY in Australia.
Published ref. Lloyd 1965.
(Misspelling: 'Barbara Jackmannii'. Named by Rowland Jackman after his wife. Howells 1998 says some people detect a faint scent.)

'Barbara Jackmannii'
Misspelling of 'Barbara Jackman'

***barbellata* Edgew.**
Flowers bell-shaped, nodding, borne in groups of 1-3. Buds ovoid to ellipsoid. Sepals 4, purple to brownish violet, 2-3.5(-4) × 1.2-2 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, somewhat spreading, sparsely or densely soft-hairy on both sides, tip pointed, recurved, margin with longer hairs. Stamens 1.5-1.8 cm; filaments broadening towards top, downy; anthers with hairy connective. Achenes 4-6 × 2.5-3 mm, ovoid to obovoid to rhomboid, hairless or hairy, with indistinct rim; styles to 5 cm. Deciduous woody climber with purplish stems to 4 m, hairless or almost so. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: May-Aug on previous year's growth. W Himalaya.
Syns: *C. nepalensis* Royle, non DC.

***barbellata* 'Betina'**
Syn. of 'Red Beetroot Beauty'

***barbellata* 'Bishop'**
Syn. of 'Bishop'

***barbellata* 'Brunette'**
Syn. of 'Brunette'

***barbellata* 'Crispata'**
Sepals violet.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 21.
(Possibly a synonym of 'Crispata')

***barbellata* 'Pansy**
Syn. of 'Pansy'

***barbellata* 'Plena'**
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***barbellata* 'Pruinina'**
Syn. of 'Plum Beauty'

***barbellata* 'Spectrum'**
Syn. of 'Spectrum'

'Barillet-Deschamps'
lanuginosa or *viticella* × *patens*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1877), I: Lemoine et fils (1877)
Fls double. Sepals mauve with a sheen. Stamens sulphur-yellow.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 77.
(Misspelling: 'Baraillet Deschamps'; 'Barillet des Champs')

'Barillet des Champs'
Misspelling of 'Barillet-Deschamps'

'Baroness Baudet-Coutts'
Misspelling of 'Baroness Burdett-Coutts'

'Baroness Burdett-Coutts'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1872)
Fls single or sometimes semi-double. Sepals of single fls 7-8, pale pink with white or cream bar, broadly elliptic. Filaments whitish; anthers pale brown. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate, sometimes lobed. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 84.
(Misspelling: 'Baroness Baudet-Coutts'; 'Bourdett-Coutts')

'Baronne Adolphe de Rothschild'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Baronne Adolphe de Rothschild'

'Baronne de Verdières'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Barbier & Co. (pre 1908), I: Barbier & Co. (1908)
Fls semi-double to double. Sepals lilac-rose. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Barbier & Co., *Cat.* 1908-09: 108.
(Misspelling: 'Baronne Verdieres')

'Baronne Doé'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Carré (1867)
Sepals lilac with white bar.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 79.
(Misspelling: 'Baronne Doùe')

'Baronne Doùe'
Misspelling of 'Baronne Doé'

'Baronne Verdieres'
Misspelling of 'Baronne de Verdières'

'Barral'
Early Large-flowered Group
R: Lemoine et fils
Published ref. Spingarn 1935, without description.

'Barrol'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Perhaps an erroneous name for 'Barral'.)

bartlettii
Syn. of *C. parviloba* var. *bartlettii*

'Basil Bartlett'
Forsteri Group
'Fairy' × *foetida*
R: G. Hutchins
Plant male. Fls yellowish. Evergreen climber.

'Batalionów Zośki i Parasola'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals carmine-pink with pale pink-tinged edge.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 86.

'Beata'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1978), F: S. Franczak (1980), I: S. Franczak (1986), REG: S. Franczak (1989)
Fls single and semi-double, 18-20(-25) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, bright lilac-pink with pinker bar, c. 9 × 5 cm, inner sepals of semi-double fls much shorter, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments creamy white or greenish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Nov.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 25.
(Misspelling: 'Beate')

'Beate'
Misspelling of 'Beata'

'Beauty Hotta'
Parentage unknown
N: Yoshiaki Aihara
Sepals dark blue. Anther reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 56.

'Beauty in Richmond'
Misspelling of 'Beauty of Richmond'

'Beauty of Bangholm'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Lawson
Sepals lavender-blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 80.
(Misspelling: 'Beauty of Bangholme')

'Beauty of Bangholme'
Misspelling of 'Beauty of Bangholm'

'Beauty of Richmond'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Russells (1935)
Fls (12-)15-20(-25) cm across. Sepals 6(-8), pale lavender-blue tinged with pink, bar deeper blue, elliptic, pointed, recurving with age. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow to light chocolate-brown. Fruitheads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk 1975.
(Misspelling: 'Beauty in Richmond')

'Beauty of Surrey'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × a dark-flowered cv.
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1868), I: (1868)
FCC 1868
Sepals light greyish blue. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, entire or lobed. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1868: 189.

'Beauty of the Bower'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (pre 1867)
Sepals white tinged with blue.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 85.

'Beauty of Voking'
Syn. of 'Belle of Woking'

'Beauty of Worcester'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Countess of Lovelace' ? × 'Purpurea Elegans' ?
R: Messrs Richard Smith & Co. (pre 1886), I: (1890)
FCC 1886, AGM 1984
Flowers single, semi-double and double, 12-18(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, deep blue-violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735) to reddish purple with purple-violet tinge (Violet Purple HCC 733) in middle, inner sepals of double fls smaller, deep mid-blue with hint of pink, outside grey-downy with white bar, overlapping, pointed. Filaments creamy white, often tinged with green; anthers cream to yellow. Fruitheads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3(-4) m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double and double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 25: 822 (1886).

Syns: 'Campanile'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Campanile'; *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Campanile'; *C. tubulosa* 'Campanile'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 80: 490 (1916).

× ***bonstedtii* 'Colombine'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Colombine'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 230.

× ***bonstedtii* 'Côte d'Azur'**
Syn. of 'Côte d'Azur'

× ***bonstedtii* 'Crépuscule'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils (early 1900s)
Fls male and female, usually on separate plants, with some fls also hermaphrodite, tubular, c. 2.5 cm across, with weak scent of hyacinths. Buds ovoid at first, later oblong, grey-green tinged with blue, downy. Sepals grey-blue to pale mauve, 2.5-3.5 × 0.3-0.4 cm, at tip c. 10 mm wide, spathulate, outside silky, margin downy. Stamens 1.1-1.2 cm; filaments white, hairy in upper part; anthers white. Subshrub with erect, herbaceous stems to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Crépuscule'; 'Bonstedtii Crépuscule'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Crépuscule'; *C. tubulosa* 'Crépuscule'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 68: 332 (1905).

'Bonstedtii Crépuscule'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Crépuscule'

× ***bonstedtii* 'Cypris'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Cypris'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 230.

× ***bonstedtii* 'Douglasii'**
Heracleifolia Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

× ***bonstedtii* 'Fraîcheur'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1905)
Sepals bluish white to pale lilac. Stems erect, to 60 cm. FL: Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Fraîcheur'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 68: 332 (1905).

× ***bonstedtii* 'Gerbe Fleurie'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals pale lilac. FL: Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Gerbe Fleurie'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 68: 332 (1905).

× ***bonstedtii* 'Iris'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Iris' (Heracleifolia Group).
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 230.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

× ***bonstedtii* 'Jaggard'**
Heracleifolia Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

× ***bonstedtii* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'**
Syn. of 'Mrs Robert Brydon'

× ***bonstedtii* 'Profusion'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *stans*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1905)
Fls tubular, c. 2 cm long, in dense clusters. Sepals grey-blue or pale lavender-blue, tip reflexed. FL: Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Profusion'; *C. tubulosa* 'Profusion'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 68: 332 (1905).

'Boscoop Beauty'
Misspelling of 'Boskoop Beauty'

'Boskoop'
See *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Boskoop'

'Boskoop Beauty'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: J. De Vink (c. 1960), I: (1983)
Fls (12-)16-22 cm across. Sepals (4-)6-7, pale bluish lilac (88D) with broad deep purplish red bar (77A), somewhat overlapping. Filaments white; anthers dark purplish red. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs pale green, usually simple. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. *Dendroflora* 20: 62 (1983).
(Misspelling: 'Boscoop Beauty')

'Boskoop Glory'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 1997/98 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Boskoop Seedling' (Early Large-flowered Group)
Syn. of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'

Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 2000.

'Caroline'
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell (c. 1990), I: Caddick's Clematis Nursery (1995)
Fls 9-12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pinkish white lightly overlaid with deep satin peach-pink along bar and margin, shaded deeper pink towards base, outside very pale pink with deep pink along midrib and margin, overlapping, slightly recurved, tapering to point. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets with crinkled margin. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.
(Named after Lady Caroline Todhunter. Fls tend to fade in direct sunlight.)

'Caroline Lloyd'
Viticella Group
viticella × unknown
N & I: R. Savill
Fls semi-double, semi-nodding, each fl-stalk with a pair of sepal-like bracteoles, green blotched with purple. Outer sepals blue-purple fading to cream at base, inner sepals paler, both with paler bar and upturned margin. Deciduous climber with stems 3-3.8 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Caroline Lloyd'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.
(Originated in garden of Mrs Caroline Lloyd.)

× *cartmanii* hort.
marmoraria × *paniculata*
R: J. Cartman
Bushy dwarf plant, intermediate between the parents. Fls in large panicles. Sepals white. Lvs finely dissected.
(Misspelling: *C.* × *cartmannii*)

× *cartmanii* 'Avalanche' (1999)
Forsteri Group
marmoraria (s) × *paniculata*
R: A.R. White (1990), F: A.R. White (1992), N: A.R. White (1996), I: Guernsey Clematis Nursery through Darby Nursery Stock (1999), REG: A.R. White (1996)
AM 1999
Fls male, 4-9 cm across, in clusters. Sepals 4-6(-7), white, often flushed with pale green (145C-D) at base and outside, 2-4 × 1.6-2.4 cm, broadly ovate, blunt. Filaments cream to greenish; anthers pink, ageing to pale yellow. Evergreen woody climber with stems 3-5 m, new growth brownish, mature stems dull purple. Lvs dark green, glossy, leathery, ternate; lflets deeply and irregularly toothed, often marked with bronze. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Blaaval'.
Published ref. *BBC Gardener's World*, May 1999.
(Evison 1998: 94 published the name as Clematis AVALANCHE™ 'Blaaval' - with 'Blaaval' said to be protected by PBR. But Robin White was granted PBR on 'Avalanche' in the UK in Feb 1999 and in Europe in August 1999. No evidence has been found that PBR were granted to 'Blaaval'. Although the name postdates 'Avalanche' of Lemoine, the latter no longer exists, so White's 'Avalanche' is selected (ICNCP Art. 14.4) for use.)

× *cartmanii* 'Blaaval'
Syn. of *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Avalanche' (1999)

× *cartmanii* 'Joanna'
Forsteri Group
marmoraria × *paniculata*
R: G. Hutchins (1991), F & N: G. Hutchins (1993), I: (1997), REG: G. Hutchins (1996)
Fls female, 3.5-4 cm across, nodding at first, in groups of c. 7. Sepals 6-8, greenish white to cream, 2-2.2 × 1-1.3 cm, elliptic to broadly obovate, blunt, gappy, downy outside. Staminodes greenish yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Evergreen climber to c. 2 m, new growth green to purplish. Lvs dark green, 2-ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: May-July on previous year's growth.
Syns: 'Joanna' (Forsteri Group).
Published ref. Feltwell 1999: 50-51.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Although registered in 1996, the name was not published for another 3 years and thus post-dates 'Joanna' of Franczak. Named after Graham Hutchins' granddaughter.)

× *cartmanii* 'Joe'
Forsteri Group
marmoraria (s) × *paniculata*
R: H. & M. Taylor (1983), N: H. & M. Taylor (c. 1985)
PC 1986, AM 1988
Fls male, 2-5 cm across in leafy panicles of 6-18(-30) in lf-axils; upper bracteoles 6-7 × 2 mm, more or less spreading. Sepals (5-)6(-8), white, 1.5-2 × 1-1.3 cm, obovate, blunt, overlapping, recurving with age, downy outside. Stamens c. 0.7 cm; filaments yellow; anthers beige or whitish. Evergreen, clump-forming, bushy shrub with hairless, purple, procumbent stems 30-60 cm. Lvs dark green, shiny, ternate. FL: late Mar-May.
Syns: Syn: *C. forsteri* 'Cartmannii Joe'; 'Joe'.
Published ref. *The Rock Garden* 20: 39-41(1986).
(Raised from seed sent by Joe Cartman in New Zealand to Henry & Margaret Taylor of Invergowrie, Dundee, Scotland. Named after Joe Cartman. Although it does not climb, the stems can be trained to reach 2 m.)

'Cartmanii Joe'
See synonymy of *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Joe'

× ***cartmanii* 'Moonbeam'**
Syn. of 'Moonbeam'

× ***cartmanii* 'White Carpet'**
marmoraria × *paniculata*
Syns: 'White Carpet'.

× ***cartmanii* 'White Cascade'**
Forsteri Group
marmoraria (s) × *paniculata*
R: A.R. White (1990), F: A.R. White (1992), N: A.R. White (1994), REG: A.R. White (2000)
Fls female, 5-6 cm across. Sepals 5-6, white (155C), broadly elliptic, blunt, overlapping towards base. Staminodes yellow-green. Fruit-heads persistent. Evergreen climber with stems 1.5-2 m, new growth purplish. Lvs dark green with dark bronze stripes, ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 28.

× ***cartmannii***
Misspelling of *C.* × *cartmanii*

'Cascade'
See *C. integrifolia* 'Cascade'

'Casimir Périer'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Carré (1860s)
Sepals white, tinged with pink.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 80.

'Cassandra'
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Cassandra'

'Cassiopeia'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group) × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1952), F & N: M. Johnson (1955)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Buds erect, narrowly ovoid, pointed, hairy. Sepals 6-8, white, tinged with purple (75D) when young, 7-9 × 3-4 cm, elliptic, somewhat overlapping, pointed, downy outside, margin wavy and toothed. Stamens 1.2-2.4 cm; filaments white, greenish towards base; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs usually ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 13 (1984).
(The name refers to its starry fls.)

***catesbyana* Pursh**
Fls male and hermaphrodite, or female, on separate plants, 1-2.5 cm across, in axillary 3-many-flowered panicles. Sepals 4, white to cream, 0.6-1.4 × 0.2-0.6 cm, oblong to oblanceolate or obovate, spreading, outside densely hairy. Achenes often reddish to purple-brown or dark blackish purple, usually c. 4 × 3-3.5 mm, hairy. Climber with minutely downy stems 3-6 m. Lvs 1-2-pinnate with 5 primary lflets or 2-ternate; lflets entire or lobed, sparsely to densely hairy beneath. FL: May-July(-Aug). SE USA.
Syns: *C. dioica* subsp. *catesbyana* (Pursh) Kuntze; *C. micrantha* Small.

'Cato'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × *ochotensis* 'Carmen Rose'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, 4-6 cm across, nodding, scented. Sepals 4, purple-red (Pansy Violet HCC 733/1) to (Dahlia Purple HCC 931/1), 4.5-6 × 1.5-2.5 cm, lanceolate, tip somewhat recurved. Staminodes whitish, tip tinged with light green to pale purple, c. 2 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets 3-4-lobed, terminal 3-lobed, irregularly toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 212.
(Named after Marcus Porcius Cato, Roman statesman, soldier and writer.)

'Catullus'
Syn. of 'Brunette'

'C. de Vos'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'C. de Vos'

'Cécile'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
S: Caddick's Clematis Nursery
Sepals and staminodes blue. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: Apr-May, with occasional fls later.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Cécile'.
Published ref. Caddick's Clematis *Cat.* 1998/9.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Discovered at Caddick's nursery by the Caddick's son and named after his wife.)

'Cécile'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: (1875)
Fls semi-double. Sepals reddish violet changing to deep blue.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 234.

'Cecilija'
R: V. Riekstiņa

'Celebration'
Parentage unknown
Sepals sugar-pink, those of autumn fls slightly more mauve. Stamens creamy yellow. FL: June-July, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. Caddick's Clematis *Cat.* 2000.

'Celesta'
Atragene Group
Selection from *macropetala* × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls double, 6-10 cm across. Buds ovoid to obovoid, pointed, purplish on veins and at base, hairy. Sepals 4, outside pale blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/1) with purple shading on nerves and at base, inside paler (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/2-3), 5 × 2-2.5 cm. Outer staminodes 4-12, same colour as sepals, 3-4.5 cm long, narrowly lanceolate; inner staminodes white with green-yellow tip, 1.5-1.8 cm long, to 0.5 cm wide, spathulate, tip pointed or notched, sometimes recurved. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 2-ternate.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Celesta'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Raised from seed of a 'macropetala selection' sent by Hans R. Horn-Gfeller to Johnson in 1974.)

'Centre Attraction'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals c. 5, purple smudged with deep carmine, rhombic, margin irregularly wavy. Filaments purple; anthers yellow-orange. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999.
(The description was taken from an undated Watkinson Catalogue. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says fls purple with a white centre - hence the name!)

'C.F. Morel'
Misspelling of 'François Morel'

'Chaconne'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1995)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals purple with reddish bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 36 as 'Shakonnu'.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Shakonnu'. Produced by radiation.)

'Chaika'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × pollen mixture of 'Jackmanii Alba' & 'Hybrida Sieboldii'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1975), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1977), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1998)
Fls 12-16 cm across, borne singly or in groups of 3 in lf-axils. Sepals 6-8, white with cream veins, 5-6.5 × 4-4.2 cm, elliptic, overlapping, pointed, downy outside. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, downy beneath. FL: June-Aug on growth of previous and current years.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tchaika'; 'Tzaika'; 'Czaika'. Beskaravainaya 1998 put this cv. into the former Lanuginosa Group.)

'Chalcedony'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' × 'Vyvyan Pennell'
R: Strachan (1984)
Fls usually double, 10-12(-14) cm across. Sepals ice-blue to very pale pink, pointed, margin frilly. Staminodes same colour as sepals. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets leathery. FL: May-June (fls usually double), July-Sept (fls always double), but Johnson 1997 says fls double in June, and later in July-Sept accompanied by semi-double fls.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 167; Fretwell 1989: 39.
(Differing reports of double and semi-double fls and when they occur, may be due to environmental factors.)

'Chance'
Syn. of *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Chance'

chandleri
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii'

'Charisma'
Misspelling of 'Charissima'

'Charissima'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Kathleen Wheeler' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: W. Pennell (1961), N: S. Gilbert (1974)
Fls 15-20(-25) cm across, scented. Sepals 6-8, pale cerise-pink with deeper bar and veins, outside with white bar and deep pink ribs along centre-line, margin red, 8-9 × 3-4 cm, elliptic to narrowly ovate, overlapping, tapered towards apiculate tip, margin lightly crimped. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments white shading to pink at top; anthers brownish wine-red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets with conspicuous veins and a wavy margin. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls smaller).
Published ref. R. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 34 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Charisma')

'Charles Darwin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1882)
FCC 1882
Fls double. Sepals soft lilac.
Syns: 'Darwin'.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1882: 91.

'Charles Lacaux'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls semi-double. Sepals rosy mauve.
Published ref. Markham 1951: 92.

'Charles Noble'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1873)
FCC 1873
Sepals 6-8, deep purple to reddish violet with paler bar, broadly ovate, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers purple. Lvs ternate.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 186; *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Charovnitsy'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*: 55.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Czarovnitzy')

'Chastity'
See *C. ochotensis* 'Chastity'

'Chekhonte'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1979)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, lilac with paler bar, elliptic, pointed. Filaments white; anthers red. Woody climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate, rarely with 5 lflets. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Aug on current year's growth.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya 1998: 48.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Czechonte'. Beskaravainaya 1998 put this cv. into the former Lanuginosa Group.)

'Cherry Brandy'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Priorswood Clematis.

***chiisanensis* Nakai**
Fls more or less broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, often fragrant, nodding on long stalks, 1-3. Buds ovoid to broadly so, pointed, greenish yellow, strongly ribbed with outgrowths at the base, slightly hairy. Sepals 4, pale yellowish or greenish yellow to brownish orange, with mahogany-red tinge extending from stem-base, or spotted with red or purple, 3-6 × 1-1.8 cm, lanceolate, rather thick, finely pointed, outside with 3-5 longitudinal, winged keels and usually with more or less distinct spur-shaped outgrowths at base, tip recurved. Staminodes many, whitish or yellowish, linear to spathulate, c. 2 × 0.2-0.3 cm, blunt or pointed, outside and margin hairy. Anthers light yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes chestnut-brown, 4-4.5 × 2.5-3 mm, obovoid to wedge-shaped, adpressed-hairy towards base, thickly hairy at top, with a ridge at middle and a weakly developed rim; styles silver-grey, 3-3.5 cm. Deciduous climber with ribbed, sparsely hairy stems (sometimes creeping or trailing) to 3.5(-5) m. Lvs ternate, bluish green; lflets ovate to heart-shaped, irregularly coarsely toothed or lobed, terminal lflet entire or 2-lobed, more or less hairless. FL: May-Oct, earliest fls on previous year's growth, later fls on tips of new growth. South Korea.
Syns: *C. alpina* var. *carunculosa* Gagnep. ex Mottet; *C. chiisanensis* var. *carunculosa* (Gagnep. ex Mottet) Rehder; *C. koreana* var. *carunculosa* (Gagnep. ex Mottet) Tamura.

***chiisanensis* 'Albida'**
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis* 'Mount Chiri White'

chiisanensis* var. *carunculosa
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis*

***chiisanensis* var. *carunculosa* 'Love Child'**
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis* 'Love Child'

***chiisanensis* 'Jan E. Sanda'**
Atragene Group
? Selection from *chiisanensis*
Fls open, less bell-shaped than the species, drooping. Sepals purple-dotted, with reddish tinge at base, narrowly lanceolate.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 189-190.

***chiisanensis* 'Lemon Bells'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *chiisanensis*
Fls hanging. Sepals usually pale yellow, thick and spongy, curved outwards towards wavy tips. Staminodes spathulate, half length of sepals. Fruit-heads persistent, whitish. Deciduous woody climber with stems 2-3 m, new growth shiny dark purple. Lvs bright green, dull above, shiny beneath, ternate; lflets toothed. FL: spring on previous year's growth, fewer in summer on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Gardens West* 12(6): 14-15 (1998); *American Nurseryman* 188(12): 80 (1998).
(Misspelling: *C. chissanensis* 'Lemon Belle'. Selected from seed collected in South Korea in 1988 and sent to the University of British Columbia Botanic Garden, Canada in 1992.)

***chiisanensis* 'Love Child'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *chiisanensis*
Fls c. 7 cm long, nodding, scented. Sepals yellow speckled with red or purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m, dark violet when young. Lvs dark green. FL: (Mar-)May-Sept on previous and current year's growth.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Love Child'; *C. chiisanensis* var. *carunculosa* 'Love Child'; 'Love Child'.

chrysantha* var. *brevipes
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*

chrysantha* var. *monantha
Syn. of *C. hilariae*

chrysantha* var. *paucidentata
Syn. of *C. hilariae*

***chrysocoma* Franch.**
AM 1936
Fls 3.5-6 cm across, cup-shaped, solitary. Buds globose to oblate. Sepals 4, rose-pink to pinkish purple, sometimes pale pink or white, 1.7-2.5 × 0.8-1.8 cm, broadly oblong to elliptic. Stamens cream. Achenes 4-5 mm long, ovoid, densely downy; styles golden brown, to 2.5 cm. Subshrub with non-climbing erect stems to 50(-200) cm, with dense yellow or brownish red down on new growth. Lvs ternate; lflets 3-lobed, often toothed, densely downy beneath, less so above. FL: May-July(-Oct) on current year's growth. SW China.
Syns: *C. montana* var. *chrysocoma*.
(For many years the name *C. chrysocoma* was applied in error to the plant that is now known as *C. spooneri*.)

***chrysocoma* hort., pro parte**
Syn. of *C. spooneri*

***chrysocoma* hort., pro parte**
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis*

***chrysocoma* 'Alba'**
Montana Group
Fls white.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Growing in Oxford Botanic Garden in 1990 (*Clem. Int.* 1990: 49), but because of the past confusion attached to *C. chrysocoma*, this plant could be *C. spooneri*)

***chrysocoma* 'Continuity'**
Syn. of 'Continuity'

chrysocoma* var. *glabrescens
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *glabrescens*

***chrysocoma* 'Rosea'**
Montana Group
Sepals soft pink. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. Listed in the *New RHS Dictionary of Gardening* (1992), but whatever this cv. is, it does not belong to true *C. chrysocoma*

chrysocoma* var. *sericea
Syn. of *C. spooneri*

***chrysocoma* 'Sericea'**
Syn. of *C. spooneri*

***chrysocoma* 'Vedrariensis'**
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis*

'Chrystalline'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Khrustalnyi'

'Cicciolina'
Viticella Group
'Minuet' × unknown
R: H. Vermeulen (pre 1995), I: H. Vermeulen (1995)
Sepals 4, pale purple or deep pinkish red, with greenish to creamy white bar veined with deep red at edges, recurved towards tip, margin crimped. Anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems 3-3.8 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Cicciolina'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998.
(Named after the Italian actress known as 'La Cicciolina')

'Cicero'
Atragene Group
'Blushing Ballerina' × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls semi-double, bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, drooping. Buds cylindric to oblong-ovoid, ribbed, hairy towards top. Sepals deep red-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 33), 4-5 × 1.2-1.5 cm, lanceolate with somewhat recurved tip. Staminodes usually 4, c. 1.5 cm long, citron-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets deeply 2-3-lobed, terminal deeply 3-lobed, toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 212.
(Named after Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman statesman and writer.)

'Circe'
Earl[illegible]arge-flowered Group
Parenta[illegible]nknown
R: C. N[illegible]e
Fls doub[illegible] Sepals blue.
Publishe[illegible]ef. Spingarn 1935: 80.

cirrhosa
Fls broad[illegible]ell-shaped, 2-7 cm across, nodding, usually fragr[illegible], solitary or 2-5 together on short lateral shoots, th[illegible] lower-stalk with 2 bracteoles below the fl, joined int[illegible] cup. Sepals 4(-5), white, greenish white or cream, [illegible]side sometimes spotted with red or purple, rarel[illegible]ompletely suffused red-purple, 1.5-3.5 (-5) cm lo[illegible], ovate-oblong to obovate-elliptic or elliptic, 3-veir[illegible], outside downy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments whi[illegible] or greenish, broader in lower part; anthers cream or y[illegible]ow. Achenes brown, 3-5 mm long, ovoid, often wit[illegible]ale rim, downy; styles white, 3-6 cm. Evergreen [illegible]mber with stems to 8 m or more, downy and ribbe[illegible]hen young. Lvs glossy green, sometimes bronze-flu[illegible]ed, simple, 3-lobed or ternate, usually toothed, [illegible]rless. FL: Dec-Mar on previous year's growth. M[illegible]iterranean area including Portugal.

cirrhosa* subsp. *atava
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* subsp. *semitriloba*

***cirrhosa* var. *balearica* (Rich.) Willk. & Lange**
AGM 1993
Fls 2-3 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals creamy white to greenish white, inside spotted and flecked with maroon, purple or orange-brown, 2-2.5 cm, obovate. Stems 2-3(-4) m. Lvs 2-ternate, turning bronze-purple in winter; lflets toothed or lobed. FL: (Nov-)Jan-Mar(-Apr). Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia.
Syns: *C. balearica* Rich.; *C. cirrhosa* 'Balearica'; *Atragene balearica* (Rich.) Persoon; *C. calycina* Aiton. (The AM awarded to var. *balearica* in 1974 was to a misidentified plant, which was later found to be subsp. *semitriloba*.)

***cirrhosa* 'Balearica'**
Syn of *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*

***cirrhosa* var. *balearica* 'Freckles'**
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'

cirrhosa* var. *cirrhosa
Fls 3.5-7 cm across, drooping, solitary or in clusters of 2-5 in lf-axils. Sepals creamy white to greenish white, rarely spotted with red-purple, 1.5-3.5 cm long. Lvs usually simple, sometimes lobed, margin toothed. FL: (Oct-)Nov-Mar. Found throughout the range of the species, though may be absent in some areas where infraspecific taxa occur.
Syns: *Atragene cirrhosa* (L.) Pers.; *C. calyculata* hort. ex C.K. Schneid.

***cirrhosa* 'Freckles'**
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'

***cirrhosa* 'Hie'**
Syn. of 'Hie'

***cirrhosa* 'Jingle Bells'**
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Jingle Bells'

cirrhosa* var. *nepalensis
Syn. of *C. napaulensis*

***cirrhosa* 'Ourika Valley'**
Cirrhosa Group
S: P. Erskine (1986), I: Blackthorn Nursery
Sepals 4, pale yellow, 4-5 cm long, unspotted, non-overlapping. Anthers cream. Stems 3-4 m. Lvs rich green, ternate; lflets toothed.
Published ref. Evison & Matthews in *The New Plantsman* 1: 97 (1994).
(Grown from seed by Capt. Peter Erskine that he collected in Ourika Valley, Morocco in 1986.)

***cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* Kuntze**
Sepals cream, inside blotched with maroon-purple or carmine, this colour sometimes covering the whole inside surface. Lflets 3-lobed, with rather shallow teeth. Mallorca, Gibraltar, N Algeria.

***cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'**
Cirrhosa Group
Selection from *cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens*
R: R.J. Evison (1987), I: R.J. Evison (1989)
AM 1989, AGM 1993
Fls bell-shaped, 5-10 cm across, nodding, slightly scented, carried on long stalks on which the bracteoles are further away from the fl than usual. Sepals 4, outside creamy pink, inside pale cream heavily overlaid with dark red or red-purple freckles, 5-7.5 cm long, tapering to a point, margin somewhat recurved. Stamens pale greenish yellow. Evergreen climber with stems 3-4(-7) m. Lvs simple to ternate, deep glossy green, undersides and new shoots slightly bronze, margin deeply toothed, larger than those of other forms, FL: Oct-Mar on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. cirrhosa* 'Freckles'; *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica* 'Freckles'.
Published ref. Evison & Matthews in *The New Plantsman* 1: 97 (1994).
(Named after Evison's eldest daughter Rebecca. Selected from seed collected in the Balearic Islands (Mallorca) by Allen Paterson.)

***cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Jingle Bells'**
Cirrhosa Group
Selection from *cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'
R: R. Savill (1992), F & N: R. Savill (1994), I: R. Savill (1995), REG: R. Savill (2001)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, pale yellow to creamy white, 2.5-3(-5) × c. 2 cm, slightly recurved. Filaments greenish yellow; anthers pale yellow. Evergreen climber with stems 3-4.5(-7) m, new growth brownish. Lvs dark green, ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: Nov-Mar(-Apr) on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. cirrhosa* 'Jingle Bells'; 'Jingle Bells'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.

***cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Lansdowne Gem'**
Cirrhosa Group
Sport of *cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'
S & N: M.L. Jerard (1995), I: M.L. Jerard (1997), REG: M.L. Jerard (1997)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 7 cm across, solitary in the lf-axils. Sepals 4, dull claret, c. 3.5 × 2.5 cm, elliptic, tip blunt, recurved, silver-hairy outside. Filaments creamy lime-green; anthers cream. Evergreen climber with stems to 6 m. Lvs simple, regularly toothed or crenate. FL: Mar-Aug (in S. hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 69.

***cirrhosa* subsp. *semitriloba* (Lag.) Kuntze**
AM 1974
Fls 4-5 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals greenish

white outside, inside more or less purple-spotted, purple-streaked towards base, 2-3 cm long. Stems 3-5 m. Lvs mostly 3-lobed to ternate; lflets more or less deeply 3-5-lobed and coarsely toothed. FL: (Nov-) Feb-Mar(-Apr). N Africa, Spain, Corsica, Crete, Greece, Israel.
Syns: *C. semitriloba* Lag.; *C. cirrhosa* subsp. *atava* Kuntze.
(Often cited as var. *semitriloba*, but this is an error for subsp. *semitriloba*. Received an AM in 1974 as *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica* (see Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 168 and Johnson 1997: 379).)

cirrhosa* var. *semitriloba
Erroneous name for *C. cirrhosa* subsp. *semitriloba*

***cirrhosa* 'Wisley'**
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'

***cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'**
Cirrhosa Group
S: R.J. Evison, N: R.J. Evison
Fls 6-8 cm across, nodding, scented. Sepals 4, cream, lacking spots, 3-5 cm long. Stamens cream. Evergreen climber with stems 3-7 m. Lvs paler than those of the species, simple with a few shallow teeth, shiny, bronzing in winter. FL: Nov-Mar on previous year's growth.
Syns: 'Wisley'; 'Wisley Variety'; *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley'.
Published ref. Evison & Matthews in *The New Plantsman* 1: 97 (1994).
(Selected and named by R.J. Evison from seed collected by Ken Aslet in SE Europe.)

'Citra'
Syn. of 'Claudius'

'C.J. van der Haer'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'C.J. van der Haer'

'Clara'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: (1868)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, violet-red changing to bluish violet.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Clara'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 88.

***clarkeana* Lév. & Vaniot**
Fls bell-shaped, 1-4 cm across, nodding, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, white or yellowish flushed with purple, 1.2-1.8 × 0.4-0.5 cm, recurved from about half way, margin downy. Stamens 0.9-1.1 cm; filaments hairy; anthers yellow. Climber. Lvs ternate; lflets with finely toothed margin. FL: Sept-Nov. SW China.
Syns: *C. anshunensis* M.Y. Fang.

'Claud de Lorrain'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Claude de Lorrain'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1878)
Fls semi-double to double. Sepals dark violet-blue.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 61.
(Misspelling: 'Claud de Lorrain'; 'Claude de Lorraine'; 'Clauve de Lorrain'; 'Claude le Lorrain'. Named for the French nobleman, the Duke of Guise (1496-1550).)

'Claude de Lorraine'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Claude le Lorrain'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Claudia Shuljzjenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Claudia Shul'sjenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Claudia Shulzhenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Claudius'
Atragene Group
'Blushing Ballerina' × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, drooping. Buds narrowly ovoid to conical, pointed, whitish green, hairy. Sepals 4, white tinged with citron-yellow, base shaded with purple, in full sun tinged and veined with light pink, inside citron-yellow changing to light pink, 4.5-5 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate. Staminodes pale greenish cream tinged with purple on mid-vein. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets deeply 2-lobed, terminal deeply 3-lobed to ternate, densely toothed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: 'Citra'; *C. alpina* 'Citra'; *C. koreana* 'Citra'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 23; Johnson 1997: 212.
(Originally named 'Citra' by Johnson, but renamed 'Claudius', presumably after the Roman Emperor who ruled AD 41-54.)

'Clauve de Lorrain'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Cleopatra'
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

CLIMADOR
Trade designation of 'Königskind'

'Clocheton'
Integrifolia Group
var. of *integrifolia* × *texensis*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1913)
Fls open bell-shaped, drooping. Sepals purple-red inside, blue-violet outside, margin wavy. Anthers white. Stems to 1.8 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *The Garden* 77: 420 (1913); Späth *Katalog* 1913-14.

'Clocheton'
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Clocheton'

'Clochette Pride'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1980)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, c. 8 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid, pointed, ridged at base, almost hairy but somewhat downy towards top. Sepals 4, red-purple (Campanula Violet HCC 37) on both sides, c. 4 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate, 7-nerved, outside almost hairless with downy margin. Outer staminodes same colour as sepals, 3.5-4 × 0.5 cm; inner staminodes yellowish, c. 1.5 cm long, almost linear, somewhat expanded at tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets more or less deeply 2-3-lobed, irregularly coarsely toothed. FL: Apr-June, with some fls in Aug-Sept.
Syns: *C. fauriei* 'Campanulina Plena'; 'Campanulina Plena'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Campanulina Plena', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Clochette Pride')

***coactilis* (Fernald) Keener**
Fls broadly urn-shaped, solitary. Buds at first globose, later ovoid, white-downy. Sepals 4, pale yellow or whitish flushed with light purple or green, 1.9-3.5 × 0.5-1.3 cm, lanceolate, thick, white-hairy outside, tip strongly recurved, margin often expanded. Stamens 0.7-1.3 cm; anthers white. Achenes hairy; styles white to pale yellow, 2.5-5.5 cm. Stems herbaceous, erect, densely silky to adpressed-downy, ribbed, to 45 (-60) cm. Lvs simple, rarely pinnate, leathery, veins forming a prominent network on the upper surface, white-silky beneath. FL: May-Aug. USA (Virginia).
Syns: *C. albicoma* var. *coactilis* Fernald.

'Cobalt Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1973)
Fls broadly bell-shaped to almost open with spreading sepals, drooping. Buds ovoid to almost square, ridged, hairy. Sepals blue-violet (Cobalt Violet HCC 634/1), stronger towards base (HCC 634), 4.5-5 × 2-2.5 cm, elliptic, pointed, spreading, 7-9-nerved. Staminodes spoon-shaped, greenish white tinged with purple on margin and mid-nerve, 1.8 × 0.2-0.4 cm, margin hairy; inner staminodes pointed, the outer usually somewhat notched. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets more or less deeply lobed, lateral 2-lobed, terminal 3-lobed, all irregularly toothed.
Syns: 'Koboltina'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Koboltina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Cobalt Beauty')

'Cocarde'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
S: M. Johnson (1984)
Fls open, 5-10 cm across, drooping. Sepals 4, strong blue-violet (Victoria Violet HCC 738), 4.5-5.5 × 1.5-2.5 cm, lanceolate, pointed, margin often upturned towards tip. Outer staminodes 12-15, white with weak blue-violet shading near tip, c. 2 × 0.2-0.5 cm, spathulate, pointed; inner staminodes white or at first greenish white, some pointed and some linear with rounded tip, 1-1.5 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lateral lflets sometimes 2-3-lobed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Cocarde'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 220.
(Raised from seed received as '*C. columbiana*' at Johnson's Nursery.)

coccinea
Syn. of *C. texensis*

coccinea* var. *major
Syn. of *C. texensis*

coccinea* var. *parviflora
Syn. of *C. texensis*

'Coccinea-pitcheri'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Coccineopitcheri'

coccineo-pitcheri
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Coccineopitcheri'

'Coccineopitcheri'
See *C.* × *morelii* 'Coccineopitcheri'

'Coerulea' (Atragene Group)
See synonymy of 'Coerulea Linacea'

'Coerulea' (Early Large-flowered Group)
See synonymy of 'John Gould Veitch'

'Coerulea'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 2 cm across, nodding, solitary. Sepals deep blue. Stems 0.5-1 m. FL: June-Sept.

white outside, inside more or less purple-spotted, purple-streaked towards base, 2-3 cm long. Stems 3-5 m. Lvs mostly 3-lobed to ternate; lflets more or less deeply 3-5-lobed and coarsely toothed. FL: (Nov-) Feb-Mar(-Apr). N Africa, Spain, Corsica, Crete, Greece, Israel.
Syns: *C. semitriloba* Lag.; *C. cirrhosa* subsp. *atava* Kuntze.
(Often cited as var. *semitriloba*, but this is an error for subsp. *semitriloba*. Received an AM in 1974 as *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica* (see Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 168 and Johnson 1997: 379).)

cirrhosa* var. *semitriloba
Erroneous name for *C. cirrhosa* subsp. *semitriloba*

***cirrhosa* 'Wisley'**
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'

***cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'**
Cirrhosa Group
S: R.J. Evison, N: R.J. Evison
Fls 6-8 cm across, nodding, scented. Sepals 4, cream, lacking spots, 3-5 cm long. Stamens cream. Evergreen climber with stems 3-7 m. Lvs paler than those of the species, simple with a few shallow teeth, shiny, bronzing in winter. FL: Nov-Mar on previous year's growth.
Syns: 'Wisley'; 'Wisley Variety'; *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley'.
Published ref. Evison & Matthews in *The New Plantsman* 1: 97 (1994).
(Selected and named by R.J. Evison from seed collected by Ken Aslet in SE Europe.)

'Citra'
Syn. of 'Claudius'

'C.J. van der Haer'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'C.J. van der Haer'

'Clara'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: (1868)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, violet-red changing to bluish violet.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Clara'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 88.

***clarkeana* Lév. & Vaniot**
Fls bell-shaped, 1-4 cm across, nodding, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, white or yellowish flushed with purple, 1.2-1.8 × 0.4-0.5 cm, recurved from about half way, margin downy. Stamens 0.9-1.1 cm; filaments hairy; anthers yellow. Climber. Lvs ternate; lflets with finely toothed margin. FL: Sept-Nov. SW China.
Syns: *C. anshunensis* M.Y. Fang.

'Claud de Lorrain'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Claude de Lorrain'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1878)
Fls semi-double to double. Sepals dark violet-blue.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 61.
(Misspelling: 'Claud de Lorrain'; 'Claude de Lorraine'; 'Clauve de Lorrain'; 'Claude le Lorrain'. Named for the French nobleman, the Duke of Guise (1496-1550).)

'Claude de Lorraine'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Claude le Lorrain'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Claudia Shuljzjenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Claudia Shul'sjenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Claudia Shulzhenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Claudius'
Atragene Group
'Blushing Ballerina' × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, drooping. Buds narrowly ovoid to conical, pointed, whitish green, hairy. Sepals 4, white tinged with citron-yellow, base shaded with purple, in full sun tinged and veined with light pink, inside citron-yellow changing to light pink, 4.5-5 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate. Staminodes pale greenish cream tinged with purple on mid-vein. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets deeply 2-lobed, terminal deeply 3-lobed to ternate, densely toothed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: 'Citra'; *C. alpina* 'Citra'; *C. koreana* 'Citra'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 23; Johnson 1997: 212.
(Originally named 'Citra' by Johnson, but renamed 'Claudius', presumably after the Roman Emperor who ruled AD 41-54.)

'Clauve de Lorrain'
Misspelling of 'Claude de Lorrain'

'Cleopatra'
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

CLIMADOR
Trade designation of 'Königskind'

Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Coerulea'.
Published ref. Wayside Gardens *Catalog* 1973.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. An American cv. scarcely distinct from *C. integrifolia*, in and out of the trade for several years.)

'Coerulea'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue-violet.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Coerulea'; *C. viticella* var. *coerulea* Loud.; *C. viticella* 'Caerulea'; 'Caerulea'.
Published ref. W.J. Bean, *Wall shrubs & hardy climbers* 62 (1939).
(Thought to have been raised about 1897. Howells 1998: 170 says the parentage is *C. integrifolia* × *C. viticella*: if this is so, it would belong to *C.* × *diversifolia*.)

coerulea* var. *grandiflora
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Grandiflora'

'Coerulea Grandiflora'
Syn. of 'Caerulea Grandiflora'

'Coerulea Linacea'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1973), N: M. Johnson (1984)
Flowers broadly bell-shaped, 7-9 cm across. Sepals blue (Flax Blue HCC 642/1), c. 5 × 1.3-1.7 cm. Staminodes pale green, spathulate, tip blunt or weakly notched, margin thinly hairy. Deciduous climber with slender stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs 2-ternate or with 2-3-lobed lateral lflets.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Coerulea Linacea'; *C. alpina* 'Coerulea'; *C. alpina* 'Ljusblå'; ? *C. alpina* 'Linava'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Misspelling: 'Coerulea Linavea')

'Coerulina'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson
Sepals blue.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

***colensoi* Hook. fil. (1852)**
Syn. of *C. forsteri*

***colensoi* Hook. fil. (1864)**
Syn. of *C. hookeriana* var. *hookeriana*

colensoi* var. *rutaefolia
Syn. of *C. hookeriana* var. *lobulata*

'Colette Deville'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Leroy (c. 1885), I: (pre 1898)
Fls 10-15 (-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, those of early fls deep red-purple (Imperial Purple HCC 33) with a light mauve bar with deep mauve veins, those of later fls violet-red, all greyish outside, narrowly obovate to narrowly elliptic, gappy, apiculate. Stamens 0.6-1.2 cm; filaments and anthers white (but see note below). Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lower lvs simple or 3-lobed, upper lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 65.
(Jouin 1907: 232 says raised by Desfossé. In both historical and comtemporary literature, this cv. is placed in the former Jackmanii Group, despite its late spring flowering. There is controversy about the stamens' colour. Johnson 1997: 703 says the stamens are white but his photo on p. 795 shows a fl with red filaments; Gooch 1996: 134 says filaments are cream and anthers red; the photo in Feltwell 1999: 65 shows whitish filaments and red anthers; Robin Saville *Cat.* 1999 says the anthers are cream.)

'Colombine'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Colombine'

***columbiana* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls bell-shaped, 3-5 cm across, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4, blue, violet-blue, purple or purple-pink, rarely whitish, 1.5-6 × 0.5-0.9 cm, lanceolate, ovate or elliptic, long-pointed, outside somewhat hairy, tip usually recurved. Staminodes often with rudimentary anthers; outer staminodes 4, purple-violet, narrowly spathulate, pointed; inner staminodes white, linear, outside and margin hairy. Filaments greenish or pale yellow, later white, downy; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes c. 5 mm long, hairy; styles 2-5.5 cm. Semi-woody climber or trailer with stems to 3.5 m, or with stems mainly underground with the aerial part erect, up to 10 cm. Lvs 2-3-ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Apr-July. Western N America (British Columbia south to Arizona, New Mexico & Texas).

***columbiana* 'Big Horns'**
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* 'Big Horns'

columbiana* var. *columbiana
Buds ovoid to obovoid, sparsely hairy. Sepals blue, violet-blue, purple or purple-pink, rarely white, 2.5-6 cm long. Stems climbing or trailing 0.5-3.5 m. Lvs 2-3-ternate; lflets rather thin, few-lobed, the lobes usually more than 5 mm wide. FL: Apr-July. Western N America (British Columbia south to Arizona, New Mexico & Texas).
Syns: *Atragene columbiana* Nutt.; *C. pseudoalpina* (Kuntze) A. Nels.; *C. occidentalis* 'Alba'
(In seedlists *C. columbiana* is often confused with *C. occidentalis* var. *grosseserrata*.)

columbiana* var. *dissecta
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *dissecta*

***columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* (A. Gray) J.S. Pringle**
AM 1993
Buds ovoid, hairless except for downy seams. Sepals 4, violet-blue (93B), sometimes lavender, rarely greenish white, 1.5-5 cm long. Stems mainly underground, rhizomatous, the aerial parts tufted, usually less than 15 cm. Lvs mostly 3-ternate; lflets or lflet-lobes usually 1.5-5 mm wide. FL: Apr-July. W USA (N Dakota & Montana, south to Utah & Colorado).
Syns: *Atragene tenuiloba* (A. Gray) Britton; *C. pseudoalpina* (Kuntze) A. Nels. var. *tenuiloba* (A. Gray) A. Nels.; *C. alpina* var. *tenuiloba* (A. Gray) A. Gray; *C. tenuiloba* (A. Gray) C.L. Hitchc.

***columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* 'Ylva'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *columbiana* var. *tenuiloba*
S: H. Zetterland
Sepals deep purple. Stems 15-25 cm.
Syns: *C. tenuiloba* 'Ylva'.
Published ref. Hythe Alpines *Cat.* 1999.
(Raised from seed collected by Henrik Zetterland, and named after his eldest daughter.)

'Columbine'
Atragene Group
alpina × ? *sibirica*
R: E. Markham (c. 1937), I: George Jackman & Son (1939)
Fls somewhat bell-shaped, 3-8 cm across, nodding. Sepals soft lavender-blue (French Blue HCC 43/2-3) to grey-blue, fading with age, 4-5 cm long, pointed. Staminodes creamy white or pale green, tip notched, somewhat hairy in lower part, very sparsely so at tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs pale green. FL: Mar-May, often with some fls later.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Columbine'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939.

'Columbine'
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Columbine'

'Columbine White'
See synonymy of 'White Columbine'

'Columella'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-10 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds oblong-ovate, pointed, deep red, ridged, hairless. Sepals 4, purple-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 33-33/1) to deep red-pink, margin creamy white, 5-6.5 × 1.7-2.3 cm, lanceolate, tip somewhat recurved. Staminodes citron-yellow towards tip, white towards base, c. 1.5 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets deeply 2-lobed, terminal deeply 3-lobed. FL: Apr-May.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 212.
(Named after the Roman author, Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella.)

'Comète'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Levavasseur & fils, I: (pre 1895)
Fls semi-double. Sepals white tinged with mauve. Anthers dark brownish purple. FL: June-July.
Published ref. Levavasseur & fils, *Cat.* 1895-96.

'Comte d'Aussembourg'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Barbier & Co., I: (1926)
Sepals white.
Published ref. Barbier & Co., *Cat.* 1926-27: 115.

'Comtesse de Bauchaud'
Misspelling of 'Comtesse de Bouchaud'

'Comtesse de Bouchard'
Misspelling of 'Comtesse de Bouchaud'

'Comtesse de Bouchaud'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1900), I: F. Morel (1900)
AM 1936, AGM 1993
Fls (8-)10-15 cm across, usually borne in 3s in lf-axils. Sepals 6(-8), satiny pink to lilac-pink or pale purple (75A,B), deeper towards margin, base tinged with blue-violet, 5-7.5 × 3.2-5.2 cm, elliptic, blunt or pointed, strongly chanelled along midrib, twisting slightly with age, gappy or slightly overlapping, margin somewhat wavy, margin and tip recurved on opening and becoming incurved with age. Stamens 1.5 cm; filaments white to greenish; anthers cream to pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.5 (-4) m. Lvs sometimes ternate, more usually pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets narrowly ovate to ovate. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 394.
(Misspelling: 'Comtesse de Bouchard'; 'Comtesse du Bouchaud'; 'Comtesse de Bauchaud'. Named after the wife of M. le Comte de Bouchaud whose garden at Chasselay (Rhone) was mentioned in *Rev. Hort.* 1899: 274.)

'Comtesse du Bouchaud'
Misspelling of 'Comtesse de Bouchaud'

'Comte Turati'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Comte Turati'

***confusa* Grey-Wilson**
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, 1-1.5 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, reddish-brown, 1.2-2 × 0.5-0.7 cm, narrowly triangular-ovate, rather thick and fleshy, outside with short golden hairs, inside with longer paler hairs, tip somewhat recurved. Filaments and connectives hairy. Styles to 5 cm. Deciduous climber with hairless stems to 4 m, becoming woody with age. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate, shallowly 3-lobed, toothed. Stalks of opposite lvs united at base to form a collar round the stem. FL: Aug-Oct. Himalaya (E Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan) & possibly adjacent Xizang (Tibet).

***connata* DC.**
Fls bell-shaped, c. 2.5 cm across, nodding, fragrant, borne in axillary panicles 8-12.5 cm long with large leafy bracts. Buds at first globose to broadly ovoid, elongating as they develop, downy at first. Sepals 4, whitish to pale yellow, 1.4-2.5 × 0.3-0.8 cm, lanceolate to oblong, rather thick and fleshy, outside somewhat ribbed, adpressed-downy, recurved at blunt or pointed tip, margin downy. Filaments downy except at base; anthers pale yellow. Achenes yellowish, 3-4 × 2-2.5 mm, obovoid-ellipsoid to almost globose, densely silky; styles to 4 cm. Deciduous woody climber with somewhat ribbed, hairless stems to 8 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-9 lflets; lflets coarsely toothed or lobed, hairy or not. Stalks of opposite lvs united at base to form a collar round the stem. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. Pakistan, Himalaya to W & SW China, including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. amplexicaulis* Edgew.; *C. gracilis* Edgew.; *C. venosa* Royle; *C. velutina* Edgew.; *C. buchananiana* DC. subsp. *connata* (DC.) Kuntze

connata* var. *sublanata
Syn. of *C. connata* var. *trullifera*

***connata* var. *trullifera Franch.* W.T. Wang**
Differs from *C. connata* itself in having the lflets often 3-lobed, usually densely silvery-hairy beneath, and anthers downy on the connective. SW China.
Syns: *C. connata* var. *sublanata* W.T. Wang; *C. trullifera* (Franch.) Finet & Gagnep.;

'Constance'
Atragene Group
'Ruby' × unknown
S: Mrs K. Goodman (1986), F & N: Mrs K. Goodman (1988), I: Guernsey Clematis Nursery (1992)
Fls semi-double, 2.5-6 cm across, nodding. Sepals rich purple-pink or reddish pink, 4-6 cm long. Staminodes the same colour as the sepals (Johnson 1997: 184) or the inner ones creamy white (Gooch 1996: 125, Evison 1998: 45). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Apr-May, with occasional summer fls.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Constance'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 84; Bulkyard Plants *Cat.* 1994-96.
(Named after the actress Constance Cummings.)

'Constance'
'Lasurstern'? × unknown
Sepals 6-8, pale pink, slightly overlapping, margin wavy. Stamens creamy.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 54.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Probably an Australian cv.)

'Conte Ernesto Turati'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Conte Ernesto Turati'

'Continuity'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Voneshan (late 1950s or early 1960s)
Fls 4-8 cm across on long (c. 20 cm) stalks. Buds erect, ellipsoid to ovoid, pointed, downy. Sepals 4(-6), satiny pale pink or mid-pink to deep pink, outside deep cherry-pink, paler towards margins, 2.5-4 × c. 1.8 cm, obovate to elliptic, tapering to a blunt point, spreading, outside silky, margin crimped. Filaments white; anthers cream to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-8 m. Lvs tinted bronze, large, coarsely toothed, finely hairy. FL: mainly May-June & July-Oct.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Continuity'; *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Continuity'; *C. chrysocoma* 'Continuity'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 168.

contorta
Syn. of 'Contorta'

'Contorta'
Viticella Group
'Venosa' × unknown
R: E.A. Carrière, I: (1879)
Fls c. 8 cm across, solitary. Sepals (4-)5-6, pale lilac to mauve, twisted. Stamens white. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: mid-summer to autumn.
Syns: *C. contorta* Carrière; *C. viticella* 'Contorta'.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 51: 350 (1879); *Gard. Chron.* 12: 683 (1879).

'Coppelia'
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushi Miyazaki (1996)
Sepals blue.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kopperia'. Named after the ballet *Coppelia.*)

'Coquette'
Viticella Group
viticella × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals 4, white slightly tinged with yellow, bar

shaded violet.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 80; Markham 1935: 107.

***cordata* Pursh**
Syn. of *C. virginiana*

***cordata* Royle**
Syn. of *C. grata*

***cordata* Sims**
Syn. of *C. crispa*

'Cordifolia'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1864)
Sepals reddish.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Cordifolia'.
Published ref. *Proc. RHS* 4: 159 (1864); *Gardener's Weekly Magazine & Floricultural Cabinet* 1864: 383.

coreana
Syn. of *C. fusca* var. *coreana*

'Corey'
See synonymy of 'Corry'

'Corona'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: J. Gudmundsson (1955), I: Treasures of Tenbury (1972)
Fls (10-)12-18 cm across, the first sometimes semi-double. Sepals of single fls 6-8, rich crimson (Petunia Purple HCC 32) or purple-red (71A), fading to mauve (77A) at margin to leave a purple-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/2) bar, outside purple-violet (82A,D), bar paler to white, 6-8 × 3-3.5 cm, broadly lanceolate to elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments white; anthers dark red to grey-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3.6 m. Lvs ternate; lflets hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Krüssmann 1976.
(Name refers to the almost round fls. Later fls are paler and fewer in number.)

'Corrévon'
Misspelling of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

'Corry'
Tangutica Group
tangutica × *tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernyi* 'Orange Peel'
R: P. Zwijnenburg (pre 1975), I: P. Zwijnenburg (1975)
Fls half-open bell-shaped, c. 7 cm across, nodding. Sepals strong yellow (Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says pale lemon-yellow), 3-3.5 × 1.5-2 cm, ovate, 7-10-veined, long-pointed, spreading, hairless on both sides. Stamens 1.2-1.5 cm; inner filaments broader towards base, hairy for half their length, outer filaments smaller, hairy only at base, purple-violet; anthers yellowish. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 3 pairs of lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Corry'; *C. orientalis* 'Corey'; *C. tangutica* 'Corry'.
Published ref. *Dendroflora* 15-16: 51 (1979).

'Cosmicheskaya Melodia'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kosmicheskaia Melodiia'

'Coste et Le Brix'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure (1915-1920), I: (pre 1935)
Fls semi-double. Sepals lilac.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 80.

'Côte d'Azur'
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *C.* × *jouiniana*
R: Lemoine et fils
Fls tubular, 2-3 cm across, scented or not, borne in clusters. Sepals blue with white bar. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems erect, herbaceous, to 75 cm (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says 1.3-1.5 m). Lflets toothed. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Côte d'Azur'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Côte d'Azur'; *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Côte d'Azur'; *C. tubulosa* 'Côte d'Azur'.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 91.

'Cotton Candy'
Parentage unknown
I: Steffen's Wholesale Nursery (1991)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals dusky pink fading to silvery pink at margin. Filaments white; anthers pink. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4-3.7 m. FL: June-Aug.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992.

'Countess of Albany'
Syn. of 'Duchess of Albany' (1897)

'Countess of Egmond'
Misspelling of 'Countess of Egmont'

'Countess of Egmont'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Standishii'
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (pre 1877)
Fls c. 13 cm across. Buds erect, woolly. Sepals 8, pale mauve with creamy white bar, elliptic, overlapping. Filaments whitish; anthers purple-pink. Lvs ternate.
Syns: 'Lady Egmont'.

Published ref. M & J 1877: 80.
(Misspelling: 'Countess of Egmond')

'Countess of Gleichen'
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble
Sepals pale pink.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 80.

'Countess of Lovelace'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' or 'Rubella Rubro-Violacea' or 'Magnifica' × 'Sophia Plena'
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
FCC 1874
Fls single and double, 10-17(-22) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, gappy, sepals of double fls c. 70, outer guard sepals 6-8, pale violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/2) to blue-lilac with a hint of green, fading with age, reflexed, inner sepals slightly deeper (HCC 735/1), becoming progressively shorter, reverse of each sepal with white bar, obovate-lanceolate, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single)
Published ref. M & J 1872: 89.
(Some people can detect a scent in the fls. Possibly named for the Countess of Lovelace, second wife of the 1st Earl of Lovelace who lived in East Horsely Place. She died in 1908.)

'Countess of Onslow'
Texensis Group
'Star of India' × *texensis*
R: A.G. Jackman (1890), I: George Jackman & Son (1894)
FCC 1894
Fls bell-shaped. Sepals 4, pale pink to violet-purple with broad scarlet bar. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: June to late autumn.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Countess of Onslow'; *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Countess of Onslow'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 52: 304-5 (1897).
(Misspelling: 'Countess of Ounslow'; 'Duchess of Onslow')

'Countess of Ounslow'
Misspelling of 'Countess of Onslow'

'Countess of York'
Syn. of 'Duchess of York'

County Park Hybrids
Forsteri Group
A name used by Graham Hutchins to cover all crosses between *C. petriei* 'Princess' and *C. marmoraria*. The first cross was made in 1987. Plants male or female. Fl-buds with yellow hairs. Female plants have golden fruit-heads that are larger than those of the Havering Hybrids (q.v.).
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 68.

***courtoisii* Hand.-Mazz.**
Fls 5-9.5 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, white, often flushed with purple-red, 2.7-5.5 × 1-2.8 cm, elliptic, pointed, wide-spreading, outside with downy veins. Anthers deep purple. Achenes 3.5-4.5 mm long, obovoid, sparsely downy; styles red-brown to yellow, 1.2-3.5 cm. Climber with herbaceous stems to 2.5 m. Lvs 1-2-ternate. CE & E China.

'Coventry'
Parentage unknown
Sepals creamy white.
Published ref. Cunningham Gardens *Cat.* 1975.

'Cragside'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: E. Phillips, F & N: E. Phillips (1997), REG: E. Phillips (1999)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4, violet (83A), c. 5 × 2 cm. Staminodes c. 10, violet. Deciduous climber. Lvs mid-green, ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 13.

'Craigton Comet'
Forsteri Group
C. × *cartmanii* 'Joe' × *marmoraria*
R: Mr & Mrs J.I. Young (pre 1994)
PC 1994
Fls midway in size between those of parents. Stems up to 15 cm.
Published ref. *Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society* 63: 383 (1995).

***crassifolia* Bentham**
Fls 2.5-4 cm across. Buds ellipsoid, pointed, with downy seams. Sepals 4, white, usually developing a strong pink tinge with age, 1.2-2 × 0.2-0.5 cm, narrowly lanceolate to elliptic, pointed, both sides sparsely downy (denser outside), margin white-downy. Stamens 0.7-1 cm; anthers yellow. Achenes 5-8 mm long, ovoid to ellipsoid, downy; styles white or yellowish, 2.5-4 cm. Climber with stems to 3.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate, thick and leathery; lflets dull on both sides. FL: Nov-Jan. SE China, Taiwan, S Japan.

'Crassifolia'
See *C. flammula* 'Crassifolia'

***crassisepala* Ohwi**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, violet-blue, 2-2.5 cm long, oblong-ovate, pointed, inside white-downy. Staminodes 6-8, c. 1.5 cm long, spathulate, white-downy. Filaments hairy at top.

Stems short, climbing or somewhat creeping. Lvs 2-ternate, sparsely hairy. FL: June-July. North Korea.

'Cratère'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1899)
Sepals purplish red with violet bar.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Cratère'.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1899: 22.

'Cream Moth'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals yellowish white.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Cream Moth'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 17.

'Crème'
Syn. of 'Livius'

'Crèpe'
Atragene Group
'Blue Bird' × unknown
R: J. Lindmark (1987), I: M. Johnson
Fls bell-shaped, 8-9 cm across, at first drooping, later more open and directed forwards. Buds broadly ovoid, shortly pointed, wrinkled, pale blue-violet. Sepals 4, at first pale blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1), later lighter (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/2), 4-5 × 1-1.5 cm, lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, thin, somewhat wrinkled, margin eventually recurved. Outer staminodes 4, same colour as sepals, almost equal in length; inner staminodes usually in 2 rows, paler or white, c. 1.5 cm long, narrowly spathulate. Filaments hairy; anthers creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate, rarely ternate; terminal lflets deeply 3-lobed or ternate, lateral 2-lobed or deeply 2-3-lobed, toothed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Crèpe'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.

'Crépuscule'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Crépuscule'

'Crimson Beauty'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1896)
AM 1896
Sepals crimson flushed with purple.
Published ref. *The Garden* 49: 414 (1896).

'Crimson King'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A.G. Jackman (1915)
AM 1916
Fls single, occasionally the early fls semi-double, (10-)12-18(-22) cm across. Sepals of single fls 5-7(-8), wine-red to red-purple (71A,B) or dark carmine-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/3) with paler bar, outside smoky red-purple with white stripes, 6-8 × 2-2.6 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin recurving with age. Stamens 1-1.7 cm; filaments greenish white; anthers brown to purple or red, connective protruding at tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: (May-)June-Sept on current year's growth.
Trade designation: CRIMSON STAR in USA (or erroneously STAR); RED COOLER in Japan.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 59: 286 (1916).
(Hiroshi Takeuchi (in litt.) says that 'Crimson King' as grown in Japan (and used there in breeding) is 'Ernest Markham'. RED COOLER was introduced to the Japanese market by Nihon Kaki Co. in 1985: the plants were supplied by Sakuji Uchida who was their main supplier and who imported many clematis.)

CRIMSON STAR
Trade designation of 'Crimson King'

'Crinkle'
Montana Group
'Freda' ? × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1995), N: R.C. Mitchell (1997), REG: R.C. Mitchell (1998)
Fls c. 6 cm across. Sepals 6, deep pink, c. 3 × 3 cm, somewhat blunt, gappy, margin wavy and often upturned. Filaments and anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with purplish new growth. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Crinkle'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 34.

'Crippsii'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (c. 1870)
Sepals deep bluish mauve or reddish mauve. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets broadly ovate to heart-shaped.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1870: 214.

***crispa* L.**
Fls urn-shaped but with sepals spreading in upper part, c. 2.5 cm across, nodding on long stalks, solitary, terminal, fragrant. Sepals 4, pale to deep violet-blue, inside with white bar, 2.5-5 × 0.8-1.5 cm, lanceolate, broadening towards the strongly recurved tip, hairy inside, margin thin and expanded, crimped, hairy, often almost white. Filaments cream to pale green, hairy above; anthers cream to pale yellow with hairy connective. Achenes 6-9 mm long and wide, globose to rhomboid, densely adpressed-hairy; styles 2-3 cm, hairy or not. Deciduous, usually herbaceous, sometimes semi-woody climber with ribbed, slightly downy stems to 1.8-2.5(-3) m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 2-5 pairs of lflets and often a terminal tendril; lflets simple to 2-3-lobed, or ternate, hairless. FL: (May-)June-Sept. SE USA.

Syns: *C. cordata* Sims; *Viticella crispa* (L.) Bercht. & Presl; *Viorna crispa* (L.) Small; *C. viticella* subsp. *crispa* (L.) Kuntze; *C. walteri* Pursh; *C. crispa* var. *walteri* (Pursh) A. Gray; *C. lineariloba* DC.; *C. simsii* Sweet; *Viorna simsii* (Sweet) Small; 'Simsii'.

***crispa* 'Burford Bell'**
Syn. of 'Burford Bell'

***crispa* 'Cylindrica'**
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* since 1993. Rachel Sullivan of T.H. Barker & Son (Clematis Nursery) has confirmed (in litt.) that this cv. is not offered by Barker's, despite *Plant Finder* listings. It has not been possible to ascertain the identity of the plant, and no valid publication has been found for the name.

***crispa* 'Distorta'**
Syn. of *C.* × *distorta*

***crispa* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Rosea' (Viorna Group)

'Crispata'
Atragene Group
fauriei × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1970)
Fls bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, drooping. Sepals 4, violet-blue (Dauphin's Violet HCC 39), 3.5-4 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate, outside adpressed-downy, with a 2 mm-wide downy margin, inside hairless, tip woolly. Staminodes few, yellowish white with violet tinge at tip (HCC 039/1-2), linear with rudimentary anthers, incurved, margin densely hairy. Stems rather weak, to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets heart-shaped, curled; 2-3-lobed, irregularly and coarsely toothed.
Syns: *C. fauriei* 'Crispata'; ? *C. barbellata* 'Crispata'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 194.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

crispa* var. *walteri
Syn. of *C. crispa*

***cruttwellii* Eichler**
Fls male and female on separate plants. Sepals 4, white, becoming cream and brownish, outside mauve towards base, lanceolate, pointed. Anthers with a small appendage at the top. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, with conspicuous veins beneath. Papua New Guinea.
(Discovered by Revd. Norman E.G. Cruttwell, a botanist who lived in Papua New Guinea, and named after him. Misspelling: *C. crutwellii*.)

crutwellii
Misspelling of *C. cruttwellii*

'Cuba'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kuba'

***cunninghamii* Turcz.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 1-2.5 cm across, lemon-scented, borne in axillary leafy panicles. Sepals (5-)6(-8), yellow or greenish yellow, the male 0.9-1.8 × 0.2-0.5 cm, the female 0.8-1.3 cm long, narrower, both narrowly oblong to elliptic, hairy outside. Staminodes 10-12. Filaments purple at base. Achenes 1-2 mm long, shortly ovoid to almost spool-shaped, with a rim, hairy; styles whitish, 1-2.5 cm. Evergreen woody climber with ribbed stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, entire, toothed or lobed, red-brown-hairy beneath. FL: Sept-Nov (Mar-May in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand (N Island, Three King's Island).
Syns: *C. hexapetala* L. fil. var. *parviflora* (A. Cunn.) Kuntze; *C. hillii* Colenso; *C. parviflora* A. Cunn., non DC.; *C. parviflora* var. *trilobata* Kirk; *C. parviflora* var. *depauperata* Hook. fil.
(Often sold under the incorrect name *C. parviflora*.)

'C. van Kleef'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'C. van Kleef'

'C.W. Dowman'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell (1953), N: W. Pennell (1961)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, lavender-pink (Mauve HCC 633/2-3) with deep carmine (Orchid Purple HCC 31/2) bar, 6-7.5 × 3-3.7 cm, elliptic, pointed, gappy at base. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments white, tinged with green towards base; anthers yellow to beige. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1:35 (1984).
(Named after a long-serving employee of Walter Pennell. The fls fade quickly.)

'C.W.E. Essington'
Misspelling of 'W.E. Essington'

'Cyanea'
Syn. of 'Blue Tapers'

× *cylindrica* Sims
integrifolia & possibly *crispa* × *viticella*
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds ovoid, deep violet with white-downy seams. Sepals 4(-5), outside deep violet-blue (Dauphins Violet HCC 39) with white margin, inside whitish, 3-4.4 × 0.7-1.4 cm, lanceolate, somewhat leathery, often slightly twisted, margin downy, crisped. Stamens 1-1.6 cm; filaments greenish white; anthers yellow. Achenes downy; styles silvery grey, 2-2.5 cm. Deciduous climber with usually herbaceous stems 1-1.5 m. Lvs simple to ternate or pinnate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Cylindrica'; *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Cylindrica'.
(Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1996: 17 regards the parentage as being (*viticella* × *integrifolia*) × *crispa*.)

'Cylindrica'
See *C. crispa* 'Cylindrica'

'Cylindrica'
Syn. of *C.* × *cylindrica*

'Cylindrica Nana'
Integrifolia Group
C. × *cylindrica* × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1970)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 3 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, blue-violet (Dauphins Violet HCC 39), 2.5-3 × 0.5-0.7 cm. Filaments white, flattened, hairy above; anthers pale yellow. Stems 20-30 cm. Lvs lanceolate, hairless.
Syns: *C.* × *distorta* 'Nana' ?
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 577.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Cypris'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Cypris'

'Cyprus'
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Cyprus'

'Czaika'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Chaika'

'Czarna Madonna'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1980), F: S. Franczak (1983), I: S. Franczak (1988), REG: S. Franczak (1998)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Buds hairy. Sepals 6-8, vivid violet with dark purple-red to violet-purple bar, 9-10 × c. 5 cm, margin crimped. Filaments whitish to lilac; anthers golden yellow (some reports say red). Styles golden green, c. 4.5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Trade designation: BLACK MADONNA.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 15.

'Czarovnitzy'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Charovnitsy'

'Czechonte'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Chekhonte'

D

'Dacite'
'Jackmanii' × 'Victoria'
R: J. Ruplēns (1981), N: J. Ruplēns (1987), REG: J. Ruplēns (1998)
Fls 10-12(-16) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 8, pale lavender-violet, 5.5-6 × 5-5.5 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments pale yellow; anthers reddish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 0.5-2 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 30, 37, but parentage incorrect.
(Dacite is a Latvian female name.)

'Dagne'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals light purple-pink.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Daira'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × unknown
R: J. Bikše (1987), F: J. Bikše (1990), N: J. Bikše (1990), REG: J. Bikše (1999)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, (4-)6-7 cm across, nodding, scented. Sepals 4(-5), pink, broadly ovate, pointed, gappy, tip recurved, margin wavy. Filaments and anthers greenish yellow. Deciduous subshrub with semi-climbing stems to 2 m, new growth purplish. Lvs pinnate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 106.
(Daira is a Latvian female name.)

'Dale Stevens'
R: Van der Pol
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(AHS Plant Record Center 0050-68-16.)

'Danae'
Viticella Group
'Minuet' ? × unknown
I: Treasures of Tenbury (1998)
Fls 7-10 cm across. Sepals violet-blue with broad white bar. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Danae'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

'Daniel Derard'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls semi-double. Sepals purple-blue.
Published ref. Markham 1951: 106.

'Daniel Deronda'
Early Large-flowered Group
('Fortunei' × *patens*) × *lanuginosa*
R: C. Noble (pre 1882)
AGM 1993
Fls single and double, 15-20(-23) cm across. Sepals of single fls (5-)6-8, 38-66 in double fls, dark violet-blue (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/1) (89C), the middle part and bar more blue (Campanula Violet

HCC 37/1)(89D), or greyish white often shaded with lilac-purple or brownish maroon towards tips, outside paler, bar with purple-violet shading, 7.5-11.5 × 3.4-4.1 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin slightly recurved. Filaments shaded violet; anthers cream to pale green-yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5(-4) m. Lvs bronzed, usually ternate, sometimes simple; lflets ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often double), July-Oct on current year's growth (fls single, smaller).
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 17: 598 (1882); *Fl. & Pom.* 1882: 91.
(Named after a character in the novel of that name by George Eliot.)

'Daniele Jackman'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals bright blue.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Daniele Jackman'.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 51.

'Danuta'
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 6, pink, broadly elliptic, apiculate, recurved towards tip. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: June.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 15.

'Darius'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1988)
Fls 12-18 cm across. Sepals 6, light purple with red-purple bar, elliptic, pointed, margin crimped. Filaments whitish; anthers red-purple. Stems 1.5-2 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Named after Darius, one of the pilots who flew non-stop from New York to Lithuania in 1933; the plane crashed in Germany.)

'Darkie'
Viticella Group
R: E. Markham
Published ref. Howells 1998: 171, without description.
(The original published reference, cited as *J RHS* 61: 344 & clxxvi (1936), is incorrect: the correct reference has not been found.)

'Dark Secret'
Atragene Group
Selection from a hybrid of *koreana*
S: V. & S. Denny, N & I: J. Richards (1999)
Sepals dark purple, inside powdery purple. Staminodes cream, purple-tinged. FL: Spring, with a few fls in Sept.
Syns: *C. koreana* 'Dark Secret'.
Published ref. John Richards *Cat.* 1999: 25.
(This selection was called Denny's *korenana* Number 3 before it was named.)

'Darlene'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Priorswood Clematis.

'Darwin'
Syn. of 'Charles Darwin'

'Dasha'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), blue-violet (Aster Violet HCC 38)(88A), bar tinged with purple-red (Dianthus Purple HCC 730) especially towards top, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Datesugata'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (2) (pre 1954)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals velvety reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakarai 1954.

'Daugava'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1982), F: J. Ruplēns (1984), N: J. Ruplēns (1986), REG: J. Ruplēns (2000)
Fls (10-)12-14(-15) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, light blue with slightly darker margin and with light purple bar, 6-7 × 4-4.5 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, gappy, margin wavy and twisted. Filaments pale green; anthers greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-3.5 m, new growth brownish. Lvs pinnate with 5 entire lflets. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 30 under the name 'Moscow', but the publication is unclear about the status of this name, and the plant was later registered as 'Daugava'. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 29.
(Named after the River Daugava in Latvia.)

daurica
Syn. of *C. orientalis* var. *daurica*

'David Hummel'
See *C. intricata* 'David Hummel'

davidiana
Syn. of *C. tubulosa*

'Davidiana'
See synonymy of *C. tubulosa*

***davidiana* 'Blue Hyacinth'**
Syn. of 'Blue Hyacinth'

davidiana* var. *hybrida
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii*

× ***davidiana* 'Hybrida'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii*

***davidiana* 'Wyevale'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Wyevale'

'Dawn'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Miss Bateman', or perhaps 'Moonlight' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: T. Lundell (c. 1960), N & I: Treasures of Tenbury (1969)
Fls 10-16(-20) cm across, slightly scented. Sepals (6-)8, light pink (Orchid Purple HCC 31/1)(76C) to pale purple-pink (Mineral Violet HCC 635/2-3), paler at base, fading to nearly white, deeper towards margin, sometimes with greenish or reddish bar, outside with greenish yellow (Podgreen HCC 061-061/1) bar, 6-8 × 3-3.6 cm wide, elliptic or obovate, blunt or apiculate, overlapping. Filaments white tinged with green, purple-pink at top; anthers purple to wine-red; pollen white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3(-4) m. Lvs ternate, or rarely simple; lflets ovate, hairy, often with purple margin, bronze in spring. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Aurora' (of Lundell).
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 22, 79.
(Originally named 'Aurora' by Lundell, but this name had already been used for a cv. raised by Noble about 1877. When it was introduced by Treasures of Tenbury they renamed it 'Dawn'. Fls fade badly in strong sunlight.)

'Dazaifu'
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohee Saegusa (1989)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals pale reddish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Dazaihu')

'Dazaihu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Dazaifu'

'D. Bois'
Texensis Group
texensis × unknown
R: Moser
Sepals deep scarlet.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 80.

'Débutante'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988), I: (1990)
Fls 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals brilliant pink, reflexed at tip. Deciduous bushy climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-July, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 2000.

'Déesse'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1889)
Fls double and semi-double. Sepals white. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Déesse'.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 64.

'Défi'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals 4, wine-red.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1913-14: 86.

***delavayi* Franch.**
Fls 1.5-3 cm across, scented, borne 3-6 together at shoot tips. Sepals (4-)6, white to creamy white, 0.8-1.3 × 0.5-0.8 cm, obovate-oblong, blunt, spreading, margin broad, outside silky. Achenes ovoid, flattened, densely silky; styles to 2.5 cm. Erect subshrub with stems to 1.5 m, silky when young. Lvs pinnate with 7-13 lflets; lflets stalkless, entire, white-hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept. SW China.

***delavayi* var. *spinescens* Balf. fil.**
Sepals 4, elliptic, concave, outside shortly silky. Shrub with twiggy habit. Lvs pinnate with 5-9 lanceolate lflets, the lf-stalks partially changed into spines. SW China including Xizang (Tibet).

'Delicata'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1877), I: (c. 1877)
Fls double and semi-double. Sepals in 6-8 rows, blush white (Johnson 1997 says bluish white). Lvs simple or ternate; lflets heart-shaped.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 82.

'Denny's Double'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Silver Moon' (s) × 'Duchess of Edinburgh'
R: V. Denny (1977), F: V. Denny (1982), N & I: J. Richards (1993), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls double, 13-14 cm across. Sepals lilac-mauve (87C), eventually fading to light blue, the 8 outer sepals broader than the many inner ones, c. 6.5 × 2.8 cm, overlapping, hairy outside, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with hairy stems 2-3.5 m, new growth bronze. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's growth.

Published ref. John Richards *Cat.* 1993.
(Some fls may have a collar of sepals that are a mixture of lilac and green.)

'Denny's Sturminster Number 1'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
S: V. Denny
Sepals purple.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Denny's Sturminster Number 1'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 32.
(Named after the Dorset village of Sturminster, England where it was found.)

'Denny's Sturminster Number 2'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***denticulata* Vell.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, female plants sometimes also bearing male or hermaphrodite fls, to 2.5 cm across, in few-flowered clusters. Buds obovoid. Sepals 4(-6), greenish white, 0.7-1.3 × 0.2-0.7 cm, elliptic or ovate, concave, blunt or rarely pointed, densely downy. Achenes 5-7 × c. 2 mm, ellipsoid, asymmetric, flattened, densely hairy; styles whitish or yellowish, to 10 cm. Climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs 1-2-pinnate with 5 primary lflets; lflets hairless or with sparse hairs on veins. FL: Nov-June. Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile.
Syns: *C. hilarii* Sprengel; *C. montevidensis* Sprengel; *C. mendocina* Phillipp.; *C. triloba* St. Hil.

'Deviatyi Val'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (1972)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), light blue-violet (Riekstiņa & Radina 1988) or silvery grey (Maximov 1985), outside with yellowish bar. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.2 m. Lvs simple to pinnate on lower part of stem, ternate on upper part . FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 10-20.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Devjatyj Val')

'De Vijfhoeven'
'Hagley Hybrid' (s) × ? *viticella*
R: T. Hannink (1998), F: T. Hannink (1998), N: T. Hannink (2000), I: Bloemkwekerij "De Vijfhoeven" (2000), REG: T. Hannink (2000)
Fls 10-13 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, dark violet at first, ageing to violet, outside paler, c. 6.5 × 3 cm, ovate-elliptic, pointed, gappy, margin somewhat wavy. Filaments white; anthers dark purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate with entire lflets. FL: Apr-June, Sept-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Cat. Bloemkwekerij "De Vijfhoeven"* 2000.

'Devjatyj Val'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Deviatyi Val'

'Devoniensis'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Jackmanii'
R: Lucombe, Pince & Co. (pre 1876), I: (pre 1877)
Fls 20-23(-30) cm across. Sepals 8, lavender-blue. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 563 (1876).

'de Vos'
Misspelling of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'C. de Vos'

'Diana'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Daniel Deronda' × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N & I: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (15-)20-25 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, light lavender-blue with whitish blue-veined bar, 10-13 cm long, elliptic to rhombic, overlapping, blunt with recurved tip, margin slightly wavy. Filaments greenish white; anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik *Cat.* 1990: 29-30.
(Named after Diana, goddess of hunting.)

'Diane'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals bluish white.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.

'Dianthiflora Rubra Plena'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1900), I: (1900)
Fls double. Sepals purplish violet.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 394.

'Dilly Dilly'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Dinar Wibom'
Misspelling of 'Einar Wibom'

dioica* subsp. *catesbyana
Syn. of *C. catesbyana*

dioica* subsp. *sericea
Syn. of *C. haenkeana*

dioica* subsp. *virginiana
Syn. of *C. virginiana*

dioscoreifolia
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

dioscoreifolia* var. *robusta
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

'Directeur André Devillers'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: G. Truffaut (pre 1964), I: (1964)
Fls double, very large. Sepals intense blue, fading to pale blue. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Truffaut *Cat.* Automme 1964: 22.
(Misspelling: 'André Devillers')

'Direktor Trelle'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Späth (pre 1897), I: (1897)
Fls double, 15-18 cm across. Sepals at first purple-violet becoming deep blue-lilac, outside with a broad whitish bar, narrowly elliptic, pointed.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 100: 74 (1897-98); *Möller's Deutsche Gärtner Zeitung* 43: 499 (1898).

× ***distorta* Lavallée**
crispa × *integrifolia*
Fls bell-shaped. Sepals 4, pink-purple, 4-5 × 1.5-1.8 cm, obovate, outside with 3 veins, somewhat recurved towards tip. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow, hairy. Achenes downy; styles 1.5-1.8 cm. Herbaceous perennial or subshrub with stems to 2 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets, the lower entire or ternate.
Syns: 'Distorta'; *C. crispa* 'Distorta'.

Distorta'
Syn. of *C.* × *distorta*

× ***distorta* 'Nana'**
crispa × *integrifolia* 'Distorta'
R: M. Johnson (1970)
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1998: 69, without description.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Possibly the same as 'Cylindrica Nana'. The name *C. integrifolia* 'Distorta' (see parentage) has not been traced.)

'Dīvaja'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1982), F: J. Ruplēns (1984), N: J. Ruplēns (1986), REG: J. Ruplēns (2000)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, deep violet with a purple bar, 6-7 × 3.5-4 cm, elliptic, long-pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers dark purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire. FL: June-Sept(-Oct) on both previous and current year's growth.
Published ref. *Lauku Dzīve* 1989 No. 3.
(Named after a Latvian river.)

× ***divaricata* Jacq.**
integrifolia × *viorna*
Fls bell-shaped, c. 2.5 cm across, nodding on short stalks. Sepals red-lilac or purplish, spreading. Erect, bushy, non-climbing shrub. Lvs simple with irregular lobes, ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 stalkless, deeply lobed lflets. FL: June-July.
Syns: 'Divaricata'.
(Not synonymous with *C. crispa* as often suggested.)

'Divaricata'
Syn. of *C.* × *divaricata*

× ***diversifolia* DC.**
integrifolia × *viticella*
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4-6(-7) cm across, nodding or sometimes borne horizontally, in terminal groups of 1-3. Sepals 4, purple to blue-violet, paler outside, c. 2.5 cm long, oblong-lanceolate, pointed, margin downy. Filaments yellowish, downy in upper part; anthers hairy. Herbaceous perennial or subshrub with erect, finely ribbed stems. Lvs simple to pinnate. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Diversifolia'; *C.* × *eriostemon* Decne; *C.* × *intermedia* Carrière; *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Intermedia'; *C.* × *eriostemon* 'Intermedia'; 'Intermedia'.
(The earlier name *C. diversifolia* Gilib. (1792) is not considered to be validly published (ICBN 334, 1994) and is ignored.)

'Diversifolia'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia*

× ***diversifolia* 'Amy'**
Integrifolia Group
Selection from *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Olgae'
S: R. Savill (1993), F & N: R. Savill (1994), I: Savill's Clematis Ltd. (1995), REG: R. Savill (2001)
Flowers sweetly scented. Sepals 4, silvery white outside, sky-blue inside, c. 5 × 2 cm, long-pointed, overlapping, tip recurved, margin frilled. Stamens yellow. Non-climbing with herbaceous stems 60-90 cm. Lvs simple, entire. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Amy'; 'Amy'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.
(Named after Robin Savill's eldest daughter.)

× ***diversifolia* 'Blue Boy'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (1947)
AM 1990
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, somewhat nodding. Sepals 4, at first pale blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1), later lighter (Blue Bird Blue HCC 42/1-2), 3-4 × 1.5-2 cm, narrowly obovate, margin somewhat wavy or frilly, tip recurved. Stamens c. 1 cm;

filaments hairy; anthers yellow-white, the connective hairy on back and at tip, blunt. Stems herbaceous, erect, scrambling 1.2-3 m. Lower lvs simple to 3-lobed, upper lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets ovate, entire or 3-lobed. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: 'Blue Boy' (Integrifolia Group); *C.* × *eriostemon* 'Blue Boy'; *C. integrifolia* 'Blue Boy'; *C. viticella* 'Blue Boy'.
Published ref. F.L. Skinner, *Horticultural Horizons*, 142 (1966/7).

× ***diversifolia* 'Boskoop'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: (1892)
Fls blue, lavender, rose and reddish rose. Stems 1-1.6 m.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Boskoop'; 'Boskoop Seedling'.
Published ref. Davis in *The Garden* 1899: ix,c. The name appears to refer to a batch of seedlings of various colours rather than to a single cv.

× ***diversifolia* 'C. de Vos'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (pre 1897), I: (1897)
Sepals bluish.
Syns: 'C. de Vos'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.
(Misspelling: 'de Vos'. Named after Cornelius de Vos (1806-1895), gardener and botanist of Boskoop-Hazerswood, The Netherlands.)

× ***diversifolia* 'C.H. Joosten'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals porcelain-blue.
Syns: 'C.H. Joosten'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986: 11.

'Diversifolia Coerulea'
Integrifolia Group
C. × *diversifolia* × unknown
R: Bonamy Frères
Fls borne horizontally. Sepals deep blue. Stems 1.2-1.5 m. Lvs simple, usually lobed. FL: June-July.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 92.

× ***diversifolia* 'C. van Kleef'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals purple tinged with pink, outside tinged with deep pink.
Syns: 'C. van Kleef'; *C.* × *diversifolia* 'van Kleef'; 'van Kleef'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia* 'Cylindrica'**
Syn. of *C.* × *cylindrica*

× ***diversifolia* 'Eriostemon'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 4, deep blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/1) or purple-blue, tinged with purple-violet in the middle, 3-3.5 × 1.2-1.7 cm, broadly obovate, tip recurved. Stamens 0.5-1 cm; filaments hairy on upper part; anthers ivory-white to pale yellow, with hairless blunt connective. Stems erect, eventually somewhat climbing, to c. 2 m. Lower lvs simple, broadly ovate, or 3-5-lobes; upper lvs pinnate with 5 elliptic lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Eriostemon'.

× ***diversifolia* 'Félix Faure'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals lilac.
Syns: 'Félix Faure'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia* 'Funny Face'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: W. Snoeijer (pre 1998)
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals pink. Stems climbing to 1.5 m. Lvs purple.
Syns: 'Funny Face'
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1998: 74.

× ***diversifolia* 'Gladstone'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Fls erect. Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Gladstone'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia* 'Heather Herschell'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
I: B. Fretwell
Fls c. 5 cm across, nodding. Sepals soft to deep pink, twisted, recurved, ribbed. Stems 1.3-1.6 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C.* × *eriostemon* 'Heather Herschell'; 'Heather Herschell'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 93.

× ***diversifolia* 'Hendersonii'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: J.A. Henderson (1835), F: Chandler
AM 1965
Fls bell-shaped, 6-6.5 cm across, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4, dark blue to violet-blue (Spectrum Violet HCC 735-735/1) with light purple (Amethyst Violet HCC 35/2) tinge on bar, 3-6 × 1.5-2 cm, obovate,

spreading as fl opens, tip recurved, apiculate. Stamens 0.6-1 cm; filaments greenish yellow, hairy, flattened; anthers grey-yellow or green-yellow, the connective hairy on the back, slightly projecting. Stems semi-herbaceous, scrambling 1.8-3 m. Lower lvs simple, upper pinnate with 5-7, lanceolate entire lflets. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: 'Hendersonii' (of Henderson); *C.* × *eriostemon* 'Hendersonii'; *C. chandleri* hort.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 105.
(This cv. is often confused with 'Hendersonii' (Integrifolia Group) which has shorter stems.)

× ***diversifolia*** **'Hendryetta'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: W. Snoeijer (c. 1998)
Fls bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, pink, recurved towards tip. Stems climbing to 1.5 m.
Syns: 'Hendryetta'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1998: 74.

× ***diversifolia*** **'Hortulanus Wilke'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals pale pink.
Syns: 'Hortulanus Wilke'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia*** **'Hortulanus Witte'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Hortulanus Witte'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia*** **'Intermedia'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia*

× ***diversifolia*** **'Intermedia Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Intermedia Rosea'

× ***diversifolia*** **'Kaiser Wilhelm'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Kaiser Wilhelm'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia*** **'Königin Wilhelmina'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals blue.
Syns: 'Königin Wilhelmina'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia*** **'Lauren'**
Integrifolia Group
Selection from *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Olgae'
S: R. Savill (1993), F & N: R. Savill (1994), I: Savill's Clematis Ltd (1995), REG: R. Savill (2001)
Flowers nodding, scented. Sepals 4, deep lilac edged with paler lilac-pink, gradually fading in centre, c. 5 × 2 cm, long-pointed, twisted, tip recurved. Non-climbing with deciduous stems 60-90 cm. Lvs simple, entire. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Lauren'; 'Lauren'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.
(Named after the second daughter of the raiser.)

× ***diversifolia*** **'New Eriostemon'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
Syns: 'New Eriostemon'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 45, without description.
(It has not been established that there is any connection between this cv. and NEW ERIOSTEMON.)

× ***diversifolia*** **'N. van Kleef'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals light violet.
Syns: 'N. van Kleef'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia*** **'Olgae'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
Fls bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across, nodding, slightly fragrant. Sepals 4, pale to mid-blue, 4-4.5 cm long, outside with 3 distinct raised ribs, twisted, revealing anthers, spreading wide with tips reflexed. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems herbaceous, erect, 60-90 (-150) cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C.* × *eriostemon* 'Olgae'; *C. integrifolia* var. *olgae*; *C. integrifolia* 'Olgae'; 'Olgae' (Integrifolia Group).
Published ref. Correvon, Seedlist 1930s; Hillier's *Manual of trees and shrubs* 431 (1974).
(Probably named after the Russian botanist Olga Fedtschenko.)

× ***diversifolia*** **'President Carnot'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals violet-purple.
Syns: 'President Carnot'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia*** **'President Cleveland'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals blue.

Syns: 'President Cleveland'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia* 'Prins Hendrik'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals light violet.
Syns: 'Prins Hendrik' (Integrifolia Group).
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia* 'Queen Victoria'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals pale violet with pink tinge.
Syns: 'Queen Victoria'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.

× ***diversifolia* 'van Kleef'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'C. van Kleef'

× ***diversifolia* 'William Elliot'**
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *viticella*
R: C. van Kleef (1897)
Sepals bright blue.
Syns: 'Wm. Elliot'.
Published ref. Trompe 1986.
(Misspelling: *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Wm. Elliot')

× ***diversifolia* 'Wm. Elliot'**
Misspelling of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'William Elliot'

'Docteur Blanchet'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa (s) × 'Jackmanii'
R: A. Boisselot (pre 1882), I: (1882)
Sepals pinkish lilac or wine-coloured.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1883: 429.

'Docteur Lebel'
Misspelling of 'Docteur Le Bêle'

'Docteur Le Bêle'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Traves
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals deep red. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.
(Misspelling: 'Docteur Lebel'; 'Doctor Label'; 'Dr Lebel'. Named after the French clematis enthusiast. Taylor's Clematis Nursery, Doncaster lists 'Dr Lebel' with pale red fls, 15-20 cm across: this is probably the same cv. Robin Savill in his 2000 *Cat.* suggests that 'Jenny Caddick' may be a synonym, but this has not been proved.)

'Docteur Ruppel'
Misspelling of 'Doctor Ruppel'

'Doctor Bolle'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Späth (pre 1887), I: L. Späth (1887)
Fls double, c. 8 cm across. Sepals 40-50, white tinged with green.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1887-88.

'Doctor F.L. Skinner'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: S.J. Zubrowski
Sepals violet. Staminodes very long.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Dr. F.L. Skinner'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 35.

'Doctor Label'
Syn. of 'Docteur Le Bêle'

'Doctor Ruppel'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Dr Ruppel (pre 1975), I: J. Fisk (1975)
AGM 1993
Fls 14-22 cm across. Sepals (6-)8, rose-madder (Orchid Purple HCC 31/1), with brilliant carmine bar, margin dark purplish violet (Cobalt Violet HCC 634/2), outside mauve with white bar, overlapping at base, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers variously described as cream, yellow, beige or brown (Johnson 1997 says connective is carmine-red). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.5(-4) m. Lvs simple or ternate, margin wavy. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1977: 79.
(Misspelling: 'Dr Rupple'; 'Dr Rubbel'; 'Docteur Ruppel'. Sent to Fisk by Dr Ruppel from Argentina in early 1970s. Fisk says early fls have sepals with a white margin, later fls do not. There are reports of semi-double fls on the previous year's growth.)

'Doggy'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Johnson (c. 1990)
Fls 3-4 cm across. Sepals reddish purple (Doge Purple HCC 732) with irregular paler bar that can be almost white. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Doggy'.
Published ref. F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996/97.

'Dojosi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Doojooji'

'Dōjōsi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Doojooji'

'Dojozi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Doojooji'

'Dominika'
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1972), F: S. Franczak (1973), N: S. Franczak (1975), I: S. Franczak (1980), REG: S. Franczak (1999)
Fls 12-16 cm across, solitary. Sepals 4, pale mauve-blue with deeper mauve veins and margin, broadly elliptic, deeply grooved, overlapping. Filaments hairy; anthers creamy white to greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with downy stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple, ternate or further divided; lflets entire, margin wavy. FL: (June-)Aug-Sept(-Nov).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(This cv. is named either named for the Polish female name, or a Polish river.)

'Donna'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Doojooji'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals 8, light reddish purple, paler towards base, lanceolate. Anthers pale yellow to yellow-green.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 33.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Dojosi'; 'Dojozi'; 'Dōjōsi')

'Dora'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Malysh' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-20 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, white, 7-10 cm long, oblong-elliptic, touching, margin slightly wavy, tip recurved. Filaments pale green; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (June-)July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1992: 49.

'Dorath'
Parentage unknown
Sepals white, edged with pale violet-blue. Stamens red Stems to c. 3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999.

'Dorota'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1978), F: S. Franczak (1980), I: S. Franczak (1989), REG: S. Franczak (1998)
Fls 17-20 cm across. Buds downy. Sepals 6-7, dark violet-blue, c. 9 × 5 cm, margin wavy and crimped. Filaments cream; anthers lilac. Styles c. 5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.

'Dorothy Toliver'
Misspelling of 'Dorothy Tolver'

'Dorothy Tolver'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Niobe' × 'Vyvyan Pennell'
R: J. Gooch (1987), I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1993), REG: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1996)
Fls (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, deep mauve-pink, mauve at base, heavily overlaid with deep mauve-pink, with textured satiny surface and rounded, lightly crimped edges, overlapping, tapering to a point. Filaments white with a hint of pink; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.6-4 m. FL: late May-June and again in Aug-Sept(-Oct). Semi-double fls are sometimes produced on previous year's growth.
Published ref. Gooch 1996: 136.
(Misspelling: 'Dorothy Toliver'. Named after Ruth Gooch's mother.)

'Dorothy Walton'
Syn. of 'Bagatelle'

douglasii
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *hirsutissima*

'Douglasii'
See *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Douglasii'

***douglasii* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* 'Rosea'

douglasii* var. *scottii
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii*

'Dovedale'
Montana Group
chrysocoma × 'Picton's Variety'
R: B. Fretwell (pre 1993)
Fls 7-7.5 cm across. Sepals 4-7, pale pink with broad paler margin. Filaments greenish cream; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 4.5-6 m. Lvs dark green, tinged reddish brown beneath. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Dovedale'.

'Dragon Blue'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals blue. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Dragon Palace'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals light purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).

'Drake's Form'
See *C. tangutica* 'Drake's Form'

'Dr Lebel'
Misspelling of 'Docteur Le Bêle'

'Dronning Hildegard'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs Cholmondeley' × unknown
R: A. Anthonsen, I: (1983)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white.

'Dronning Ingrid'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs Cholmondeley' × unknown
R: A. Anthonsen (c. 1980)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white. Filaments white, tinged with green at base; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate, those beneath the fls sometimes simple or lobed. FL: June, Aug.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 35.
(Named after the Queen of Denmark.)

'Drossy Wolton'
Misspelling of 'Dorothy Walton' = Syn. of 'Bagatelle'

'Drosy Wollton'
Misspelling of 'Dorothy Walton' = Syn. of 'Bagatelle'

'Dr Rubbel'
Misspelling of 'Doctor Ruppel'

'Dr Rupple'
Misspelling of 'Doctor Ruppel'

***drummondii* Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 1.5-2.8 cm across, in axillary clusters of 3(-12). Buds almost globose to broadly ovoid. Sepals 4, white to cream, (0.7-)0.9-1.3(-1.5) × 0.4-0.6 cm, oblong, elliptic, obovate or oblanceolate, spreading, downy on both sides. Achenes 3-4 × 1.5-2 mm, ellipsoid, densely hairy; styles 5-10 cm. Deciduous climber or scrambler with hairy stems to 5 m or more; new growth grey-downy. Lvs pinnate with 5(-7) lflets; lflets lobed or toothed, hairy on both sides, denser beneath. FL: Mar-Oct. SW USA & N Mexico.
Syns: *C. nervata* Benth.

'Dubiosa'
Misspelling of 'Dubysa'

'Dubisa'
Misspelling of 'Dubysa'

'Dubysa'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1987)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-blue (97B). Anthers grey-purple. Stems 1-1.3 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Misspelling: 'Dubisa'; 'Dubiosa'. Named after the River Dubysa in Lithuania.)

'Duchesse de Cambacérès'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Paillet (pre 1878), I: (1878)
Fls 20-22 cm across. Sepals azure-blue flushed with rose-pink.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 64.

'Duchesse d'Edimbourg'
Misspelling of 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

'Duchesse of Edingburgh'
Misspelling of 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

'Duchesse of Sutherland'
Misspelling of 'Duchess of Sutherland'

'Duchess of Alba'
See synonymy of 'Duchess of Albany'

'Duchess of Albany' (1882)
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1882)
Sepals white. Fls produced on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1882: 91; *Gard. Chron.* 17: 598 (1882).

'Duchess of Albany' (1897)
Texensis Group
'Star of India' × *texensis*
R: A.G. Jackman (1890), I: George Jackman & Son (1894)
AM 1897, AGM 1993
Fls bell-shaped, (4-)5-8 cm across, erect, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, bright pink (Cyclamen Purple HCC 30), bar darker (HCC 30/1-2), softening to lilac-pink at margin, outside paler with silvery pink margin, 4-6 cm long, thick, pointed, tip recurved. Stamens hairless; filaments cream; anthers cream to grey-yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems semi-herbaceous, climbing 1.8-4 m. Lvs grey-green, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: (June-)July-Oct.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Duchess of Albany'; *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Duchess of Albany'; *C. texensis* 'Duchess of Alba';

C. texensis 'Countess of Albany'; *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Countess of Albany'; 'Countess of Albany'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 52: 504-5 (1897).
(The name of this cv. is predated by 'Duchess of Albany' (Late Large-flowered Group), but there is no evidence that the latter still exists. It would cause irritation and confusion to change the name of the existing (Texensis Group) cv., so this name is accepted (ICNCP Art. 14.4.), and sanctioned as 'Duchess of Albany' (1897).)

'Duchess of Connaught'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1877)
Fls double. Sepals lilac-mauve.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.
(Probably the same as 'Duke of Connaught'.)

'Duchess of Edinborough'
Misspelling of 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

'Duchess of Edinburgh'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1874), I: George Jackman & Son (1874)
FCC 1876
Fls double and semi-double, 10-13(-15) cm across, slightly scented. Below fl are green, or green and white, sepal-like lvs. Sepals white, sometimes tinged with green. Filaments white; anthers light yellow to brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3.5(-4) m. Lvs yellowish green, ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June (fls double), Aug-Sept (fls semi-double, smaller).
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 135.
(Misspelling: 'Duchesse d'Edimbourg'; 'Duchesse of Edingburgh'; 'Duchess of Edinborough'. Gutemann Nurseries *Cat.* 1995-6 says the autumn repeat fls are usually single.)

'Duchess of Onslow'
Misspelling of 'Countess of Onslow'

'Duchess of Sunderland'
Misspelling of 'Duchess of Sutherland'

'Duchess of Sutherland'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: G.R. Jackman (1934), I: George Jackman & Son (c. 1935)
Fls single, semi-double and double, 12-17 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, carmine-pink (Petunia Purple HCC 32) (74B), bar paler, purple (Orchid Purple HCC 31), outside purple (70B) with pale purple (76D) bar, 6.5-8 × 3.5-4.5 cm, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments at first greenish, later cream or white; anthers variously described as pale yellow, golden yellow or reddish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls double or semi-double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Markham 1935: 107.
(Misspelling: 'Duchess of Sunderland'; 'Duchesse of Sutherland'. Fretwell 1989: 44 says there are 2 commercially available cvs with this name, one with carmine-pink sepals, the other with darker red sepals with a lighter greyish bar: both have cream anthers.)

'Duchess of Teck'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Nivea'
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1873)
Fls 18-21 cm across. Sepals 6-8, satiny white with faint mauve bar, 6.5 cm wide, broadly elliptic-ovate, overlapping, long-pointed. Anthers whitish brown, changing to pale red-brown. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Duchess of Teck'.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 131.

'Duchess of Waverly'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Wil-Chris Acres, I: Arnold's Nursery (c. 1961)
Fls single, sometimes semi-double, 15-17.5 cm across. Buds sparsely hairy. Sepals of single fls 6, at first deep lavender-blue, later paling to light blue, bar reddish, overlapping. Anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, sparsely hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, and some fls later.
Published ref. Arnold's Nursery *Catalog 'Northwest introductions'* 1961.

'Duchess of York'
Texensis Group
'Star of India' × *texensis*
R: A.G. Jackman (1890), I: George Jackman & Son (1894)
AM 1895
Fls bell-shaped, erect. Sepals 4-5, blush-pink with deeper bar, c. 5 cm long. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs leathery, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Duchess of York'; *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Duchess of York'; *C. texensis* 'Countess of York'; 'Countess of York'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 52: 304-5 (1897).

'Duke of Albany'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1882)
Sepals mauve.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 17: 598 (1882); *Fl. & Pom.* 1882: 91.

'Duke of Buccleigh'
Misspelling of 'Duke of Buccleuch'.

'Duke of Buccleuch'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1869)
Sepals 8, grey-violet or mauve, oblong-elliptic, apiculate. Filaments white tipped with pink; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 142.
(Misspelling: 'Duke of Buchleuch'; 'Duke of Buckleugh'; 'Duke of Buccleigh'; 'Buchleuch'; 'Buckleugh')

'Duke of Buchleuch'
Misspelling of 'Duke of Buccleuch'

'Duke of Buckleugh'
Misspelling of 'Duke of Buccleuch'

'Duke of Connaught'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1873), F: George Jackman & Son (1873)
FCC 1876
Fls semi-double and double, 12-13 cm across. Outer sepals 6, silvery lilac to mauve-lilac, diminishing in size towards centre of fl. Filaments white; anthers whitish brown. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Duke of Connaught'.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 232; *Gard. Chron.* 2: 303 (1874).
('Duchess of Connaught' may be the same cv.)

'Duke of Edinburgh'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1875)
Sepals 6, blue-violet, sometimes with reddish tinge, concave, pointed. Filaments white, stained red at top; anthers brown-red or brown-purple. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Aug.
Published ref. *The Garden* 7: 476 (1875).

'Duke of Edinburgh'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1877)
Published ref. M & J 1877: 84, without description.
(Raised by Cripps, but quickly discarded and apparently replaced by his 'Duke of Edinburgh' (Early Large-flowered Group).)

'Duke of Norfolk'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Standishii'
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1877), I: George Jackman & Son (1878)
Fls c. 10 cm across. Sepals 8, deep mauve with silvery bar, ovate-oblong, overlapping. Anthers dark purple. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 84.

'Duke of Portland'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A.G. Jackman (pre 1924)
Sepals creamy white tinged with pale pink and with crimson bar.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.

'Duke of Richmond'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Nivea'
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1873)
Fls 20-22 cm across. Sepals 6-8, lavender-grey with mauve flush, bar slightly darker, ovate, slightly overlapping, pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale whitish brown. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 131.

'Dulcie'
'Margaret Wood' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1984), F: K. Pyne (1986)
Sepals pale lavender-blue. Filaments white; anthers purple.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 18.
(Named after the raiser's sister.)

'Dunajéc'
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1982), F: S. Franczak (1984), N: S. Franczak (1990), REG: S. Franczak (1999)
Fls 16-19 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 6, dark blue-violet, pointed, overlapping at base, margin wavy. Stamens hairy, cream. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with downy stems 1.5-1.8 m. FL: Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 14.
(Named after the Polish river.)

× ***durandii*** **Durand**
integrifolia × *lanuginosa*
R: Durand Frères (pre 1870), I: Durand Frères (1870)
AGM 1942, AGM 1993
Fls flattish, 7-14 cm across, semi-nodding, usually borne in groups of 3. Buds narrowly ovoid, erect, hairy especially towards top. Sepals 4-6, blue-violet (Moorish Blue HCC 739-739/1), later pale blue-violet (Wistaria Blue HCC 640), outside dusky mid-blue with dark satiny blue bar, c. 8 × 3.5-3.8 cm, ovate-elliptic to rhombic or obovate, spreading or recurved, deeply ribbed, pointed, tip recurving with age. Stamens 1-1.3 cm long; filaments white or yellow, often flushed with blue at base, downy at tip; anthers cream or yellow with hairy connective. Fruit-heads persistent. Semi-climbing to erect shrub with herbaceous stems 1-3 m. Lvs simple, entire. FL: end of May-Oct.
Syns: 'Durandii'; *C. integrifolia* 'Durandii'; *C.* ×

semperflorens hort.; *C. integrifolia* 'Semperflorens'; 'Semperflorens'.
Published ref. Morren in *Belgique Horticole* 1874: 136; Thibaut & Keteleer *Cat.* 1874.
(Morren's original description says that the parents are *C. integrifolia* and *C. lanuginosa*, and this view was held until 1907 when Jouin (1907: 231) commented 'This view is doubtful to me, because both species have solitary flowers. In the hybrid, the inflorescence is similar to 'Jackmanii'. The interpretation *C. integrifolia* × 'Jackmanii' seems correct to me.' However, Jouin confused *C. lanuginosa* with *C. patens* (the latter always has solitary fls) - for a full discussion see Johnson 1997: 584. It is unfortunate that many authors writing after 1907 have followed Jouin's incorrect interpretation, thus causing confusion.)

'Durandii'
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii*

× ***durandii* 'Alba'**
Integrifolia Group
Sepals white.
Syns: 'Durandii Alba'.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Durandii Alba'
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii* 'Alba'

× ***durandii* 'Major'**
Integrifolia Group
Presumably a large-flowered *C.* × *durandii*.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Listed as growing in Oxford Botanic Garden in 1990 - see *Clem. Int.* 1990: 49.)

× ***durandii* var. *pallida***
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii* 'Pallida'

× ***durandii* 'Pallida'**
Integrifolia Group
Selection from *C.* × *durandii*
Sepals pale violet-pink.
Syns: *C.* × *durandii* var. *pallida*; 'Durandii Pallida'.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Durandii Pallida'
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii* 'Pallida'

'Dusky Star'
Montana Group
'Magic Star' ? × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1998), F & N: R.C. Mitchell (1999), REG: R.C. Mitchell (2000)
Fls double, c. 6 cm across, solitary. Outer sepals 4, deep pink, c. 3 cm long, ovate, blunt; inner sepals c. 2.5 cm long, narrower, pointed, tip often hooded. Filaments yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, new growth purplish. Lvs dark green blotched with purple, ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Oct (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 32.

'Dymchatyi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis & M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1961)
Fls 14-18 cm across, solitary. Sepals 6(-7), light smoky blue or blue-violet (Wistaria Blue HCC 640), gappy. Anthers cinnamon-brown. Deciduous climber with purple-tinged stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Dymczatyi'; 'Dymczaty'; 'Dymczatji')

'Dymczatji'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Dymchatyi'

'Dymczaty'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Dymchatyi'

'Dymczatyi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Dymchatyi'

'Dzieci Warszawy'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals bright violet.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 101.

E

'Earl Beaconsfield'
Misspelling of 'Earl of Beaconsfield'

'Earl of Beaconsfield'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Nivea' × 'Standishii'
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1878)
FCC 1878
Sepals 8, deep mauve with plum-coloured bar, elliptic-oblong, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers dark purple. Lvs simple, 3-lobed or ternate. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Earl of Beaconsfield'.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 84.
(Misspelling: 'Earl Beaconsfield'. Opinion is divided as to the raiser: some say Jackman and others say Cripps. Snoeijer 1991: 36 says the sepals are lilac.)

'Earl of Egmont'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Standishii'
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1877)
Sepals 4-8, deep reddish purple. Stamens greenish. Lvs pinnate; lflets elliptic. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 84.

'Early Purple'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875), I: George Jackman & Son (1875)
Sepals 8, deep purple, at first flushed with plum-red, elliptic, long-pointed, narrowed at base. Filaments white; anthers purple. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.

'Early Sensation'
Forsteri Group
paniculata hybrid × *paniculata*
R: G. Hutchins, N: J. Fopma & W. Snoeijer, I: A.N.M. Rijnbeek (1995)
Fls female, at first bell-shaped, becoming cup-shaped, 5-7.5 cm across, scented, nodding at first, later horizontal, 1-several in lf-axils. Sepals 6-8, white with a hint of lemon-yellow, broadly elliptic to oblanceolate, usually overlapping, pointed or blunt, sometimes hairy at base outside, margin crenulated. Filaments greenish cream to yellow; anthers reduced and sterile, yellow or somewhat purplish. Evergreen climber with ribbed stems to 2(-3) m. Lvs dark green, somewhat bronze when young, ternate; lflets lobed, hairless, wavy. FL: Mar-May.
Syns: *C. paniculata* 'Early Sensation'; *C. forsteri* 'Early Sensation'.

'Earnest Markham'
Misspelling of 'Ernest Markham'

'Easter'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown.
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals purplish blue with reddish bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'East Malling'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals mauve-pink. Deciduous climber with stems to 5 m. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'East Malling'; *C. montana* 'Rubens' E.M. Form.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.
(Erroneous name: *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'East Morning'. A trial of cvs of *C. montana* was held at East Malling Research Association, England and the J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999 says 'East Malling' was the 'best selection'. According to Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999, *C. montana* 'Rubens' E.M. Form was selected in the same trial as being thought most closely to resemble the original *C. montana* var. *rubens*, which is probably no longer in cultivation. Despite these different names, both refer to the same cv., but the latter name is not acceptable under ICNCP rules.)

'East Morning'
Erroneous name for 'East Malling'

'East Sunset'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Ebba'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'E. Booth'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1881)
Sepals 7-8, pale plum, outer edge white, deeply frilled.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.
(Named after Edwin Booth (1833-93), the well-known American Shakespearean actor.)

'Edith'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs Cholmondeley' × unknown
R: R.J. Evison (pre 1974), I: Treasures of Tenbury (1974)
AGM 1993
Fls (8-)10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, with a green bar in late spring, narrowly obovate to elliptic, grooved, often somewhat gappy at base, margin somewhat recurved. Stamens 0.8-1.8 cm; filaments white; anthers dark brown to purple-red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.7-3 m. Lvs ternate; lateral lflets wider than terminal. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Evison 1979: 45.
(Named after Edith Evison, the raiser's mother.)

'Edith Cavell'
Misspelling of 'Miss Cavell'

'Edith Jackman'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1871), F: George Jackman & Son (1871)
Fls 12-13 cm across, with strong fragrance between that of violets and primroses (*Primula vulgaris*). Sepals 8, white tinged with pale pinkish mauve and with a broad purplish pink bar (Snoeijer 1991 says lilac with darker margin), elliptic-oblong, apiculate. Filaments

white; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 93; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.
(Johnson 1997: 711 gives the parentage as *C. patens* × 'Fortunei')

'Edith Mallett'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1881)
Sepals (6-)7(-8), pale pink tinged with crimson on bar towards base, tip rounded.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.

'Edmond Guillaume'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Edogana'
Published ref. Listed in Johnson 1997, without description.

'Edogawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Chieko Kurasawa
Sepals purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Edomurasaki'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Asagasumi' × 'The President'
R: Seejuuroo Arai (1952)
Fls 12-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep velvety purple, purple-blue or dark red-purple (Royal Purple HCC 83/4), ovate, overlapping, apiculate with conspicuous white point. Filaments white; anthers red-purple to dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Trade designation: BLUE BIRD.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Misspelling: 'Edward Murasaki'. Unaccepted spelling: 'Edo Murasaki'. Later fls are usually smaller.)

'Edo Murasaki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Edomurasaki'

'Edonishiki'
Parentage unknown
R: Nihon Kaki (1995)
Sepals wistaria-blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Édouard André'
Viticella Group
'François Morel' × 'Kermesina'
R: F. Morel (pre 1889)
Sepals 4, deep velvety purple-red, outside violet-pink. Stems purple-tinged. Lvs ternate; lflets heart-shaped. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Martinet in *Rev. Hort.* 1889: 371.
(Édouard André was a landscape gardener and Editor of the journal *Revue Horticole.*)

'Édouard de Fosse'
Misspelling of 'Édouard Desfossé'

'Édouard Defossé'
Misspelling of 'Édouard Desfossé'

'Édouard Desfossé'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: Desfossé (pre 1880), I: Desfossé (1880)
AM 1936
Fls (12-)15-22(-27) cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep mauve (Methyl Violet HCC 39-39/1), fading to lavender-blue, bar purple-violet to reddish purple, narrowly obovate, somewhat gappy, long-pointed. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white; anthers reddish purple to dark brown. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple to 3-lobed, or ternate with lanceolate lflets. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct on previous year's growth.
Syns: 'Madame Édouard Desfossé'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 41.
(Misspelling: 'Édouard Defossé'; 'Édouard des Fossé'; 'Édouard de Fosse')

'Édouard des Fossé'
Misspelling of 'Édouard Desfossé'

'Edward Murasaki'
Misspelling of 'Edomurasaki'

'Edward Prichard'
recta × *tubulosa*
R: R. V. Prichard (pre 1950)
AM 1950
Fls 3-4 cm across, scented, in terminal and axillary panicles. Sepals 4(-5), cream to very pale mauve, becoming deeper or pinkish caramel towards the blunt tip, spreading, narrowly wedge-shaped. Stamens yellow to cream. Stems erect, herbaceous, non-clinging, 1-1.8 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 deeply toothed lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *J RHS* 76: 152 (1951).
(Misspelling: 'Edward Pritchard'. From the parentage, it could be assigned either to Flammula Group or Heracleifolia Group, but it is probably best to leave it unclassified.)

'Edward Pritchard'
Misspelling of 'Edward Prichard'

'Edward VII'
Misspelling of 'King Edward VII'

'Eekoo'
Parentage unknown

R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers golden yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Eetika'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Iubileinyi-70'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 8-12 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, satiny red-pink (70A) with darker red (64A) veins and intense red (63A) shading, 4-6 cm long, rhombic, surface deeply textured, margin wavy and with fine teeth. Filaments white to pink; anthers dark violet-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Eetika'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.
(Misspelling: 'Ethica')

'Efiopia'
Misspelling of 'Efiopiia'

'Efiopiia'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (1972)
Fls 15-22 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), violet or purple-red. Anther grey-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Efiopia'; 'Ephiophia')

'Egao'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1987)
Sepals creamy white with pale pink bar. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Yoosee' (of Hiroshi Takeuchi).
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Eha'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Kuba' × unknown
R: E. Kala (1984)
Sepals 6, light purple (77A) with paler (77B) bar. Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 28.

'Ehigasa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8, pale purple-pink with deeper bar and margin. Anthers dark purple-red. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Ino 1984.

'E.H. Wilson'
See *C. montana* 'E.H. Wilson'

'Einar Wibom'
Atragene Group
sibirica × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1949)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid to obovoid, apiculate, greenish white, sometimes purple-tinged towards base, downy. Sepals 4, white, outside tinged with purple, densely hairy, 2.5-4 × 1-1.7 cm, elliptic, pointed, tip somewhat recurved, margin downy. Staminodes light citron-yellow, c. 1.5 × 0.5-0.8 cm, blunt, pointed or notched, margin hairy. Stems creeping or climbing, 2-3 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets irregularly toothed, lateral lflets often 2-3-lobed.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Einar Wibom'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 237.
(Misspelling: 'Elnar Wibom'; 'Dinar Wibom'. Grown from a seed of a plant of *C. sibirica* in the garden of the accountant Einar Wibom.)

'Einora'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals red-purple.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Ekstra'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
I: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), pale violet-blue (92B), with paler violet-blue (92D) bar, veins darker (92B), base flushed with pink, outside much the same colour (92C), bar whitish, 5-7 × 2.8-3.2 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin crimped, with fine teeth. Stamens 1.7 cm; filaments and anthers white; connective deep purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems 1-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.
(Misspelling: 'Extra')

'Elaine'
Early Large-flowered Group
'John Gould Veitch' (s) × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (1873)
FCC 1873
Fls double. Sepals light violet-blue tinged with darker red-violet or pale magenta on margin. Lvs ternate to pinnate; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: June-July.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Eleanor'
Forsteri Group
'Fairy' × *foetida*
R: G. Hutchins
Plant female. Fls yellowish. Evergreen climber.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 76.

'Eleanor of Guildford'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Richard Pennell' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1989), I: Notcutts Nurseries (2000)
Fls single or semi-double, 13-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 8, pink with paler bar, rounded, overlapping, pointed, ribbed. Filaments cream; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 2-ternate. FL: May-June, sporadically until Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 2000: 34.
(Selected by the Borough of Guildford, Surrey, England, as their new plant for the millennium, and named in honour of three Queens: Eleanor of Aquitaine, Eleanor of Castille and Eleanor of Provence, who all resided in Guildford at some time.)

'Elegans'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1898)
Fls c. 8 cm across. Sepals violet-rose with carmine bar.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Elegans'.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

'Elegans Plena'
Syn. of 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

'Elegantissima'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1960)
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, drooping. Sepals violet-blue, c. 4 × 1.2-1.5 cm, narrowly lanceolate. Outer staminodes usually 4, c. 3.8 × 0.4 cm, long-pointed; inner staminodes 1.5-2 × 0.2-0.25 cm, narrowly spathulate. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets often deeply lobed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Elegantissima'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Elegia'
Misspelling of 'Elegiia'

'Elegiia'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Jackmanii'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1960), F: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1963), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967) REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden, Ukraine (1998)
Fls (10-)12-15 cm across, solitary or in groups of 3 in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)5-6, violet-blue (Campanula Violet HCC 37)(90A,B), bar purple-violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/2)(82B), fading in sunlight or with age, 5-7 × 3-3.5 cm, obovate or rhombic, gappy, blunt, tip and margin recurved, outside downy. Filaments whitish, slightly coloured towards top; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 entire lflets, often brownish when young, downy beneath. FL: July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa 1985: 162; Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Elegia'; 'Elegija'; 'Elegy')

'Elegija'
Misspelling of 'Elegiia'

'Elegy'
Misspelling of 'Elegiia'

'Elena'
Parentage unknown
Sepals with bar.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Elf'
Viticella Group
'Alba Luxurians' × 'Étoile Rose'
R: B. Fretwell
Fls bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across. Sepals pearl-white inside, outside shaded with mauve-pink, recurved. Filaments black; anthers blue. Stems 2-2.8 m. FL: June-Sept.

'Elfenreigen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930), I: (1930)
Sepals 8, lilac-pink tinged with carmine, and with carmine bar, ovate-elliptic, pointed. Filaments white; anthers purple-red to purple-violet. FL: May-July.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.

'Elgar'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls single or semi-double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, of semi-double fls 11-12, at first reddish, becoming blue-mauve, outside mauve-blue with a whitish, purple-ribbed bar, tip pointed and reflexed. Filaments pale mauve; anthers yellow. Stems climbing 2-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Evison 1989: 110.

'Elisabeth'
Misspelling of 'Elizabeth'

'Elisabeth Foster'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × 'Vyvyan Pennell'
R: W. Pennell (1960), N & I: W. Pennell (1975)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, delicate pink or mauve-pink with deep carmine bar, base maroon. Anthers chestnut-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate.

Published ref. *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 35 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Elizabeth Foster'. Named after the mother of John Foster, Pennell's nursery manager.)

'Elizabeth'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: G.R. Jackman (pre 1953), I: George Jackman & Son (1953)
AGM 1993
Fls 5-6 cm across, fragrant (weakly vanilla-scented, or some say smelling of hot chocolate). Sepals 4, pink with pale pink shading in middle and towards base (whiter if grown in shade), with satin sheen and textured surface, obovate to almost elliptic, weakly concave with margin bent upwards. Stamens pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 5-10 m, purple-tinged when young. Young lvs purple-tinged. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Elizabeth'; *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Elizabeth'; *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Scented Form'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 15: 86 (1953-4).
(Misspelling: 'Elisabeth')

'Elizabeth Foster'
Misspelling of 'Elisabeth Foster'

'Ellenbank White'
Montana Group
chrysocoma ? × *montana*
R: E. MacGregor (early 1990s), I: MacGregor (1995)
Fls rounded, similar to those of *C. chysocoma*. Sepals white. Lvs similar to those of *C. montana*. FL: May-June, Aug.
Published ref. Elizabeth MacGregor *Cat.* 1994/95.

elliptica
Syn. of *C. gilbertiana*

'Elnar Wibom'
Misspelling of 'Einar Wibom'

'El Pinko'
Montana Group
'Freda' ? × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1998), F & N: R.C. Mitchell (1999), REG: R.C. Mitchell (2000)
Fls c. 7 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4, pale pink, stained with deep pink at extreme base, c. 3.5 × 2 cm, ovate, blunt. Filaments yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, new growth purplish. Lvs purplish green, ternate; lflets with toothed margin. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 33.

'Elsa Späth'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Späth, I: (1891)
AGM 1993
Fls usually single, occasionally semi-double, 14-20 (-22) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, bright blue to lavender-blue with darker bar, fading to a more mauve mid-blue (Aster Violet HCC 38/1-2) with age, with a hint of rose-pink especially at tip, outside mid-blue with greenish cream bar, 7-9 × 4-5 cm, rounded, overlapping, pointed. Stamens 1.5-2 cm; filaments white, tinged with purple towards top; anthers reddish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs occasionally simple, more usually ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate, often heart-shaped at base. FL: May-July, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Trade designation: BLUE BOY (Australia)
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1891-92.
(Misspelling: 'Elsie Späth'; 'Else Spaeth'. Not to be confused with 'Xerxes' which was raised by Noble in 1877 and has dark violet fls. Both cvs are still in cultivation and have been mixed up for at least the last 50 years. R. Schreck in *Clem. Int.* 1994: 28 says Späth issued 2 cvs under this name (no dates are given), one with dark purple or red-purple fls that become sky-blue and are often semi-double, the other with dark blue fls. He says the latter is available in Britain but has not been seen for about 50 years in Germany. The description provided for this entry in the *Register & Checklist* appears to be a mixture of the two.)

'Elten'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 6 cm across. Sepals white, overlapping. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs purple-red. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Elten'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.

'Elvan'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell (1979)
Fls 4-7 cm across, somewhat nodding. Sepals 4, blue-purple with a broad, feathered creamy white bar, outside with deeper bar, slightly twisted, tip recurved. Filaments green; anthers yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 entire lflets. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Elvan'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 15, 80; Fretwell 1989: 149.

'Emajögi'
Misspelling of 'Emajõgi'

'Emajõgi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), F: U. & A. Kivistik

(1984), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), pale violet-blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640)(94C), bar and veins darker (92A), outside with pale bar, 8-9 × 3.5-4.5 cm, elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed. Stamens 2.5 cm; filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs simple, rarely ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 121(1985).
(Misspelling: 'Emajögi'. Named after an Estonian river.)

'Emblème'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Levavasseur (1895)
Fls double. Sepals pale lilac tinged with pink. Anthers straw-yellow.
Published ref. Levavasseur & fils *Cat.* 1895-96.

'Emelia Joan'
Misspelling of 'Amelia Joan'

'Emerald Queen'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1877)
Sepals white, mottled with green, ovate, long-pointed, stalked. Lvs ternate.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 85.

'Émile Faure'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls semi-double.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 81.

'Emilia Joan'
Misspelling of 'Amelia Joan'

'Emilia Plater'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1967), F: S. Franczak (1970), I: S. Franczak (1986), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 8-15 cm across, slightly nodding. Sepals 4, pale to bright blue-violet with deeper veins and slightly deeper bar, c. 5.5 × 4 cm, margin crimped. Filaments white; anthers cream to green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate or 2-3-lobed. FL: June-Sept(-Nov).
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Emilia Plater'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(Misspelling: 'Emilia Platter'; 'Emilie Plater'. Commemorates the 25-year-old who was killed in the Polish uprising (1830-31) against the Russian occupation.)

'Emilia Platter'
Misspelling of 'Emilia Plater'

'Emilie Plater'
Misspelling of 'Emilia Plater'

'Emma Margaretha'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K.J.W. Ottolander (pre 1890), I: (pre 1898)
Sepals greyish white. Stamens yellow.
Syns: 'Margaretta'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 11.

'Empress of India'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fairy Queen' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (pre 1914)
AM 1914
Fls 15-18(-25) cm across. Sepals 6, light violet-purple, mauve-red or rosy creamy red with deeper purple or red bar. Filaments whitish; anthers creamy yellow or beige. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth (these fls are a deeper reddish purple).
Published ref. *J RHS* 40: cxxix (1914-15).
(Lost for many years but re-introduced to Britain from USA in the 1980s by R.J. Evison.)

'Ena'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1974), I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, lilac-blue (92C) with whitish green bar and base, margin slightly ruffled. Filaments greenish; anthers creamy white to yellow.
FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Enas'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986)
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 6. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti eluõngad* 1998.

'Enchantress'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1876)
FCC 1876
Fls double and semi-double. Sepals white with pinkish red bar and pink veins, lanceolate, the inner often stalked. Stamens yellow. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: June-July.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Enchantress'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 559 (1876).

'Endymion'
Early Large-flowered Group

6(-8), velvety crimson (Lilac Purple HCC 31) to red-purple (71A), bar magenta (Dianthus Purple HCC 730), veins intense red-purple (64A), indented, outside hairy, smoky purple (HCC 31/3)(77B,C), bar paler (77D), 6-7.5(-8.5) × 3.5-4.5 cm, elliptic to obovate, overlapping, tip recurving somewhat giving flat round outline, apiculate, margin crimped, finely toothed. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments whitish shaded pale violet; anthers pale yellow to light brown with purple-red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets entire. FL: June-July on previous year's growth (only a few fls, which may sometimes be double), Aug-Oct on current year's growth which bears main crop of fls.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939-40: 178.
(Misspelling: 'Earnest Markham'. Named after Ernest Markham who was William Robinson's head gardener at Gravetye Manor, Sussex. The original plant was one of a batch of seedlings given to Jackman's Nursery of Woking. Rowland Jackman introduced the red-flowered seedling and named it after Markham.)

'Ernst Lindmark'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
S: M. Johnson (1981)
Fls bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals blue (Gentian Blue HCC 42/3), c. 6.5 × 2-2.3 cm. Staminodes yellowish, 1.8-2 × 0.5-0.7 cm, margin hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets 2-3-lobed.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Ernst Lindmark'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Found in Ernst Lindmark's garden in Järna, Sweden. Jan Lindmark (Ernst's son) gave cuttings to M. Johnson's Nursery in 1981.)

'Esperanto'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × 'Serebrianyi Rucheek'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-25(-28) cm across. Sepals (4-)6, pale purple (78C) with red-purple (71B) bar and veins, outside pale violet (87C) with purple-violet (80C) bar, 7.5-12.5(-14) × 2.8-4.2 cm, elliptic to lanceolate, gappy, long-pointed. Stamens c. 2.8 cm; filaments white tinged with pale violet; anthers whitish with dark grey-purple connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to narrowly ovate. FL: a few fls June-July on previous year's growth, main flowering Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.

'Estelle Russell'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1872)
Sepals 6-8, white tinted with lilac, or mauve-pink, elliptic, narrowed to claw at base. Filaments white; anthers purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 94.
(Misspelling: 'Estell Russell')

'Estell Russell'
Misspelling of 'Estelle Russell'

'Estrella'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1992), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1996), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls double, narrowly bell-shaped, 3-5 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4-8, blue-violet, c. 3 cm long. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lflets toothed. FL: May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Estrella'.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Ethica'
Misspelling of 'Eetika'

'Étincelle'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1892)
Sepals bright red.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1892: 206.

'Étincelle'
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet-purple, icy white outside.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 394.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Étoile d'Angers'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gégu, I: (pre 1898)
Sepals lavender-blue.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1989: 62.

'Étoile d'Azur'
Syn. of 'Lasurstern'

'Étoile de Malicorne'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Girault (pre 1968), I: (pre 1969)
Fls (10-)12-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, broad, lavender-blue to purple-blue (Campanula Violet HCC 37), fading with age (HCC 37/1-2) (88D), bar magenta or purple-red (Doge Purple HCC 732)(77A), outside mid-blue with white bar, 6-9.5 × 3.5-5 cm, elliptic, slightly overlapping, pointed.

Stamens 1.2-2.2 cm; filaments white; anthers reddish brown to dark purple-red with connective darker, protruding at tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-July, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Dendroflora* 6: 81 (1969).

'Étoile de Paris'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen (c. 1885), I: (1895)
Fls (10-)15-18 cm across. Sepals (6-)8(-10), violet to mauve-blue with deeper veins and a white bar (Lloyd 1965 & 1977, Lloyd & Bennett 1989 say reddish-pink bar), outside paler with white bar, gappy at base, fine-pointed. Filaments white; anthers dusky red to grey-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lflets 3, dark green, leathery. FL: May-June, Sept.
Trade designation: STAR OF PARIS
Published ref. Levavasseur & fils *Cat.* 40 (1895-96).

ÉTOILE NACRÉE
Trade designation of 'Sakurahime'

'Étoile Rose'
Viticella Group
(*hirsutissima* var. *scottii* × *texensis*) × *viticella*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1903), I: Lemoine et fils (1903)
AM 1959, AGM 1984
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-6(-8) cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, silvery pink to deep pink (Fuchsia Purple HCC 28/1), bar cherry-purple to scarlet-pink, outside lilac-purple (HCC 031/2), 4-6 cm long, margin and tip recurved, margin finely toothed. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Stems semi-herbaceous to subshrubby, scrambling or climbing 2-4.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 7-9 entire or 3-lobed lflets. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Étoile Rose'; *C. texensis* 'Étoile Rose'; *C. viticella* 'Étoile Rose'.
Published ref. Lemoine et fils *Cat.* 158 (1903).
(Lemoine stated that 'Étoile Rose' was a cross between *C.* × *globulosa* (which he raised in 1897 and which itself was a cross between *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii* and *C. texensis*), and *C. viticella*. A letter in *J RHS* 95: 189 (1970) says that Sunningdale Nurseries obtained it from Abbotswood, Stow-on-the-Wold where it had been grown for some 30 years. Mr F. Tustin (formerly in charge of the garden at Abbotswood) recalls that Mr Mark Fenwick obtained it in 1929/30 from M. Chenault in France. From time to time it has been put into Texensis Group.)

'Étoile Violet'
Misspelling of 'Étoile Violette'

'Étoile Violette'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1885), I: F. Morel (1885)
AGM 1993
Fls (4-)5-10(-13) cm across, semi-nodding. Buds green tinged with violet, white-hairy at first, nodding. Sepals (4-)6, deep velvety blue-violet (Plum Purple HCC 934-934/3)(83A) to reddish purple, bar carmine, outside pinkish mauve to grey-violet deepening towards margin, 3-5 × 2.5-4 cm, long-pointed, downy, tip and margin recurved, margin toothed. Stamens 0.5-1.5 cm; filaments at first green, later white; anthers creamy yellow to greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4(-7) m. Lvs pinnate with 5 entire or lobed, ovate lflets. FL: June-Sept, mainly on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Étoile Violette'.
Trade designation: VIOLET STAR
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1885: 211.
(Misspelling: 'Étoile Violet')

'Eugène Delair'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Possibly a misspelling of 'Eugène Delattre'.)

'Eugène Delattre'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen, I: (pre 1898)
Buds woolly. Sepals lavender-blue. Anthers purple. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Chargueraud in *Rev. Hort.* 1889: 285.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Eugène Delattre')

'Eunta'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals red-purple.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Europa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals mid-blue with deeper violet-blue bar, shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: May-June, Aug.
Published ref. F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996/97.

'Eva'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), light violet with darker bar. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Eva Maria'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown

R: P. Picton, I: (1971)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals deep blue, rounded. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1974.

'Evening'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 7-8, at first pale greenish yellow, later white, elliptic. Anthers light yellow. FL: Apr, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

EVENING STAR
Trade designation of 'Evista'

'Everest'
Armandii Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals white.
Syns: *C. armandii* 'Everest'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 19.

everettii
Syn. of *C. smilacifolia* subsp. *smilacifolia*

'Evi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10-12 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6(-8), pale bluish violet, 5-6 cm long, elliptic, touching, recurved at tip, margin wavy. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Evifive'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: R.J. Evison (pre 1988), I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1995)
Fls 15-23 cm across (late spring fls are c. 23 cm, later summer fls are smaller and more gappy). Sepals 6-8, deep pink (78B) with broad cerise (72A) bar, outside purple-violet (82D), elliptic, pointed, margin crimped. Filaments greyish pink-violet; anthers cream to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4-3 m. Lvs ternate, rarely simple; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Trade designation: LIBERATION.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 94; *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.
(Named to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Channel Islands.)

'Evifour'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: R.J. Evison (pre 1990), I: Guernsey Clematis Nursery (1993)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, rich velvety purple (83B) or reddish purple, with purplish red bar and veins, outside purple (83C), obovate, overlapping, blunt, margin crimped. Filaments white with pink top; anthers dark red; pollen whitish. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate, entire, rarely simple, slightly bronze when young. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Trade designation: ROYAL VELVET.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 96.

'Evijohill'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: Mrs J. Hill (1980), I: R.J. Evison (1998)
Fls double. Sepals mauve-pink, becoming more lilac with pink bar in mid-summer, apiculate. The early fls have 6-8 guard sepals that are pinkish bronze, tinged with green and with a broad darker bar. Inner sepals much shorter, narrower and pale pinkish mauve, pointed, slower to open, giving the fl an almost 3-layered appearance. As fl ages, the guard sepals fall, creating a pom-pom effect. The later fls show less green and the inner sepals have a deeper bar. Stamens absent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Sept.
Trade designation: JOSEPHINE.
Published ref. Evison 1998: 123.
(Bought by Mrs Josephine Hill, Hampshire in England in 1980 as an unnamed plant: it flowered in 1984 and she realized it was unusual. In 1992, R.J. Evison was able to root some cuttings, and he named the plants after Mrs Hill.)

'Evione'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: R.J. Evison, I: (pre 1990)
Fls 10-18 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), satiny pinkish mauve or light purple (76A) with darker purplish red (71A) bar, outside with 3 veins and purple (77B) bar, elliptic to obovate, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments pinkish grey; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs simple, ovate, entire, or ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Trade designation: SUGAR CANDY.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 97.
(Fades somewhat in strong sunlight.)

'Evirida'
Syn. of *C. florida* 'Evirida'

'Evirin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: R.J. Evison, N: EMI (1997), I: R.J. Evison (1997)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white suffused with

pale lilac, becoming darker at the wavy margin, changing to pale lilac in direct sun, elliptic, pointed, margin strongly wavy. Filaments white; anthers dark red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept (later fls are smaller (c. 10 cm across) and darker).
Trade designation: BLUE MOON
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1997: 123.
(Named by the EMI Group to celebrate its centenary.)

'Evisix'
Integrifolia Group
'Daniel Deronda' (s) × *integrifolia* or *C.* × *diversifolia*
R: R.J. Evison (pre 1988), I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1995)
Flowers broadly bell-shaped, 6-9 cm across, nodding or semi-nodding, solitary. Buds conical, with 8 conspicuous ridges, somewhat glossy violet. Sepals 4-6, deep blue-violet (90B)(Plum Purple HCC 934), becoming bluer with age, outside light violet-purple (90C) but with paler margin (Dauphins Violet HCC 39), c. 3.5 × 0.8-1.5 cm, almost linear-oblong, margin slightly twisted and recurved, somewhat wavy. Filaments greenish, becoming violet; anthers orange-yellow ageing to cream. Fruit-heads persistent. Herbaceous and non-clinging, with stems 0.8-2 m. Lvs simple, lanceolate to elliptic, sometimes with a side-lobe or 3-lobed, hairless, bronze-green when young. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Petit Faucon'.
Trade designation: PETIT FAUCON; NEW ERIOSTEMON
Published ref. Evison 1995: 119; *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.

'Evison'
See *C. florida* 'Evison'

'Evista'
Parentage unknown
R: R.J. Evison, I: Guernsey Clematis Nursery (pre 1990)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, plummy mauve (82A) which fades quickly to mauve (78B), bar cerise-mauve to dark purple (78A), outside with 3 purple-red central veins, elliptic, overlapping when young, becoming twisted with age, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs with ternate lflets. FL: June-Aug.
Trade designation: EVENING STAR
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1997: 123.

'Evithree'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: R.J. Evisón (pre 1990), I: R.J. Evison (1993)
Fls 10-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, violet-blue or violet-red (88A), bar red-purple (77A), outside violet-blue (90C) with a wide white bar, obovate, tip blunt. Filaments white with purple base; anthers deep pink to reddish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate, rarely simple. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Trade designation: ANNA LOUISE
Published ref. Evison 1995: 91
(Named by Evison after his second daughter (trade designation).)

'Evitwo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: R.J. Evison (1989), I: R.J. Evison (1994)
Fls double and semi-double, 10-18 cm across. Outer sepals 8, creamy white (155C), outside with pale green bar, deeply grooved, pointed; inner sepals half to three-quarters the length of outer. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs usually ternate, rarely simple. FL: May-June (fls double), Aug-Sept (fls semi-double).
Trade designation: ARCTIC QUEEN
Published ref. Evison 1995: 102.
(Some say the fls are fragrant.)

'Ewa'
Syn. of 'Ewa Franczak'

'Ewa Franczak'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1975), F: S. Franczak (1979), I: S. Franczak (1985), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with pale pink bar, sepals of later fls tinged with pink, c. 8 × 4 cm, finely pointed, margin crimped. Filaments pale yellow; anthers reddish or dark violet. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: 'Ewa'.
Published ref. *Ogrodnictwo* 1982, 1985; *Clem. Int.* 1990: 25.
(Named after Franczak's niece. Originally named 'Ewa' but because 'Eva' had already been used, the name was changed to 'Ewa Franczak'.)

'Excelsior'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: T. Cripps (pre 1869)
FCC 1869
Fls single and double, 15-16 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, grey-blue to deep mauve with plum bar, double fls with 5 rows of sepals, same colour as outer ones but apiculate and more concave. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 188.

'Eximia'
Syn. of 'Ballerina in Blue'

'Extra'
Misspelling of 'Ekstra'

F

'Fabius'
Atragene Group
'Blushing Ballerina' × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, c. 7 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds oblong to ovoid, pointed, ribbed, green, later brown-violet, hairy. Sepals purple-violet with green-yellow to whitish margin, outside deep purple-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 33), inside lighter (33/3), lanceolate, 5-6 × 1.8-2 cm, margin often bent back at recurved tip. Staminodes pale green-yellow towards tip, c. 1.5 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets often deeply 2-lobed, terminal deeply 3-lobed to ternate, toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 213.
(Named after the Roman statesman and general, Fabius Maximus.)

'Fairly Blue'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fairy Blue'

'Fair Rosamond'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' or 'Standishii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1871), F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
FCC 1873
Fls (10-)12-15(-20) cm across, fragrant (some say violet-scented, some say rose-scented). Sepals 6-8, blush white usually with pale pink (Rose Purple HCC 533/3) bar, elliptic-oblong, overlapping, long-apiculate. Stamens 0.8-1.5 cm; filaments white at base, purplish red above; anthers purple-red, connective deeper with protruding tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate, sometimes lobed. FL: May-June, and sometimes again Aug-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 95; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.
(Misspelling: 'Fair Rosamund'. Named after the 12th-Century Jane Clifford, mistress of Henry II of England, who was reputedly kept in a bower of roses. The sepal-bar, if present, fades if plant is grown in full sun. Early spring fls may have sepals with a green or greyish bar.)

'Fair Rosamund'
Misspelling of 'Fair Rosamond'

'Fairy'
Forsteri Group
marmoraria (s) × *petriei* 'Princess'
R: G. Hutchins (1986), N: G. Hutchins (1987)
PC 1989
Fls female. Differs from 'Pixie' in the following: staminodes 8-10, hairless and not spreading. Carpels 30-35, closely bunched, fruit-heads c. 6 cm across, achenes downy, the green style with yellowish hairs.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 206 (1990).
(One of the County Park Hybrids.)

'Fairy Blue'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sport of 'H.F. Young'
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1994)
Fls double, (7-)10-12 cm across. Sepals light purple-blue, outer ones c. 8, elliptic, often with greenish bar, abruptly pointed, the inner ones thread-like. Stamens light blue. Stems 1.2-1.5 m. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Fairly Blue'. There has been much confusion in Western literature about the name of this cv. which is often given as 'Fairly Blue'. However, Hiroshi Takeuchi has established that the raiser intended that the name should be 'Fairy Blue'.)

'Fairy Queen'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: T. Cripps, I: (1875)
FCC 1875
Fls usually single, sometimes semi-double, 15-25 cm across. Buds woolly. Sepals of single fls 6-8, pale purple-pink (75C, D) to strong purple-pink (Rose Purple HCC 533/3), later white, bar rose-pink (70A, B) (HCC 533/1), shaded purple at base, 7.5-11.5 × 4-6 cm, elliptic, somewhat gappy at base, pointed. Stamens 1.5-3 cm; filaments whitish; anthers pale brown or grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple, entire, more rarely 3-lobed or ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls sometimes semi-double), July-Aug on current year's growth and with occasional fls until Oct.
Published ref. *The Garden* 8: 33 (1875).

'Fantasia'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fantaziia'

'Fantasy'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki (1993)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1994.

'Fantazia'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fantaziia'

'Fantaziia'
Integrifolia Group
'Candida' × *C.* × *durandii*
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1959), F: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1963), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1969), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1998)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary or in groups of 3 in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, intense violet-blue fading to greyish

blue with bronze lustre, 5-5.5 × c. 3.3 cm, oblong-ovate, gappy but touching, long-pointed, margin wavy, outside downy. Filaments whitish; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, often brownish when young; lflets entire, downy beneath. FL: (May-)June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Fantaziya'; 'Fantasia'; 'Fantazija'; 'Fantazia'. Name refers to the changing sepal colour. This cv. has also been included in the former Lanuginosa and Jackmanii Groups, and its assignment to Integrifolia Group is on the basis of its parentage rather than its appearance.)

'Fantazija'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fantaziia'

'Fantaziya'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fantaziia'

fargesii
Syn. of *C. potaninii* var. *fargesii*

'Fargesii'
Syn. of *C. potaninii* var. *fargesii*

fargesii* var. *souliei
Syn. of *C. potaninii* var. *potaninii*

***fargesii* 'Souliei'**
Syn. of *C. potaninii* var. *potaninii*

× ***fargesioides***
Syn. of 'Paul Farges'

'Fargesioides'
Syn. of 'Paul Farges'

'Farquhariana'
See synonymy of *C. armandii* var. *farquhariana*

'Farrago'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Farreri'
See *C. tangutica* 'Farreri'

***fasciculiflora* Franch.**
PC 1992
Fls bell-shaped, 1.4-2 cm across, drooping, fragrant, solitary or in clusters of 3-7 in lf-axils. Buds obovoid, silky. Sepals 4, creamy white to yellowish white, 1.2-2 × 0.5-1(-1.2) cm, obovate to elliptic, outside with yellow-brown silky hairs. Anthers yellow. Achenes blackish, 5-8 mm long, narrowly ovoid to spool-shaped, narrowed at top, hairless or almost so; styles red-brown, 1-1.5 cm. Evergreen subshrubby climber with ribbed stems to 6 m. Lvs ternate, dark green with silver midrib, leathery, young lvs reddish with pink central variegation, changing with age to green and grey variegation. FL: (Nov-)Feb-Apr on previous year's growth. SW China, N Myanmar, N Vietnam.
Syns: *C. montana* var. *fasciculiflora* (Franch.) Brühl.

***fauriei* (Boissieu) M. Johnson**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5.5-7 cm across, drooping, solitary, said by some to be chrysanthemum-scented. Buds at first globose, densely silky, later broadly ovoid, pointed, with grey-downy seams. Sepals 4, dark brownish violet (Plum Purple HCC 934/1) to violet-purple, 2.5-4.2 × 0.8-2.3 cm, broadly lanceolate to ovate, very thick, long-pointed, inside hairy towards base and tip, margin infolded, tip often recurved. Staminodes usually present, 4-12, similar in colour to sepals or brownish violet or whitish, 1.5-2 × c. 3 cm, spathulate, hairy along margin and towards tip. Filaments more or less winged at middle, hairy. Achenes brown, c. 4 × 2-3 mm, obovoid, hairy especially in upper part; styles yellowish white, 2.5-3 cm. Stems climbing 2.5-2.8 m. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed, green above with short, adpressed, curved hairs on veins, shiny green beneath with hairy veins and scattered hairs on the rest of the lower surface. FL: Apr-June on previous year's growth, June-Oct on current year's growth. Japan (N Honshu).
Syns: *C. alpina* var. *fauriei* Boissieu; *C. alpina* forma *fauriei* (Boissieu) Y. Tateishi; *C. ochotensis* var. *fauriei* (Boissieu) Murai; *C. ochotensis* var. *ternata* Nakai.

***fauriei* 'Albina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Albina Plena'

***fauriei* 'Campanulina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Clochette Pride'

***fauriei* 'Crispata'**
Syn. of 'Crispata'

***fauriei* 'Hyacinthina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Sapphire Pride'

'Faust'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1880)
Sepals dark blue with lighter margins. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1880: 65.

'Favorit'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1973)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light purplish violet with purple-red bar. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Favorite'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet-purple, middle paler.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 38.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4.)

'Félix Faure'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Félix Faure'

'Fenomen'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1970)
Fls cup-shaped, 12-14 cm across. Sepals (5-)6, violet (88C) with red-purple (71A) bar, elliptic, pointed. Filaments greenish white; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Phainomenon'; 'Phenomen')

'Fialka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova
Sepals deep violet. Anthers purple-red.

'Fimbriata'
R: van Geert
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 82, without description.

***finetiana* Lév. & Vaniot**
Fls 2-4 cm across, fragrant, borne in 1-5(-7)-flowered clusters in lf-axils. Sepals 4(-6), white inside, greenish white outside, 1-2.5 × 0.7-0.5 cm, lanceolate to narrowly oblong, spreading, pointed or sometimes blunt. Anthers yellow. Achenes almost globose, narrowed towards top, densely hairy; styles golden red-brown, 1.5-2.5 cm. Semi-evergreen or evergreen climber with hairless stems to 5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets somewhat leathery, entire, hairless. FL: Apr-June. E, C & S China.
Syns: *C. pavoliniana* Pamp.; *C. meyeniana* Walp. var. *pavoliniana* (Pamp.) Sprague.

***finetiana* 'Jeuneiana'**
Syn. of *C.* × *jeuneiana*

'Finnis Form'
See *C. integrifolia* 'Finnis Form'

'Firefly'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1989), I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1995)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, deep red-purple with crimson-suffused bar, broadly elliptic, slightly overlapping. Filaments white; anthers carmine-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1995-6: 28; *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.

'Fireworks'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Maureen' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: J. Treasure (1980), I: J. Treasure (1984)
AGM 1993
Fls (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, blue-mauve with deep purple-red bar, outside mauve with green bar, elliptic with a pronounced twist, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers wine-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June (fls 18-20 cm across), Aug-Sept (fls 10-15 cm across).
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 173.

'Flamingo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-18(-20) cm across. Sepals (5-)6(-8), white with light purple-pink bar (75C,D) more pronounced at base, somewhat gappy, elliptic, pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2(-4) m. Lvs ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3:.12 (1985).

***flammula* L.**
AM 1984
Fls 1.5-4 cm across, hawthorn-scented, borne in loose, many-flowered panicle-like infls to 30 cm long. Buds ovoid to obovoid, seams downy. Sepals 4, white or creamy white, 0.8-2 × 0.2-0.5 cm, obtuse, spreading, reflexing with age, outside and margin downy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow or cream. Achenes pale brown, c. 5 × 5 mm, adpressed-hairy or hairless, with prominent rim; styles 2-5 cm. Woody or semi-woody climber, deciduous, or evergreen in mild areas, with hairless, weakly ribbed stems to 6(-10) m. Lvs often leathery, 2-pinnate with 3-5 primary lflets; lflets simple or 2-3-lobed, pointed or blunt, hairless or sparsely hairy. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. Mediterranean region to Iran and Caucasus.
Syns: *C. recta* subsp. *flammula* (L.) Kuntze.
(Introduced to UK from S Europe in 1590.)

***flammula* 'Bicolor'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

***flammula* 'Crassifolia'**
Flammula Group
Selection from *flammula*
Lvs leathery.
Published ref. Ascherson & Graebner, *Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora* 5: 3, 60 (1935).

***flammula* var. *fragrans* Ten.**
Lflets broader than in species, blunt. Mediterranean area.
Syns: *C. flammula* var. *rotundifolia* DC.

***flammula* 'Ithaca'**
Flammula Group
Selection from *flammula*
Fls smaller than in species, but sepals wider. The centre of each lflet has irregular silver variegation.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 107.

flammula* var. *robusta
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

***flammula* 'Roseo-purpurea'**
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Roseopurpurea'

flammula* var. *rotundifolia
Syn. of *C. flammula* var. *fragrans*

***flammula* 'Rubella'**
Flammula Group
Selection from *flammula*
Sepals reddish on the outside.
Published ref. Persoon, *Synopsis Plantarum* 2: 100 (1807).

***flammula* 'Rubra Marginata'**
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

flammula* var. *rubromarginata
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

***flammula* 'Rubromarginata'**
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

'Flavia'
Atragene Group
sibirica × unknown
R: M. Johnson
Sepals pale yellow, c. 5 cm long. Stems to 2 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'Flavia'; *C. alpina* var. *sibirica* 'Flavia'; *C. sibirica* var. *tianschanica* M. Johnson 'Flavia'; *C. sibirica* 'Flavia'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 237.

'Flepp'
florida × *texensis*
R: Makoto Iijima (1994)
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals creamy white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.

'Floral Feast'
Atragene Group
macropetala × *ochotensis*
R: M. Johnson (1979), I: M Johnson (1985)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, nodding on reddish stalks. Buds ovoid, long-pointed, at first greenish tinged with violet, later purple-violet, hairy. Sepals pale violet-blue (Veronica Violet HCC 639/1-2)(92B), often greenish at first, outside (HCC 639), often twisted, in 2 rows, the first row with 4-6 sepals, 3.5-4 × 1.3-2 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, pointed, the second row with sepals 3-3.5 cm, oblong, pointed. Staminodes 6-12, somewhat lighter than sepals (HCC 639/2), pale violet-blue at base and pale yellow towards tip, c. 3.5 × 0.6-0.7 cm, linear; inner staminodes at first greenish yellow, later pale green, 1-1.5 cm long, tip pointed or rounded. Stamens c. 1.3 cm; filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets lanceolate to elliptic, irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth, July to autumn on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Floralia'; *C. macropetala* 'Floralia'; *Atragene macropetala* 'Floralia'; 'Floralia'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 54.
(Originally named 'Floralia', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Floral Feast')

'Floralia'
Syn. of 'Floral Feast'

'Florence'
Atragene Group
ochotensis × *sibirica*
R: J. Lindmark (1983)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 10 cm across, nodding to outward-facing. Buds narrowly ovoid, pointed, green, the veins purple at base, hairy. Sepals 4, white or very pale pink, sometimes with a purple tinge on the veins towards tip and base, c. 6 × 2 cm, lanceolate, 5-7(-9)-veined. Staminodes usually 4-8, greenish white with green tip, c. 2.5 × 0.3-0.5 cm, spathulate to almost linear, pointed, rounded or weakly notched, margin hairy. Sometimes 4 petaloid staminodes develop, 3-4 cm long with a purple tinge towards tip. Deciduous climber with stems 5-10 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets sometimes ternate with a basal lobe, irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: May-June, sometimes again Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Johnson 1997 says the parentage has some input from *C. macropetala*.)

'Florence'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Standishii'
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1876)
Sepals 8, pale lavender tinged with reddish lilac at margin and base, elliptic, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers brown-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate.

FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 88; *The Garden* 11: 46 (1877).

'Flore Plena'
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

'Flore Pleno' (Flammula Group)
See synonymy of *C. recta* 'Plena'

'Flore Pleno' (Late Large-flowered Group)
See synonymy of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

'Flore Pleno' (Viticella Group)
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

floribunda
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

'Floribunda'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1872)
Sepals 8, white tinged with pink or lilac. Anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate. Fls produced on growth of both previous and current years.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Floribunda'; 'Patens Floribunda'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 134.

'Floribunda'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Rubella'
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1876)
Sepals violet-blue ageing to pale lilac.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Floribunda'; 'Lanuginosa Floribunda'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1876; Jouin 1907: 233.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

***florida* Jacq.**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

***florida* Thunb.**
Fls 4-10 cm across, solitary in lf-axils, fl-stalks with 2 bracteoles c. halfway up. Buds ovoid, pointed. Sepals (4-)6(-8), white or creamy white, outside often with a green or dull purple downy bar, 2.5-5(-8) × 1-3 cm, broadly ovate to obovate, margin wavy. Staminodes sometimes present, dark violet, up to 2.5 cm. Filaments purple, white at base; anthers dark violet to almost black. Achenes 3-4 mm long, ovoid, hairy; styles 0.8-1 cm. Woody semi-evergreen to deciduous climber with tough, wiry, ribbed stems to 5 m. Lvs 1-2-pinnate, the primary divisions simple, 3-lobed or ternate; lflets entire or 2-3-lobed or with a few teeth. FL: (May-)June-Sept on current year's growth. S & SE China, naturalized in Japan.

'Florida'
See *C. armandii* 'Florida'

***florida* 'Alba'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

***florida* 'Alba Plena'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

florida* Thunb. var. *bicolor
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

***florida* 'Bicolor'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

***florida* Thunb. var. *flore-pleno* G. Don**
Fls double, (5-)7-10 cm across. Guard sepals 6, greenish white to white, outside with green bar, broadly elliptic, pointed. Staminodes similar in colour to sepals, lanceolate, long-pointed, in a tight central boss c. 8 cm across, persisting after guard sepals have fallen. Stems 1.8-3 m. FL: (May-)June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. florida* Jacq., non Thunb.; *C. florida* var. *plena* D. Don; *C. florida* 'Flore Pleno'; Flore Plena'; *C. florida* 'Plena'; 'Plena' (Late Large-flowered Group); *C. florida* 'Alba'; 'Alba' (Late Large-flowered Group); *C. florida* 'Alba Plena'; 'Alba Plena' (Late Large-flowered Group).
(Introduced in about 1835 from Japan where it was already cultivated. It occasionally produces fls like those of var. *sieboldiana*, or fls that are half and half.)

***florida* 'Evipure'**
Selection from *florida*
S: R.J. Evison (pre 1998)
Fls 10-12.5 cm across. Sepals creamy white. FL: June-Sept (to Nov if grown under glass).
Syns: *C. florida* 'Evison'.
Published ref. Evison 1998: 141 as 'Evison'.

***florida* 'Evirida'**
Late Large-flowered Group
Sport from *C. florida* 'Evipure'
S: R.J. Evison (early 1990s), I: Guernsey Clematis Nursery (1999)
Fls c. 8 cm across, the stalks with a pair of bracteoles below fl. Sepals 6, creamy white in summer, creamy green in spring and autumn, broadly elliptic, overlapping. Anthers pinkish grey. In the centre of the fl are green aborted stigmas that remain after sepals have fallen. Stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate, sometimes lobed or further divided. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth, continuing to Nov if grown under glass.
Syns: 'Evirida'.
Trade designation: *C. florida* PISTACHIO.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 54.

***florida* 'Flore Pleno'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

florida* Thunb. var. *fortunei
Syn. of 'Fortunei'

***florida* 'Fortunei'**
Syn. of 'Fortunei'

***florida* 'Gablenzii'**
Syn. of 'Gablenzii'

florida* Thunb. subsp. *lanuginosa
Syn. of *C. lanuginosa*

'Florida Pallida'
Pat Group
'Standishii' × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1872), I: (pre 1872)
Sepals 8, soft pink. Anthers dark brown. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Florida Pallida'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 98.

***florida* PISTACHIO**
Trade designation of *C. florida* 'Evirida'

florida* Thunb. var. *plena
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

***florida* 'Plena'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno*

***florida* Thunb. var. *sieboldiana* Morren**
AM 1914
Fls 7-10 cm across, borne 1-2 on 15-20 cm stalks in lf-axils of terminal metre of new growth. Guard sepals 5-6, pale green at first, later white or creamy white, c. 4 cm wide, overlapping, pointed. Staminodes green when young, changing to purple (Royal Purple HCC 834), in a 5-6 cm-wide boss, shorter than sepals, persisting after guard sepals have fallen. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3 m (may be semi-evergreen under glass or in warmer zones). FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. florida* var. *bicolor* Lindl.; *C. florida* 'Bicolor'; *C. flammula* 'Bicolor'; 'Bicolor' (Late Large-flowered Group); *C. florida* var. *sieboldii* D. Don; *C. florida* 'Sieboldii'; 'Sieboldii'; *C. florida* 'Sieboldiana'; 'Sieboldiana'.
Trade designation: CHOIR BOY.
(Introduced from Japan in 1836 by von Siebold. Plants have a tendency to 'revert' or sport to *C. florida* var. *plena*. Sometimes produces fls that are half var. *flore-pleno* and half var. *sieboldiana*.)

***florida* 'Sieboldiana'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

florida* Thunb. var. *sieboldii
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

***florida* 'Sieboldii'**
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

florida* Thunb. var. *standishii
Syn. of 'Standishii'

florida* Thunb. var. *venosa
Syn. of *C.* × *venosa*

***florida* 'Venosa'**
Syn. of *C.* × *venosa*

***florida* 'Violacea'**
Syn. of 'Florida Violacea'

'Florida Violacea'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Standishii' × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1872)
Sepals 8, marbled violet with darker bar. Anthers dark brown or maroon. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. florida* 'Violacea'; *C. patens* 'Florida Violacea'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 98.

'Floris V'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: H. Vermeulen, I: (1995)
Fls sweetly scented. Sepals burgundy. Stems to 1 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Floris V'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.
(Named after the raiser's son.)

'F. Morel'
Misspelling of 'François Morel'

***foetida* Raoul**
Fls male and female on separate plants, male to 2.5 cm across, female 1.5-2 cm across, both scented, in clusters in lf-axils, the stalks with 2 joined bracteoles. Sepals of male fls (4-)5-6(-8), yellow or greenish, 0.6-2.3 × 0.2-0.7 cm, narrowly ovate-oblong, overlapping, blunt to almost pointed, hairy outside. Sepals of female fls yellow, 5-8 cm long, ovate, blunt, hairy outside. Staminodes few. Achenes c. 3 mm long, narrowly ovate, more or less downy; styles 1-3 cm. Evergreen woody climber with stems to 4 m or more; new shoots with red-brown hairs. Lvs dark green, ternate; lflets entire to wavy-edged, rarely crenate-lobed or toothed, hairless or sparsely hairy. FL: Sept-Nov in S hemisphere (Apr-May in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand (N & S Islands & Three King's Island).
Syns: *C. hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *foetida* (Raoul) Kuntze.

'Fontan Sljez'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown

Sepals violet-blue.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Fontan Sljez'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 40.

'Forget-me-not'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1866)
Sepals very broad, silvery lavender with bluish bar.
FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1866: 252.

forrestii
Syn. of *C. napaulensis*

***forsteri* Gmel.**
PC 1984
Fls male and female on separate plants, male 3-4 cm (Fretwell 1989: 108 and Howells 1990: 80 say 1.8 cm) across, female 2.5-3.5 cm across, nodding, lemon-scented, solitary or in groups of 2-6 in lf-axils, the stalks with a pair of joined bracteoles. Sepals of male fls (4-)6(-8), white to yellow or greenish yellow, 2-3 × 0.5-0.8 cm, narrowly ovate to narrowly oblong, overlapping, outside hairless or with silky hairs. Sepals of female fls 5-8, elliptic to narrowly ovate, 1-2.5 × 0.3-0.5 cm, silky-hairy outside, inside hairless or more or less softly hairy. Staminodes usually present in female fls. Male fls with many yellow stamens; filaments broadest at base. Achenes c. 3 mm long, hairy or hairless; styles to 3.5 cm. Evergreen climber with stems 2.8-4 m. Lvs dark green, ternate, sometimes lateral lflets divided into 2; lflets entire, crenate-toothed, pinnatifid or pinnate, leathery. FL: Sept-Nov in S hemisphere (Mar-Apr in N hemisphere under glass, or May-July out of doors), on previous year's growth. New Zealand.
Syns: *C. hexasepala* DC., non L. fil.; *C. hexapetala* L. fil., non Pall.; *C. hexapetala* Forster, non Pall.; *C. colensoi* Hook. fil. (1852); 'Forsterii'.
(Misspelling: *C. fosteri*. Some botanists consider that *C. australis*, *C. hookeriana* and *C. petriei* are synonyms of *C. forsteri*, which is the earliest of these four names.)

***forsteri* 'Cartmannii Joe'**
Syn. of *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Joe'

***forsteri* 'Early Sensation'**
Syn. of 'Early Sensation'

'Forsterii'
Syn. of *C. forsteri*

forsteri* subsp. *petriei
Syn. of *C. petriei*

***forsteri* 'Taupo'**
Forsteri Group
Selection from *forsteri*
S: G. Hutchins
Fls male, 3-6 cm across, in clusters of 6(-15). Sepals 6, very pale green becoming white, hairy on both sides. Anthers cream. Lvs ternate; lflets crenate, hairless.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 196 (1990).
(Misspelling: *C. forsteri* 'Tempo'. Collected as seed in N Island, New Zealand by G. Hutchins.)

***forsteri* 'Tempo'**
Misspelling of *C. forsteri* 'Taupo'

fortunei
Syn. of 'Fortunei'

'Fortunei'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: (c. 1860)
FCC 1863
Fls double, 8-15 cm across, smelling of orange blossom, solitary at ends of new growth, with a whorl of 6-8 heart-shaped lvs below the fls, forming a kind of involucre. Sepals at first greenish, later creamy white, becoming tinged with pale pink, the outermost greenish outside, narrowly oblong, apiculate, stalked, downy outside. Stamens pale yellow. Stems climbing to 2 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets heart-shaped, sparsely hairy beneath. FL: May-July on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. fortunei* T. Moore; *C. patens* var. *fortunei* (T. Moore) Rehder; *C. patens* 'Fortunei'; *C. florida* var. *fortunei* (T. Moore) Davis; *C. florida* 'Fortunei'.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 1863: 460; *Flore des Serres* 5: 103, t.1553 (1863); *Fl. & Pom.* 1863: 169.
(Introduced from a Japanese garden by Robert Fortune and sent to John Standish in 1860.)

***fortunei* 'Coerulea'**
Syn. of 'John Gould Veitch'

'Fortunei Coerulea'
Syn. of 'John Gould Veitch'

fosteri
Misspelling of *C. forsteri*

'Four Star'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Four Star Nursery, USA
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale lavender with deeper slightly reddish bar towards base, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy or wrinkled. Filaments white; anthers brownish purple or brownish red. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Syns: 'Mamie Eisenhower'.
Published ref. Clark 1988: 13.

'Foxtrot'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown

R: B. Fretwell
Sepals white with blue-purple crinkly margin. Stamens deep purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Foxtrot'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 93.

'Foxy'
Atragene Group
Sport of 'Frankie'
R: R.J. Evison (pre 1996), I: R.J. Evison (1996)
Fls 5-6 cm across, nodding. Sepals pale pink, 4-5 cm long. Staminodes pink. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: Mar-May with occasional summer fls.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Foxy'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 85.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.11)

'Fragrant Spring'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij, Boskoop, I: (1992)
Fls 6-8 cm across, scented. Sepals pale pink. Deciduous climber with stems to 10 m. Lvs bronze. FL: May-June, sometimes a few later.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Fragrant Spring'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.

'Fraîcheur'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Fraîcheur'

'Francesca'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Oviatt-Ham
Sepals pale pink, rose-pink at tips, darkening towards base. Staminodes few, white or same colour as sepals. Lvs 2-ternate.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Francesca'.
(Named by Oviatt-Ham after his daughter.)

'Frances Rives'
Misspelling of 'Frances Rivis'

'Frances Rivis'
Atragene Group
ochotensis ? × unknown
R: Sir Cedric Morris (pre 1965), N: Miss Hilda Davenport Jones (1968), I: Washfield Nursery
AM 1965, AGM 1993
Fls bell-shaped to broadly so, 5-8 cm across, nodding. Sepals deep blue (Bluebird Blue HCC 42/1) (90A-92A) to mid-blue, 4.5-6 × 2-2.5 cm, ovate to lanceolate, sometimes twisted. Staminodes white, 1.5-2 × 0.2-0.7 cm, linear, blunt. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets lanceolate, with 3-5 teeth, lateral lflets with a lobe on outer side. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Frances Rivis'; *C. alpina* 'Mrs Rivis'; 'Mrs Rivis'; *C. alpina thibetica* hort.; *C. alpina* 'Blue Giant'; 'Blue Giant'; *C. ochotensis* 'Frances Rivis'; *C. alpina* var. *ochotensis* 'Frances Rivis'.
Published ref. *J RHS* 91: 356, fig. 181 (1966).
(Misspelling: 'Francis Rivis'; 'Frances Rives'. The 1965 AM was made to 'Blue Giant'. Said to have been raised from seed labelled *C. alpina thibetica* obtained by Mrs F.E. Rivis of Saxmundham, Suffolk from Nepal or Xizang (Tibet), but the seed was probably *C. ochotensis* from further north. 'Frances Rivis' as grown in The Netherlands has shorter, wider, deeper blue sepals than some of the plants sold under this name in France and the UK, and is thought to be true 'Frances Rivis'. Some of the UK and French plants (with longer paler blue sepals) sold as 'Frances Rivis', probably belong to 'Blue Dancer'.)

'Francis Rivis'
Misspelling of 'Frances Rivis'

× *francofurtensis* Lavallée
Syn. of 'Venosa'

× *francofurtensis* Rinz ex C. Koch
florida or *patens* or (*lanuginosa* × *viticella*) × 'Coerulea'
(Viticella Group)
R: Rinz (pre 1869)
Fls 8-15 cm across. Buds erect. Sepals 4-6, purple-blue or reddish purple, bar tinged with red, obovate, 5-veined, margin with carmine veins. Filaments white; anthers deep purple-red or violet. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs 2-pinnate, the lower lflets ternate; lflets downy beneath. FL: July-Sept(-Nov).
Syns: 'Francofurtensis'.
(The parentage is controversial.)

'Francofurtensis'
Syn. of *C.* × *francofurtensis* Rinz ex C. Koch

'François Gerbeaux'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Carré (c. 1867)
Sepals white, shaded azure-blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 82.

'François Morel'
'Rubra Grandiflora' (s) × 'Star of India'
R: F. Morel (1883), I: (1884)
Fls 8-11 cm across, solitary. Sepals 4(-6), variously described as deep velvety pink-purple, light red-violet or wine-red with red or purple bar, outside paler, obovate to almost triangular, margin wavy. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate-oblong. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1884: 444.
(Misspelling: 'F. Morel'; 'C.F. Morel'. Named by the raiser after his father. Spingarn 1935 and Johnson 1997 put this cv. into the former Jackmanii Group, but Howells 1998 classifies it in Viticella Group.)

'Frankie'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: F. Meechan (c. 1990), I: R.J. Evison (1991)
Fls bell-shaped, nodding. Buds globose to ovoid with pointed top. Sepals mid-blue to deep mauve-blue, fading slightly with age, c. 5 cm long, lanceolate to broadly elliptic, long-pointed, margin bent backwards. Staminodes creamy white, the outer tinged and tipped with blue, about half as long as sepals. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Frankie'; *C. ochotensis* 'Frankie'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 175.

'Frau Mikiko'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1993)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6, metallic violet-blue with red bar most obvious towards base, elliptic, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 38; *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.
(Named after the wife of the raiser.)

'Frau Susanne'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals creamy white with red gradually appearing towards tip. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.

'Freckles'
See synonymy of *C. cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'

'Freda'
Montana Group
montana var. *rubens* 'Pink Perfection' × unknown
R: F. Deacon, I: J. Fisk (1985)
AM 1989, AGM 1993
Fls 3-6 cm across. Sepals 4, deep satiny pink with darker bar and margin, fading with age and sun, obovate, margin often somewhat recurved. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 4-7(-10) m. Lvs ternate, green or bronze. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Freda'.
Published ref. Fisk's *Clematis Cat.* 1985: 28.

'Frederic Chopin'
Misspelling of 'Fryderyk Chopin'

***fremontii* S. Watson**
Fls narrowly urn-shaped, drooping, solitary at the ends of the stems. Sepals 4(-6), purple to pale mauve or blue-violet, sometimes whitish, green towards tips, white inside, 2-4 × 0.5-1.3 cm, thick, outside hairy or not, spreading to reflexed at tip, margin downy. Filaments yellow, hairy; anthers yellow. Achenes brown, 5-9 × 4-7 mm, almost globose to obovoid or rhomboid, flattened, with prominent rim, tangled-hairy, thickest towards top; styles 1.5-3.5 cm, silky near base. Stems herbaceous, erect, to 50(-70) cm, sometimes branched, hairy, especially at nodes. Lvs simple, ovate, entire or almost so, hairy when young, with conspicuous net-veins above. FL: Apr-Aug. C USA (Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska).
Syns: *C. integrifolia* subsp. *fremontii* (S. Watson) Kuntze; *C. ochroleuca* var. *fremontii* (S. Watson) James; *Viorna fremontii* (S. Watson) Heller.

***fremontii* var. *riehlii* R.O. Erickson**
Said to differ from *C. fremontii* itself in being taller and having more widely spaced, narrower lvs. USA (Missouri).
(Offered occasionally in the USA. There is overlap in the variation between populations of *C. fremontii* in Kansas/Nebraska and Missouri, and var. *riehlii* and most botanists do not consider it to be worthy of recognition. The *Flora of North America* 3: 174 (1997) gives it as a synonym of *C. fremontii*.)

'Freude'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1990)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals creamy white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Engei tsuushin* 1995.
(Produced by radiation.)

***fruticosa* Turcz.**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 1.8-4.5(-5) cm across, usually nodding, in clusters of 1-3. Buds narrowly ovoid to ellipsoid, yellow-green, sometimes with purple dots, finely downy. Sepals 4, yellow, 1-4.5 × 0.35-2 cm, lanceolate, spreading to somewhat erect, long-pointed, downy on both surfaces and margin. Anthers creamy white. Achenes 4-5 mm long, ovoid to obovoid, silky; styles c. 2.5 cm. Subshrub with reddish brown branched stems 50-150 cm. Lvs somewhat leathery, lanceolate, entire or toothed, or ternate or pinnate, both sides with scattered hairs. FL: July-Oct. N China, S Mongolia.
Syns: *C. recta* subsp. *fruticosa* (Turcz.) Kuntze; *C. salsuginea* Bunge; *C. fruticosa* var. *lobata* Maxim.

fruticosa* var. *lobata
Syn. of *C. fruticosa*

***fruticosa* 'Mongolian Gold'**
? Selection from *fruticosa*
S: Nebraska Statewide Arboretum, I: Collector's Nursery (2000)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 2-2.5 cm across. Sepals 4, light yellow, pointed, tip somewhat recurved. Fruit-

heads persistent. Erect woody shrub with stems to 1.2 m. Lvs glossy dark green. FL: Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 2000: 70; Collector's Nursery *Cat.*, 2000.

'Fryderyk Chopin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (pre 1994)
Fls (10-)15-17(-20) cm across. Sepals 6, bright purple-blue to grey-blue, elliptic, margin overlapping towards base, wavy and wrinkled, tip somewhat reflexed, with short point. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3 m. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(Misspelling: 'Frederic Chopin'; 'Fryderyk Szopen'. Named after the Polish composer. The fls fade in sun.)

'Fryderyk Szopen'
Misspelling of 'Fryderyk Chopin'

'Fuji'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals rose-pink. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unacceptable name, Art. 26.1. Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzi')

'Fuji'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Fls double. Sepals white.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 95 (1977).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzi')

'Fujimusume'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Asagasumi' × 'The President'
R: Seejuuroo Arai (1952)
Fls (8-)10-15(-22) cm across. Buds slightly downy. Sepals 6-8, sky-blue or light blue-purple, elliptic to narrowly obovate, slightly overlapping, shortly pointed. Filaments greenish white; anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads golden. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Fuji Musume'; 'Fujimusumi'; 'Fuzimusume'; 'Huzimusume'. Johnson 1997 says the parentage is 'Asagiri' × 'The President', but the name 'Asagiri' has not been traced and must be an error.)

'Fuji Musume'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujimusume'

'Fujimusume II'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Fujimusumi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujimusume'

'Fujinami'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Asagasumi' × 'The President'
R: Seejuuroo Arai (c. 1952)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale blue-violet to deep blue, paler at tip, elliptic, pointed. margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers light yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Trade designation: LAGON BLEU.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzinami'. Johnson 1997 says the parentage is 'Asagiri' × 'The President', but the name 'Asagiri' has not been traced and must be an error.)

'Fujinishiki'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Asagasumi' × 'The President'
R: Kootaroo Ishiwata
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 8, pale blue-violet with darker shading towards margin, elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers deep purple-violet or red-purple.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 31.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Fukinishiki'; 'Husinisiki')

'Fujinokawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzi no kawa')

'Fuji-no-mine'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurae (pre 1954)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzi-no-mine')

'Fuji-no-yuki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzi-no-yuki')

'Fuji's Primrose'
Parentage unknown
Sepals pink.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 41.

'Fujitsubo'
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Sepals light blue. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huzitsubo'. Named after a lady in an ancient Japanese novel.)

'Fujizono'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota, I: Hayakawa Nursery (c. 1999)
Compact plant with strong stems and many upright fls.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1999: 112.
(Possibly derived from *C.* × *durandii*.)

'Fukakusa'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (2)
Sepals rose-pink.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hukakusa')

'Fukinishiki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujinishiki'

'Fukuzono'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota (1997)
(Japan Registration No. 1200 (2000).)

'Fulgens'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Grandiflora' × *lanuginosa*
R: L. Simon-Louis (pre 1865), I: (1865)
Sepals 5-6, dark velvety mulberry-purple or blackish crimson, lanceolate. Anthers yellowish green. Lvs pinnate; lflets elliptic. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: 'Hybride Fulgens'.
Published ref. *Belgique Horticole* 1866: 8.

'Fulton's Variety'
Heracleifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Fisk? (pre 1984)
Fls male and female on the same plant, c. 2 cm across, scented. Buds narrowly ovoid, pointed, grey-green tinged with blue, densely adpressed-silky. Sepals 4, blue-purple (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40), 2-3 × 0.4-0.7 cm, adpressed-silky and 3-veined outside, spreading or recurved towards tip, pointed, margin crimped. Stamens c. 1 cm; filaments hairy and tinged with blue-violet at top; anthers creamy yellow. Achenes ovoid, 3 × 2.5 mm; styles c. 1 cm long. Stems erect, to 50 cm. Lvs deep green, ternate.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* 'Fulton's Variety'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Fulton's Var.'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 271.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.11)

'Funny Face'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Funny Face'

***fusca* Turcz.**
Fls urn-shaped, nodding, solitary, axillary and terminal. Sepals 4(-6), hairy outside. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes ovoid to obovoid, densely adpressed-downy, with a prominent rim; styles brownish red, 1.5-4 cm. Stems usually non-climbing, to 2.5(-4) m. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5-11 lflets. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth. N & NE China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, E Russia.

fusca* subsp. *amurensis
Syn. of *C. fusca* var. *amurensis*

***fusca* var. *amurensis* (Kuntze) M. Johnson**
Sepals shortly white-downy outside, margin ciliate. Lflets not more than 1.5 cm wide, heart-shaped at base, almost hairless. E Russia (SE Siberia).
Syns: *C. fusca* subsp. *amurensis* Kuntze.

***fusca* var. *coreana* (Lév.) Nakai ex T.B. Lee**
Fls 1.5-2 cm across. Buds globose, brown-woolly. Sepals 4, very dark brownish violet to almost black, 2.7-3 × 0.7-0.8 cm, oblong-lanceolate, outside densely dark brown-woolly, inside hairless or hairy only near tip, margin downy. Stems non-climbing, to 80(-100) cm. Lvs entire or the upper 3-lobed to ternate; lflets with ciliate margin. FL: June-July. South Korea.
Syns: *C. coreana* Lév.
(Misspelling: *C. fusca* var. *koreana*. *C. fusca* dwarf form, with non-climbing stems to 60 cm probably belongs here. It has never been given a formal name. It is said to flower earlier than var. *fusca*. It was raised by Fretwell who received seed collected in the mountains of Hokkaido by a friend in Japan in 1981.)

***fusca* dwarf form**
See note under *C. fusca* var. *coreana*

fusca* subsp. *fusca
Syn. of *C. fusca* var. *fusca*

fusca* var. *fusca
Fls borne on reddish, densely hairy stalks. Buds almost globose to broadly ovoid, brown-downy. Sepals purple outside, covered with short dense red-brown to brown hairs, inside greenish cream or pale green, 1.5-3 × 0.6-1.2 cm, oblong-ovate, thick, long-pointed, tip recurved. Filaments with grey-brown hairs; anthers cream to pale yellow. Stems semi-herbaceous, erect or climbing to 2.5(-4) m, ribbed, downy when young. Lvs pinnate with 5-9 stalked lflets (terminal lflet may be absent); lflets usually entire, to 5 cm wide, downy beneath. FL: June-Sept. N & NE China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, E Russia.
Syns: *C. fusca* subsp. *fusca*; *Viorna fusca* (Turcz.) Kom.

***fusca* var. *glabricalyx* Nakai**
Sepals purple-violet flushed with red, outside sparsely adpressed-downy so sepal colour more visible than in the other varieties, appearing as metallic purple-brown. Stems climbing. Japan.

***fusca* var. *kamtschatica* (Regel & Tiling) Nakai**
Fls 2-2.5 cm across. Buds globose, at first white-hairy, later brown-hairy. Sepals 4(-6), very dark brown to almost black, oblong-lanceolate, thick, outside with dense dark brown hair, tip slightly recurved, margin densely downy. Stems to 80(-130) cm. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 entire lflets, softly brown-hairy beneath, the lower often ternate or 3-lobed. FL: June-Aug. E Russia (E Siberia) to Korea and N Japan.

fusca* var. *koreana
Misspelling of *C. fusca* var. *coreana*

***fusca* var. *mandshurica* Regel**
Fls c. 0.8 cm across. Buds globose, dark brown-hairy. Sepals 4, creamy white or greenish white to buff inside, outside chestnut-brown, densely brown-hairy, 1.5-1.7 × 0.6-1 cm, very thick, margin folded inwards. Stems climbing to 2 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-11 variable lflets. FL: June-Aug. E Russia (E Siberia), Korea and adjacent NE China.

fusca* forma *umbrosa
Syn. of *C. fusca* var. *umbrosa*

***fusca* var. *umbrosa* (Kom.) Nakai & Mori**
Sepals dark brown with black veins, paler inside, greyish at margin, softly hairy. Stems climbing. Lvs thin and papery. SE Russia (SE Siberia - Amur) to NE China.
Syns: *C. fusca* forma *umbrosa* Kom.

fusca* var. *violacea
Syn. of *C. ianthina* var. *ianthina*

***fusca* var. *yezoensis* Miyabe**
Buds almost globose to broadly oblong-ovoid, downy. Sepals brown tinged with violet, inside whitish, c. 2 × up to 0.9 cm, densely hairy outside. Stems herbaceous, to 2 m. Lvs pinnate with 2-4 pairs of lflets, the lowest often 3-lobed. FL: June-July. N Japan, possibly also Sakhalin.

'Fusehime'
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Matsumoto (1996)
Whitish with purple bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Husehime'. Named after a princess of a bygone age.)

***fusijamana* (Kuntze) M. Johnson**
Fls bell-shaped, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4, outside varying from brownish violet (HCC 36/2), reddish violet (Bishops Violet HCC 34/1) towards tip, to sometimes more uniform dark violet (Aconite Violet HCC 937/1), inside usually redder (Dahlia Purple HCC 931), 2.5-3.5 × 0.7-1.7 cm, oblong-ovate, pointed, hairy outside, with a 1-3.5 mm wide, infolded, downy margin, hooded towards tip. Staminodes 4-20, greenish white, often tinged with violet-purple towards inturned tip, narrowly spathulate, hairy outside. Stamens 1-1.8 cm long; filaments hairy; anthers with hairy purple connective. Achenes dark brown, 3.5-4.5 × 2-2.5 mm, ellipsoid, downy to almost hairless; styles 3-4 cm. Stems creeping or erect to 2 m. Lvs 2-ternate to 2-pinnate with deeply toothed lflets. FL: May-June, with a few until Oct. Japan.
Syns: *C. alpina* subsp. *normalis* var. *fusijamana* Kuntze; *C. ochotensis* var. *japonica* Nakai ex Hara.

'Fuyu-no-tabi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1994)
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals white.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Huyu-no-tabi')

'Fuzimusume'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujimusume'

G

'Gablenzii'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
S: Courtin
Sepals 6-8, deep violet-blue. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Gablenzii'; *C. florida* 'Gablenzii'; *C.* × *lawsoniana* var. *gablenzii* (Courtin) Rehder.
Published ref. Courtin in *Illustrierte Gartenzeitung* 14: 80, t.6 (1870).
(Said to have been discovered in a private garden in Kiel, Denmark.)

'Gabriel'
Misspelling of 'Gabrielle' (both USA and Australian cvs)

'Gabriela'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, dark lilac-pink, broadly elliptic with fine point. Stamens creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May-Aug.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 16.

'Gabrielle'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls somewhat cup-shaped. Sepals 6-7, pale lavender, elliptic, long-pointed, margin slightly wavy. Filaments white; anthers reddish. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. FL: May-June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 55.
(Misspelling: 'Gabriel')

'Gabrielle'
Parentage unknown
S & N: P. Hill (late 1960s), I: A.H. Steffen (c. 1983)
Sepals strong lavender, very gappy, margin wavy. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Was offered in Steffen's *Catalogues* (date unknown), listed erroneously as 'Gabriel'.
(Misspelling 'Gabriel'. Brewster Rogerson, USA (in litt.) says that it appeared as a seedling in the late 1960s in the Cape Cod garden of Polly Hill, USA, was propagated by Steffen about 1983 and listed in his Catalogue (?date) misspelled as 'Gabriel'. Both Sheila Chapman and Robin Savill currently offer a 'Gabrielle' that is described as having large fls with lilac-blue sepals that are paler at the base. Saville says the sepals have narrow bases, creating a gappy centre. The stems are 2.5-3 m and it flowers May-June, Sept. This 'Gabrielle' may be the American one, although Rogerson thinks this is doubtful. Perhaps it is the same as 'Gabrielle' described by Gubbins - comparison is needed. Even more confusingly, J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 2001 offers a 'Gabrielle' with violet flowers c. 15 cm across, produced in June and July-Sept, and stems to 2 m. These 'Gabrielle's need further study.)

'Gabriel Narutowicz'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals red-violet. Stamens purple.
Syns: 'President Narutowicz'.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 87.

gagnepainiana
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

'Gaisma'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × unknown
R: V. Riekstiņa (1983)
Fls 12-20 cm across. Sepals 4-6, light violet (Mauvette HCC 573/1-3), whitish towards base and on bar, obovate to almost rhombic, long-pointed. Filaments at first green, later white; anthers creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs simple, 3-lobed or ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth, late July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 8.

'Gansu'
Syn. of *C. macropetala* 'Gansu'

'Garce'
Misspelling of 'Grace'

'Gartendirektor Petzold'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Späth (pre 1890), I: (1890)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals deep lilac, ageing to pale lilac and then white.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1890-91; *Gartenflora* 39: 613 (1890).

'Gartendirektor Vetter'
Misspelling of *C.* × *morelii* 'Garteninspector Wetter'

'Garteninspector Wetter'
Misspelling of *C.* × *morelii* 'Garteninspector Wetter'

'Garteninspektor Vetter'
Misspelling of *C.* × *morelii* 'Garteninspector Wetter'

'Gauja'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Victoria' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1981), N: J. Ruplēns (1987), REG: J. Ruplēns (1998)
Fls 10-12 cm across, solitary. Sepals 6, pale lavender-blue to pale sky-blue, 5.5-6 × 3.5-4 cm, ovate, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments creamy white; anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire with wavy margin. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 37 (parentage erroneous).
(Named after the River Gauja in Latvia.)

gebleriana
Syn. of *C. songarica*

'Gekkoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Gekkyuden'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Gekkyuuden'

'Gekkyu-den'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Gekkyuuden'

'Gekkyuuden'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown, perhaps a seedling or mutation of *C. patens* 'Manshuu Ki'
S: Sakuji Uchida
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8-10, pale greenish yellow ageing to white, elliptic, pointed, later spreading, somewhat convex, overlapping. Filaments

whitish; anthers light yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (Apr-)May-June, July.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 95 (1977).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Gekkyuden'; 'Gekkyu-den')

'Gem'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Standishii'
R: G. Baker, I: (1870)
FCC 1870
Fls 17-18 cm across. Sepals 6, deep lavender or greyish blue, eventually sometimes tinged with mauve, broadly ovate, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers reddish purple. Lvs usually simple, sometimes ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-Oct.
Syns: 'The Gem'.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1870: 214.

'Gemini'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Belle of Woking' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1989), I: Notcutts Nurseries (1999)
PC 1990
Fls double. Sepals lilac-blue fading to pale lilac. Anthers creamy yellow. Stems climbing 2-2.8 m. FL: May-July.
Published ref. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 2000.
(First flowered in June 1989 - hence the name.)

'General Grant'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Burbank?
Sepals dark reddish purple.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 82.

'Generał Sikorski'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S & N: W. Noll, I: J. Fisk (early 1980s)
AGM 1993
Fls (10-)15-20(-25) cm across. Sepals (4-)6(-8), mid-mauvish blue (Moorish Blue HCC 739)(92A) or purple (Aster Violet HCC 38/1), with reddish or rose-pink bar running from base to about halfway up, outside with a broad white bar, broadly elliptic to almost rhombic, 6-8 × 4-5 cm, overlapping, tip bluntly pointed, margin crinkled. Filaments creamy white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-4) m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1981.
(Misspelling: 'General Sikorski'; 'General Sikorsky'; 'Général Sikorski'; 'Sikorski'. Named for Generał Władysław Sikorski (1881-1943), the Polish soldier and politician. It is almost certain that this cv. is the same as 'Jadwiga Teresa', which was raised by S. Franczak in 1965. In 1969 Franczak sent 'Jadwiga Teresa' to W. Noll who is thought to have renamed it 'Generał Sikorski'. Noll sent 'Generał Sikorski' to Fisk who introduced it in the early 1980s. If these cvs are in fact the same (and there is no absolute proof, although Franczak has grown both cvs side by side to compare them and can find no difference), the earlier name, i.e. 'General Sikorski', must be accepted.)

'General Sikorski'
Misspelling of 'Generał Sikorski'

'Général Sikorski'
Misspelling of 'Generał Sikorski'

'General Sikorsky'
Misspelling of 'Generał Sikorski'

'Genjiguruma'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' (or possibly 'Madame Van Houtte') × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: Kootaroo Ishiwata
Fls single or sometimes semi-double, 14-15 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, pinkish white with strong purplish pink bar. Filaments white; anthers dark red-purple. FL: May-June, Oct.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Genziguruma')

'Genkai'
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohee Saegusa (1990)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Genovefa'
Parentage unknown
R: V. Riekstiņa

'Genpeezome'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goroo Joosha
Fls 13-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, at first carmine-rose, convex, later pale purple-pink and concave, margin paler, elliptic, more or less overlapping, tip rounded or shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers red-purple. FL: May-June, Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Genpeizome')

'Genpeizome'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Genpeezome'

***gentianoides* DC.**
PC 1998
Fls male and female on separate plants, star-shaped, 3-6 cm across, erect, faintly scented, usually solitary on 15-50 cm stalks. Sepals 4(-8), white, often flushed with purple in bud, 2-3.5 cm long, lanceolate to

narrowly elliptic or oblong, spreading, sparsely hairy outside, margin downy. Staminodes present in female fls, spreading. Anthers yellow. Achenes hairy, obovoid; styles 2-3 cm. Herbaceous perennial or sub-shrub with underground runners from which arise stems 30-45(-100) cm (in cultivation stems may only be c. 20 cm). Lvs dark green tinged with bronze, the young lvs purple, usually simple, lanceolate to elliptic, entire or with a few teeth, rarely ternate. FL: July-Sept in S hemisphere (Mar-Apr in cultivation in N hemisphere). Australia (Tasmania).
Syns: *C. aristata* subsp. *gentianoides* (DC.) Kuntze.

***gentianoides* var. *procumbens* (Kuntze) Domin**
Stems procumbent, only ascending at the ends. Lvs entire. Australia (Tasmania).
Syns: *C. aristata* subsp. *procumbens* Kuntze.

'Genziguruma'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Genjiguruma'

'Georg'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *macropetala*
S: M. Johnson (1985)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-9 cm across, nodding. Buds globose-obovoid, pointed, deep purple-brown, downy becoming hairless. Sepals 4, dark violet (Dauphins Violet HCC 039) with silvery edge, c. 4 × 1-1.4 cm, lanceolate. Outer staminodes usually 12, more or less the same colour as the sepals, 3-3.5 × 0.5-0.7 cm, narrowly lanceolate with a long drawn-out tip; inner staminodes white with green-yellow incurved tip, 1-2.5 cm long, pointed. Stamens 1.6-1.8 cm long; filaments hairy; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs dark green above, pale green beneath, purple-tinged when young, ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets deeply lobed, the terminal sometimes ternate, with prominent hairs on veins beneath and a narrow purple margin. FL: mainly Apr-May, but also through the summer to Oct.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Georg'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Named by Johnson after a fellow student and collaborator, Georg Wettergren who worked at Johnson's nursery for 60 years.)

'George Cubitt'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (c. 1872)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 8, light lavender to pale lilac-mauve, darker at base, overlapping. Filaments white, reddish at the top; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 102.

'George Eliot'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1881)
FCC 1881
Fls 12-15 cm across, violet-scented. Sepals 8, dark lavender, shaded with violet, bar wine-red, sepals ageing to pale mauve with the red bar only at tip.
Published ref. *The Garden* 19: 559 (1881); *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.

'George Jackman'
Misspelling of 'Mrs George Jackman'

'George Magne'
Misspelling of 'Georges Magne'

'George Nantin'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'George Nantin'

'Georges Magne'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Moser, I: (1897)
Sepals rose-lilac with carmine-red bar.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1897: 262 (as 'M. Magne', without description), 283 (as 'Monsieur G. Magne', without description); *Rev. Hort.* 1898: 236 (as 'Georges Magne').
(Misspelling: 'Monsieur Georges Magne'; 'George Magne')

'Georges Ohnet'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals carmine-red or light violet, bar white with purple veining and spots.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1897-98: 76.

'Georg Nantin'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'George Nantin'

'Georg Ots'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' (s) × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 10-15(-18) cm across. Sepals 6-7, violet-blue (Violet Purple HCC 733/1)(89C), oblong-elliptic. Filaments white; anthers grey-purple to brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Named in honour of the Soviet artist.)

'Gerbe Fleurie'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Gerbe Fleurie'

'Giant'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Giant Star'
Montana Group
possibly *montana* var. *rubens* 'Tetrarose' × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1995), N: R.C. Mitchell (1997), REG: R.C. Mitchell (1998)
Fls 9-11 cm across. Sepals 4, mid-pink with white margin, c. 5 × 3 cm, oblong, gappy, blunt, margin slightly wavy. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with brownish new growth. Lvs ternate, dark green with brown patina above; lflets toothed. FL: Nov (in S hemisphere) on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Giant Star'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 36.

'Gigante'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Lord Nevill' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 18-22 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, blue-violet, 9-11 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Gigantea'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen (pre 1898)
Fls semi-double with 2 rows of sepals. Sepals 8-10, rosy white, changing to pure white.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 62; *The Garden* 54: 280 (1898).

***gilbertiana* Turcz.**
Differs from *C. aristata* in having very hairy new growth, ternate lvs with narrowly ovate lflets, smaller fls 2-4 cm across, and ovoid achenes. FL: Aug-Nov (Feb-Apr in cultivation in N hemisphere). Western Australia.
Syns: *C. aristata* var. *pubescens* (Huegel ex Endl.) Domin; *C. elliptica* Endl.

'Gillian Blades'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × unknown
R: J. Fisk, I: J. Fisk (1975)
AGM 1993
Fls (12-)15-23 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with faint blue-mauve margin when young, broadly elliptic, pointed, margin wavy to frilly. Filaments white; anthers yellow, fading to white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: late May-June on previous year's growth (fls 15-23 cm across), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls 12-15(-17) cm across).
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 80.
(Gillian Blades was one of Jim Fisk's secretaries.)

'Ginga'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 8, white tinged with blue, obovate, overlapping; margin slightly wavy. Stamens 0.8-1.5 cm; filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climbers with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets heart-shaped. FL: May-June on previous year's growth.
Published ref. Sugimoto & Hayakawa 1985.

'G. Innes'
Misspelling of 'Mrs G. Mitchell Innes'

'Ginza'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Sepals pearl-blue with white bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 38.

'Ginzan'
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki (c. 1998)
Sepals white. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1999.

'Giovanni Piccinelli'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Giovanni Piccinelli'

'Gipsy Queen'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: T. Cripps, I: (1877)
AGM 1993
Fls 8-17 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, velvety deep purple (79A) fading to almost white, outside with 3 reddish stripes, 5-7 × 2.5-4 cm, obovate, gappy at base, with toothed margin, tip blunt, minutely apiculate. Stamens 1-2.3 cm; filaments white or greenish white to pale violet (85C); anthers dark red to purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4(-6.5) m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate. FL: June-Aug (fls 14-17 cm across) on previous year's growth if left unpruned, Sept-Oct (fls 8-13 cm across) on current year's growth.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 90.
(Misspelling: 'Gypsy Queen'.)

'Girenas'
Parentage unknown
R: L Bakevičius
Sepals with red-purple bar.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Named after one of the pilots of the plane that flew non-stop from New York to Lithuania in 1933, crashing in Germany.)

'Gizela'
Parentage unknown

Sepals 5-6, maroon-purple, recurved towards tip. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Stems to 1 m.
Published ref. Feltwell 1999: 19.
(A German cv. Named after the 10th-Century Queen of Hungary.)

'G.J. Patijn'
Misspelling of 'J.G. Patijn'

'Gladstone'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Gladstone'

'Gladys Picard'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Fisk (1972), I: J. Fisk (1975)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 8, blush-white with deeper pink bar, sepals of autumn flowers white, ovate, overlapping, shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 80.
(Named after Gladys Picard who was Fisk's secretary.)

***glauca* Turcz.**
Syn. of *C. intricata*

***glauca* Willd.**
Syn. of *C. orientalis* var. *daurica*

glauca* Willd. var. *akebioides
Syn. of *C. akebioides*

glauca* Turcz. var. *angustifolia
Syn. of *C. intricata*

***glauca* Turcz. 'Angustifolia'**
Syn. of *C. intricata*

glauca* Turcz. forma *phaeantha
Syn. of *C. intricata*

***glauca* Turcz. 'Phaeantha'**
Syn. of *C. intricata*

***glaucophylla* Small**
Fls bell-shaped, borne 1-3 in lf-axils on stalks with bracteoles. Sepals 4, deep pink-red to red-purple, 2-2.5 cm long, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, thick, tip long-pointed, recurved, margin downy. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 2-6 × 2-6 mm, almost globose, adpressed-downy, with very narrow rim; styles brownish yellow, 4-6 cm. Woody climber with hairless, ribbed stems to 5 m. Lvs blue-green beneath, hairless, pinnate with 4-10 lflets and a terminal tendril; lflets often 3-lobed or ternate. FL: June-Aug. SE USA.
Syns: *Viorna glaucophylla* (Small) Small.
(A variant with variegated lvs is grown in Japan.)

× ***globulosa* Lemoine**
hirsutissima var. *scottii* × *texensis*
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1897)

'Gloire de Saint Julien'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Monstrosa' × 'Pallida'
R: Carré, I: (1867)
Fls 23 cm or more across. Buds erect, white-hairy. Sepals 6-8, white, flushed pale grey to light mauve that fades with age. Anthers yellowish. Lvs simple or ternate with ovate lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 102.
(Misspelling: 'Gloire de St. Julyen')

'Gloire de St. Julyen'
Misspelling of 'Gloire de Saint Julien'

'Gloria Mundi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1867)
Sepals white, shaded lilac. Lvs similar to those of *C. lanuginosa.*
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254, without description; M & J 1872: 102.

'Glücksstein'
Misspelling of 'Glückstern'

'Glucksstern'
Misspelling of 'Glückstern'

'Glückstern'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann, I: (c. 1930)
Sepals dark lavender-blue. Anthers yellow or white. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.
(Misspelling: 'Glucksstern'; 'Glücksstein')

'Glunderek'
Misspelling of 'Glynderek'

***glycinoides* DC.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 2.5-4 cm across, scented, in small clusters. Sepals 4, white or greenish, 1.2-1.8 cm long, narrowly oblong, 3-veined, outside and margin downy. Anthers with a short blunt appendage. Achenes hairy or not; styles 5-6 cm. Evergreen climber with stems 5-20 m. Lvs shiny green, turning bronze-purple in cold weather, ternate, sometimes simple on upper branches; lflets broadly lanceolate to ovate, hairless, sometimes with a white central vein. FL: July-Sept(-Nov) in S hemisphere, (Feb-Apr in cultivation in N hemisphere). E Australia.
Syns: *C. aristata* subsp. *glycinoides* (DC.) Kuntze.

'Glyderek'
Misspelling of 'Glynderek'

'Glynderek'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: D. Mills, I: J. Fisk (1985)
Fls single and double, 12-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, deep violet (Aster Violet HCC7 38/2-3) with darker bar (Victoria Violet HCC 738), elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin often wavy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white, reddish towards top; anthers deep purple-violet, connective somewhat paler with protruding tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate with ovate-oblong lflets. FL: May-June (fls usually double), Aug-Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1985.
(Misspelling: 'Glyderek'; 'Glunderek'. Raised by Derek Mills, Dunwich, a customer of Jim Fisk.)

'G.M. Innes'
Misspelling of 'Mrs G. Mitchell Innes'

'Gnom'
Viticella Group
'Kermesina' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1970)
Fls c. 6 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, purplish red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Golden Cross'
Tangutica Group
C. × *diversifolia* 'Olgae' ? × *serratifolia*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (pre 1964)
Fls opening flat. Sepals yellow, strongly reflexed. Deciduous climber with stems to 4.5 m. FL: Aug to first frosts.
Syns: *C. serratifolia* 'Golden Cross'.
Published ref. F.L. Skinner *Cat.* 1964.
(The parentage of this cv. are not known with certainty, because the identity of 'Olgae' is unknown. Harvey (*I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 2: 20, 1984) says that Skinner received *C. olgae* from Manchuria and that it belonged to Section *Orientalis* (now called Section *Meclatis*). No such clematis has been traced. Sekowski 1987 lists a *C. integrifolia* 'Olgae' (synonym of *C.* × *diversifolia*) 'Olgae' on p. 38 and says (p. 67) that this is one of the parents of 'Golden Cross'.)

'Golden Harvest'
Tangutica Group
serratifolia × ? *tangutica*
S: Proefstation voor de Boomkwererij, Boskoop, N: C. Sanders (1990)
Fls at first broadly bell-shaped, later more open, 4-5 cm across, nodding, in groups of (1-)3(-5). Sepals 4, at first bright yellow (7A), later yellowish green (140A) on both sides, c. 2.5 × 1 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin hairy. Stamens c. 1 cm; filaments purple-violet, hairy; anthers dark yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4(-6) m. Lvs pinnate with 7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. serratifolia* hort.; *C. tangutica* 'Golden Harvest'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1993: 8.
(In the 1980s, plants of unknown origin were being grown under the name *C. serratifolia* at the Proefstation voor de Boomkwererij, Boskoop, The Netherlands. One of these with deeper yellow fls and deep purple stamens was noticed by Chris Sanders: this variant was subsequently cultivated by several Boskoop nurseries, so he decided it should be named and christened it 'Golden Harvest'.)

'Golden Tiara'
See synonymy of 'Kugotia'

GOLDEN TIARA
Trade designation of 'Kugotia'

'Gold Leaf'
See *C. macropetala* 'Gold Leaf'

'Goluboj Shczenok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Golyboi Shchenok'

'Goluboj Shezenok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Golyboi Shchenok'

'Golyboi Shchenok'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 4-6, violet. Anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.75 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 8.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Goluboj Shczenok'; 'Goluboj Shezenok'. Named after a Soviet cartoon film.)

'Göran'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Moonlight' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1980), F: M. Johnson (1986)
Fls 12-16(-23) cm across. Buds downy. Sepals 8, purple (Doge Purple HCC 732/1) later changing to pinkish red (Petunia Purple HCC 32/1), c. 8 × 4 cm, narrowly obovate, long-pointed. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Stems climbing to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 734.
(Named after Johnson's son.)

'Gornoe Ozero'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6, lavender-blue (92A),

bar paler (92B-C). Anthers yellow. Stems 1-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Gornoje Ozero'; 'Gornoye Ozero')

'Gornoje Ozero'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Gornoe Ozero'

'Gornoye Ozero'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Gornoe Ozero'

'Gothenburg'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: Göteborg Botanic Garden
Fls 4-6 cm across. Sepals creamy pink. Anthers cream. Leaves dark green tinged with bronze and with a silver vein in the centre of each leaflet. Deciduous climber with stems 5-10 m. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Gothenburg'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 89.

***gouriana* Roxb.**
Fls 0.7-2(-2.4) cm across, scented, borne in large panicles. Buds globose to obovoid, blunt. Sepals 4(-5), white or greenish white to creamy white, 0.4-0.9 (-1.2) × 0.15-0.4 cm, oblong or obovate, spreading or recurved, falling early, downy inside, more densely so outside, margin downy. Stamens white. Achenes 3-5 × 1-2 mm, oblong or narrowly so, with narrow or almost imperceptible rim, hairy; styles to 6 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 5 m, new shoots downy. Lvs 1-2-pinnate with 5-7 primary divisions, or sometimes 1-2-ternate; lflets usually entire, sometimes with a few teeth, long-pointed, downy when young, becoming hairless. FL: Aug-Oct. Himalaya (Nepal to Myanmar), N India, W & S China, Philippines, possibly Sri Lanka.
Syns: *Atragene indica* Heyne ex. Wall.; *C. vitalba* subsp. *gouriana* (Roxb.) Kuntze; *C. vitalba* var. *gouriana* (Roxb.) Finet & Gagnep.

gouriana* var. *finetii
Syn. of *C. peterae*

***gouriana* subsp. *lishanensis* T.Y Yang & T.C. Huang**
Differs from *C. gouriana* itself in having sepals yellow-green to pale yellow, to 1 × 0.5 cm, hairless inside. The lf-bases have palmate, toothed, stipule-like structures. Taiwan.

'Governor Gawler'
Parentage unknown
R: P. Gawler (1983), I: P. Gawler (1993)
Flowers single and semi-double, 13-15 cm across. Sepals rosy violet (89C) with vivid purple (82A) bar. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1993: 102.
(Named after a 19th-century Governor of Australia.)

'Grace'
Tangutica Group
ligusticifolia × *serratifolia*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (1925), N & I: Dr F.L. Skinner (1939)
Fls 2.5-5 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 4, creamy white, spreading, tip somewhat recurved. Stamens red-purple. Stems 1.5-4 m. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Grace'.
Published ref. F.L. Skinner *Cat.* 1939.
(Misspelling: 'Garce')

'Grace Darling'
Texensis Group
'Star of India' × *texensis*
R: A.G. Jackman (1890), I: George Jackman & Son (1894)
Sepals 4-5, light rose-carmine. Stamens yellow. Lvs pinnate with 5, leathery, entire to slightly lobed lflets.
Syns: *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Grace Darling'; *C. texensis* 'Grace Darling'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 229.

***gracilifolia* Rehder & E.H. Wilson**
Fls flat or slightly cup-shaped, 2-3.5(-5) cm across, in axillary groups of 1-5. Sepals 4(-5), white, 1-1.5 × 0.7-1.5 cm, obovate to oblong-obovate, blunt, narrowed towards base, spreading, downy outside. Stamens 0.5-0.8 cm; filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Achenes brown, 4-6 × c. 3 mm, ovoid, flattened, hairless; styles 1.5-2.5 cm. Deciduous woody climber with grey-green ribbed stems 2-4 m, downy when young. Lvs ternate, or more usually pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets 1-3 × 0.5-1 cm, toothed or lobed, pointed, slightly downy. FL: (Apr-)May-June on previous year's growth. W China including Xizang (Tibet).

***gracilifolia* var. *dissectifolia* W.T. Wang & M.C. Chang**
Fls 1.5-2.3 cm across. Sepals 0.7-1.1 cm long. Lflets deeply lobed or ternate. FL: May-June. SW China and neighbouring Xizang (Tibet).

***gracilifolia* 'Harry Smith'**
Montana Group
?Selection from *gracilifolia*
Fls 4-6 cm across. Sepals white. Stems 5-8 m. FL: May-June.
Published ref. F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996/97.
(Probably collected in China, and introduced by Harry Smith in 1935. Perhaps the same as *C. gracilifolia* var. *macrantha*.)

***gracilifolia* var. *macrantha* W.T. Wang & M.C. Chang**
Fls 5-6.5 cm across, scented of *Hymenocallis*. Sepals 4, white, 2.5-3.2 × 1.5-1.7 cm, elliptic. Stamens 0.7-1.3 cm. Stems often purple-tinged, climbing to 5 m. Lvs mostly ternate, more rarely 2-ternate to almost

2-pinnate; lflets 3-6 × 2-4.5 cm, simple or 2-3-lobed, sometimes ternate, toothed . W China.
Syns: *C. gracilifolia* var. *trifoliolata* M. Johnson.

gracilifolia* var. *trifoliolata
Syn. of *C. gracilifolia* var. *macrantha*

gracilis
Syn. of *C. connata*

'Grad Petra'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals 6, pale violet. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 733.

grahamii
Syn. of *C. haenkeana*

'Grand Duchess'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1875)
FCC 1875
Fls to c. 25 cm across. Sepals 8, almost white, slightly flushed with rose-pink or lilac, ageing paler, elliptic. Filaments white; anthers brown-violet. Lvs usually ternate; lflets broadly ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 3: 790 (1875).
(Misspelling: 'Grande Duchesse')

'Grande Bretagne'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Baron-Veillard (pre 1895), I: (1895)
Fls very large, sometimes the first ones double. Sepals mauve-pink, wavy. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Levavasseur & fils *Cat.* No. 40 (1895-96).

'Grande Duchesse'
Misspelling of 'Grand Duchess'

***grandidentata* (Rehder & E.H. Wilson) W.T. Wang**
Fls 1.5-3.5 cm across, in groups of 1-6. Sepals 4-5, white, 1-1.8 × 0.2-0.5 cm, oblong-elliptic, blunt, spreading, downy outside. Achenes c. 3 × 2 mm, hairy, or hairless at base, rim paler; styles 2.5-3.5 cm. Climber with ribbed, softly hairy stems 3-10 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets toothed, sparsely hairy above, short-silky beneath. FL: May-Sept. C & W China.
Syns: *C. grata* Wall. var. *grandidentata* Rehder & E.H. Wilson; *C. argentilucida* var. *argentilucida* sensu M. Johnson, non (Lév. & Vaniot) W.T. Wang.
(Plants are sometimes sold under the name *C. grata*. Unpruned plants tend to flower earlier than pruned plants.)

***grandiflora* DC.**
Fls cylindric, 3-5 cm across, nodding, 1-few in lf-axils. Buds at first globose, later ovoid, yellow-brown, densely downy. Sepals 4, outside pale yellow to greenish yellow, inside pale yellow to orange-beige, 3-5 × 1.5-2.5 cm, thick, ovate to lanceolate or elliptic, outside downy, 5-7-ribbed, tip recurved. Stamens 1.8-2.5 cm; filaments whitish, hairy; anthers pale yellow or greenish. Achenes 4-5 × 1-2 mm, spool-shaped, flattened, silky; styles silvery white, to 12 cm. Evergreen climber, becoming woody, with stems to 12 m, new growth hairy. Lvs usually pinnate with 5 lflets, terminal one ternate; lflets entire, toothed or lobed, downy beneath. FL: Sept-Mar. Tropical Africa except some eastern areas.
Syns: *C. chlorantha* Lindl.; *C. longicauda* Steud. ex A. Rich.; *C. pseudograndiflora* Kuntze.

'Grandiflora'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
Fls said to be larger than those of *C. alpina*. Sepals violet-blue, broad. Staminodes whitish.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Grandiflora'.
Published ref. Phillips & Rix, *Shrubs* 191 (1989).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 and 26.1)

'Grandiflora' (Early Large-flowered Group)
See *C. patens* 'Grandiflora'

'Grandiflora'
Flammula Group
angustifolia × *recta*
Fls larger and more numerous than those of *C. recta*.
Syns: *C. recta* var. *grandiflora* Kuntze; *C. recta* 'Grandiflora'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 620.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Grandiflora' (Montana Group)
See synonymy of *C. montana* var. *grandiflora*

'Grandiflora'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1883)
Published ref. *The Garden* 1883: 124.

'Grandiflora'
See synonymy of 'Grandiflora Rosea'

'Grandiflora Mutabilis'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Sophia' × unknown
R: Dauvesse (1863)
Sepals white, violet-tinted.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 103.

'Grandiflora Rosea'
Viticella Group
R: Alfroy (1849)
Sepals pink.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Grandiflora'.
Published ref. Koch in *Wochenschrift für Gärtneri und Pflanzenkunde* 3: 389 (1860).

'Grandiflora Sanguinea'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 5-10 cm across, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4-6, deep claret-red (Dahlia Purple HCC 931-931/1)(61A,B), bar purple (70A,B), rhombic or obovate, pointed or blunt. Anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with dark reddish stems 2-4 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June-Aug, Sept-Oct.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Grandiflora Sanguinea'.
Published ref. Skinner, *Horticultural Horizons* 31 (1966/67).
(Thought to have been raised at C. Platz Baumschulen, Erfurt, Germany. Purchased in 1893 by Hortus Bergianus in Stockholm where it still grows. In view of its history, the name was probably published much earlier than 1996, and is therefore acceptable.)

'Granger'
Misspelling of 'Madame Grangé'

***grata* hort.**
Syn. of *C.* × *jouiniana*

***grata* Wall.**
AM 1904
Fls 1.5-2.5 cm across, scented, borne in many-flowered terminal and axillary clusters. Buds obovoid to almost globose, grey-downy. Sepals 4(-6), creamy white to greenish white, 0.5-1.3 × 0.1-0.4 cm, oblong, ovate-oblong or narrowly ovate, spreading, downy outside, tip pointed to blunt or notched. Filaments linear, flat. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 2-3 × 1-2.5 mm, ovoid or obovoid, more or less flattened, hairy; styles yellowish, 1.5-3.5 cm. Woody much-branched climber with ribbed stems to 10 m, new growth downy. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets which may be further divided, or 2-pinnate; lflets coarsely toothed or sometimes lobed, downy on both sides or only beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. E Afghanistan to Nepal, S China including Xizang (Tibet), Taiwan.
Syns: *C. cordata* Royle; *C. vitalba* subsp. *grata* (Wall.) Kuntze.

grata* Wall. var. *argentilucida
Syn. of *C. argentilucida*

grata* Wall. var. *grandidentata
Syn. of *C. grandidentata*

grata* Wall. var. *lobulata
Syn. of *C. argentilucida*

***gratopsis* W.T. Wang**
Differs from *C. grata* in the lflets always being 3-lobed, and the fls 1.3-1.7 cm across, usually in clusters of up to 14. FL: Aug-Oct. C W China.

***graveolens* Lindl.**
Fls lantern-shaped, 2-3.5(-5) cm across, nodding, usually scented, solitary or more usually 3-5 in lf-axils. Buds almost globose, densely hairy when young. Sepals 4(-5), bright or pale yellow, 1.1-1.8(-2.4) × 0.5-1.2 cm, oblong, elliptic or narrowly obovate, thick, widely spreading, notched at tip or more or less blunt with a short mucro, margin recurved, margin and inside downy; outside hairless. Filaments broadened above, purplish red, hairy; anthers purple-red to dark brown (Brandenburg 2000: 147 says anthers yellow). Achenes 2-4 × 1-3 mm, broadly ovoid to obovoid, flattened, shortly hairy with distinct rim; styles 2-4.5 cm. Stems creeping, scrambling or climbing to 4 m, ribbed, often whitish, new growth pale green. Lvs blue-green, 2-pinnate with 5-7 primary divisions; lflets entire or with small lobes towards base. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth. Afghanistan, Pakistan, NW India, W Nepal, probably W China - Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. orientalis* subsp. *graveolens* (Lindl.) Kuntze; *C. parvifolia* Edgew.

***graveolens* 'Gravetye Variety'**
Syn. of *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* 'Gravetye Variety'

'Gravetye' (Atragene Group)
See synonymy of 'Gravetye Form'

'Gravetye' (Tangutica Group)
See synonymy of *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* 'Gravetye Variety'

'Gravetye Beauty'
Texensis Group
'Gipsy Queen' or 'Comtesse de Bouchaud' or 'Ville de Lyon' × *texensis*
R: F. Morel (c. 1900), N & I: W. Robinson (1914)
AM 1935
Fls elongated bell-shaped, 5-9 cm across, erect. Sepals 4-6, inside cherry-red to rich ruby-red (Chrysanthemum Crimson HCC 824/1) with shades of deeper red (Cardinal Red HCC 822/1), ageing to a pinker colour, 6-7 cm long, with incurved margin, tip with fine point, recurved. Stamens hairless; filaments cream; anthers red or purple-red; pollen greyish. Stems herbaceous or semi-woody, climbing 1.8-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June on previous year's growth, Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Gravetye Beauty'; *C.* × *pseudococcinea*

'Gravette Beauty'.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 78.
(Named after Gravetye Manor, the Sussex home of William Robinson.)

'Gravetye Form'
Atragene Group
sibirica × unknown
R: E. Markham (pre 1935)
Similar to *C. sibirica* but with much larger, creamy yellow fls. FL: Mar.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Gravetye Form'; *C. alpina* var. *sibirica* 'Gravetye'; *C. alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'Gravetye Form'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1936-7.

'Gravetye Seedling'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 1.5 cm across. Sepals 4, rather pale yellow. Stamens brown.
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Gravetye Seedling'.
(No valid publication of this name has been found prior to 1996, so the name is unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.16.). It may have originated at Gravetye Manor, the Sussex home of William Robinson where Ernest Markham was the gardener, or perhaps it came from the nursery of W.E.Th. Ingwersen at Gravetye although they are not known to have sold it.)

'Gravetye Variety'
See synonymy of *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* 'Gravetye Variety'

'Grażyna'
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls single and double. Sepals bright pink with red bar, pointed. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May (fls double), July-Aug (fls single).
Trade designation: LASTING LOVE
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 16.
(Named LASTING LOVE by John Richards Nursery, for sale in the UK.)

'Green Parrot'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1995/96 as offered by Scott's Clematis.

'Green Velvet'
Forsteri Group
australis (s) × *petriei* 'Princess'
R: G. Hutchins (1983), N: G. Hutchins (1987)
Fls male, 3-4 cm across, fragrant. Sepals pale green, downy on both surfaces. Stems 1.5(-2) m. Lvs deep green, 2-ternate; lflets crenately lobed. FL: Apr-June.
Syns: *C. petriei* 'Green Velvet'.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 203 (1990).

grewiaeflora
Misspelling of *C. grewiiflora*

***grewiiflora* DC.**
Fls broadly bell-shaped or urn-shaped, 1.5-3 cm across, nodding, borne 1-3 in lf-axils. Buds ovoid to oblong, densely silky. Sepals 4, pale yellow to brownish yellow, 1-3 × 0.3-1.1 cm, ovate to lanceolate, outside hairy and strongly ribbed, inside hairy, tip often recurved, margin very broad, hairy. Stamens two-thirds the length of the sepals or longer, protruding; filaments hairy; anthers creamy yellow. Achenes 4-5 × 2.5-3 mm, ovoid or oblong-ovoid, flattened, adpressed-hairy; styles 3-4 cm. Woody climber covered in dense yellow or brown velvety hairs, stems 4-6 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets toothed or deeply 5-lobed, sparsely to densely hairy above, densely so beneath. FL: (Sept-)Oct-Feb and sometimes Mar-Apr, on current year's growth. Himalaya (N India and Nepal east to Assam and N Myanmar), SW China - Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. buchananiana* DC. subsp. *grewiiflora* (DC.) Kuntze.
(Misspelling: *C. grewiaeflora*; *C. grewiifolia*)

grewiifolia
Misspelling of *C. grewiiflora*

'Grey Lady'
Viticella Group
R: E. Markham (pre 1937)
Published ref. *J RHS* 62: clx (1937), without description.

'Gringoire'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (1895)
Fls semi-double to double, c. 5 cm across. Sepals blue-lilac with darker veins.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Gringoire'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 231.

'G. Steffner'
Atragene Group
macropetala × *sibirica*
R: G. Steffner (c. 1945)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 8-12 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, deep blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41), outside deep blue-violet (Moorish Blue HCC 739/3) tinged with purple-violet towards base, 4-6 × 1.5-2 cm, oblong, 7-9-veined, pointed, spreading to expose staminodes, margin sometimes somewhat bent upwards. Staminodes greenish white to creamy white, 1.2-2 cm long, usually spathulate but of variable length and shape, often scarcely petaloid. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets lanceolate, irregularly lobed and toothed. FL: Apr-May (-July).

Syns: *C. alpina* 'G. Steffner'; *C. macropetala* 'G. Steffner'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.

× *guascoi* Lem.
patens × *viticella* 'Purpurea'
R: De Guasco (pre 1857)
Fls 7-9 cm across, solitary. Sepals 4-6, violet, when young shaded with a bluish tint, becoming deep violet-purple, oblong to obovate, pointed, downy outside and strongly 3-veined. Woody climber. Stems to 4 m, downy when young. Lvs usually pinnate with 5 lflets, hairless or nearly so.
Syns: 'Guascoi'.
Published ref. Lemaire in *L'Illustration Horticole* 4: pl. 117 (1857); Morren in *Belgique Horticole* 7: 226 (1857).
(Misspelling: *C. guascri*)

'Guascoi'
Syn. of *C.* × *guascoi*

guascri
Misspelling of *C.* × *guascoi*

'Gudbrandsdalen'
See *C. sibirica* 'Gudbrandsdalen'

'Guernsey'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1992/93 as offered by Valley Clematis Nursery and Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Guernsey Cream'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: R.J. Evison, I: R.J. Evison (1989)
Fls 8-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale yellow-cream on opening, paling to cream or creamy white with age, with slightly deeper bar which sometimes has a green tint in early blooms, elliptic to obovate, overlapping, pointed or sometimes notched. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3(-4) m. Lvs ternate, sometimes with the terminal lflet itself ternate, so leaf appears to have 5 lflets; lflets broadly ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Evison 1991: 86.
(Late summer fls are paler and smaller.)

'Guiding Star'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa ? × unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1866)
Sepals shiny lavender with deeper veins.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1866: 254.
(Raised by Cripps, but quickly discarded. Cripps re-used the name for the still-existing 'Guiding Star' (Late Large-flowered Group).)

'Guiding Star'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *viticella*
R: T. Cripps (pre 1873)
FCC 1873
Fls 11-15(-20) cm across. Buds erect, woolly. Sepals 6-8, plum-purple, shaded crimson, bar deep maroon-crimson to brown-red, broadly elliptic-ovate, pointed. Filaments greenish white; anthers brown or greenish. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs ternate, bronze when young; lflets broadly elliptic. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 210.
(Post-dates 'Guiding Star' (Early Large-flowered Group), that was raised before 1866 and discarded. Has been sold in Australia as 'Lady Balwyn'. Jouin 1907: 232 gives the parentage as *C. lanuginosa* × 'Jackmanii'. It is widely accepted that 'Lilacina Floribunda' (of The Netherlands) is synonymous, but the parentages are different, so this is not possible. It is more likely that 'Lilacina Floribunda' (of Cripps) was perhaps confused with Cripp's original 'Guiding Star' of pre 1866.)

'Gunjoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1998)
Sepals blue-purple. Anthers yellow
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato nooen) 1998.

'Gunma'
See *C. patens* 'Gunma'

'Gunta'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Rouge Cardinal' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1980), F: J. Ruplēns (1983), N: J. Ruplēns (1985), REG: J. Ruplēns (1998)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, velvety crimson with a purple tint (71A) (Johnson 1997 says 61A), with purple bar, at first with dark grey-purple (187A) shading, rhombic. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 37, (parentage erroneous).
(Named after the raiser's daughter.)

'Guren'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1989)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals dark red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Gustave Seyderhelm'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Gustave Seyderhelm'

'Gyoosee'
Parentage unknown
R: Sakagami
Sepals white with purple bar.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Gypsy Queen'
Misspelling of 'Gipsy Queen'

H

'Haaly'
Misspelling of 'Hally'

'Haelly'
Misspelling of 'Hally'

***haenkeana* Presl**
Fls male and female on the same plant, 1.3-2 cm across, borne in panicles. Sepals 4, greenish to yellowish white, 0.6-0.9 × c. 0.3 cm, oblong to narrowly ovate, spreading to recurved, silky on both surfaces. Stamens c. 0.6 cm. Achenes almost globose, ovoid or rhomboid, 3-3.5 mm long, hairy; styles whitish or yellowish, to 6.5 cm. Climber with ribbed stems to 5 m, red- or yellowish-silky. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets simple, toothed or lobed, silky beneath. FL: Feb-May (usually Aug-Sept in cultivation in N hemisphere). S Mexico, northern S America, south to N Argentina.
Syns: *C. sericea* HBK; *C. dioica* subsp. *sericea* (HBK) Kuntze; *C. grahamii* Benth.

'Hågelby White'
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Hågelby White'

'Hagley Hybrid'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Picton (c. 1945), I: J. Fisk (1956)
AGM 1984
Fls 10-15(-18) cm across, the first usually larger than the later ones. Sepals (4-)6, pink (Petunia Purple HCC 32/2-3) or shell-pink to pink-mauve (75B), becoming lighter with age, outside paler (75C), 6-10 × 3.5-5 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin finely crimped and toothed, somewhat wavy. Stamens 1-2.3 cm; filaments greenish white, sometimes tinged with violet-blue at top; anthers brown or dark purplish red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes pinnate with 5 narrowly ovate lflets. FL: late June-Sept on current year's growth.
Trade designation: PINK CHIFFON (in N America).
Published ref. Whitehead 1959: 147.
(Raised by Percy Picton when he was head gardener at Hagley Hall. Fls tend to fade in full sun.)

'Hagoromo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white with pink bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hainton Ruby'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Niobe' × 'W.E. Gladstone'
R: Valley Clematis Nursery, I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1993)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, ruby-red with purple highlights, gappy at base, tip somewhat recurved. Anthers deep red to reddish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Haizawa'
Viorna Group
crispa × *viorna*
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls urn-shaped, 3-5 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, deep purplish pink, whitish at recurved tip, thick, strongly ribbed. Stamens greenish yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clematis* (written by authors in the Japan Clematis Society and published by Rikuyosha 2000), p. 30.

'Hakage'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1992)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals pink stained with dirty brown. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Hakone'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals pink. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Hakuba'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs Spencer Castle' (s) × 'Madame Van Houtte'
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1973), I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls (12-)15-16(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale lilac (84D) with metallic lustre, later paler or almost white, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Stems 2.8-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984.
(Misspelling: 'Hakuta')

'Hakuchoo'
Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls double, 10-13 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 36.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hakuchou')

'Hakuchou'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuchoo'

'Hakuhoo'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1993)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1992.

'Hakuju'
Integrifolia Group
florida × *integrifolia*
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1991)
Fls 5-7 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hakuju' (Montana Group)
See *C. montana* 'Hakuju'

'Hakuohkan'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuookan'

'Haku Okan'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuookan'

'Hakuôkan'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuookan'

'Hakuookan'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1) (pre 1957)
Fls single and semi-double, (12-)15-18(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 7-8, deep violet to blue-purple, sometimes with paler bar veined with purple, outside with wide white bar, lanceolate, pointed, overlapping, margin somewhat wavy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow to creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.5(-4) m. Lvs dark green, ternate. FL: May-June (fls usually semi-double), Aug-Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Haku Ookan'; 'Haku Okan'; 'Haku-ookan'; 'Hakuôkan'; 'Hakuohkan')

'Haku Ookan'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuookan'

'Haku-ookan'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuookan'

'Hakuookan-yae'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe
Fls double, 10-12 cm across. Sepals deep wistaria-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hakurakuten'
Montana Group
montana × unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1995)
Fls 4-5 cm across. Sepals 4, white. Stamens yellow.
FL: Apr-May.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hakuree'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls bell-shaped, 3-4 cm across, nodding, jasmine-scented. Sepals deep bluish purple (Joy Creek *Cat.* 1998 says at first tinged with pale lavender, becoming white), recurved at tip, margin wavy. Anthers brown. Stems c. 1 m. FL: June-July.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Hakurai'; *C. integrifolia* 'Hakurei'.
Published ref. *Engei shinchisiki* 1992.
(Imported into the USA by Maurice Horn of Joy Creek Nursery, and found to be rather variable in colour - Linda Beutler in *The Clematis* Winter 2000: 69 says that the sepals are white, developing a blue bar with age.)

'Hakuree'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Engei shinchisiki* 1992.
(There is possible confusion between this cv. and the one of the same name raised by Mr Ozawa. Both were published in the same publication in 1992, and so far it has not been possible to ascertain which name has priority.)

'Hakuryû'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuryuu'

'Hakuryuu'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tomoaki Okuboo
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals bluish white tinged with pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hakuryû')

'Hakuta'
Misspelling of 'Hakuba'

'Hakutoo'
Parentage unknown

R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1995)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Haldine'
Misspelling of 'Huldine'

'Halina Nell'
Misspelling of 'Halina Noll'

'Halina Noll'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Henryi' × unknown
R: W. Noll, I: (1974)
Fls single and double, 10-18(-24) cm across. Sepals white tinged with pale purple (75D), oblong-elliptic to obovate or rhombic, blunt or pointed. Stamens whitish or yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 70, 80.
(Misspelling: 'Halina Nell')

'Hally'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, pinkish white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.
(Misspelling: 'Haaly'; 'Haelly'. Named after Hally's comet.)

'Hama-no-haru'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masayoshi Okuboo (1987)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8, blue-purple, elliptic, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers orange-yellow to orange-red.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hamanoharu'; 'Hamanu Haru')

'Hamanoharu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hama-no-haru'

'Hamanu Haru'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hama-no-haru'

'Hanadayori'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light pink with deep red bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Hanafubuki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale blue with purple bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hanahubuki')

'Hanagaruma'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hanaguruma'

'Hanagasumi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi (pre 1957)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale bluish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hanagusumi')

'Hanagoromo'
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hanagoyomi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1995)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 7-8, pale bluish purple or pink, with blue base, pointed. Anthers red-purple or brown.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 38.

'Hanagurama'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hanaguruma'

'Hanaguruma'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goroo Joosha (1985), I: Caddick's Clematis Nursery (1996)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 7-8, deep cerise-pink to bright or pale red-purple, broadly elliptic to obovate, overlapping, pointed. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow to golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.8 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 35.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hanagurama'; 'Hanagaruma')

'Hanagusumi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hanagasumi'

'Hanahiro'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Barbara Jackman' × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1992)
Fls 7-10 cm across. Sepals purplish red. Anthers reddish brown.
Syns: 'Harukaze' (of M. Takeuchi).
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Haruka'
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals purplish pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Harukaze'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Koozoo Sugimoto (c. 1993)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals white with pink tip. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Harukaze' (of M. Takeuchi)
Syn. of 'Haru Ichiban'

'Haru-no-hoshi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Taizoo Ino (pre 1973)
Fls (8-)10-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light blue-violet or reddish violet with lighter bar, outside with green bar, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 0.7-1.5 cm; filaments white, sometimes tinged with purple towards top; anthers dark purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs mostly ternate, the upper entire; lflets ovate. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino 1984.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Harunohoshi')

'Harunohoshi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Haru-no-hoshi'

'Haru-no-kasumi'
Parentage unknown
R: Hideo Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white tinged with blue, to light purple-blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Haru-no-umi'
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals clear light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Haru-no-uta'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki (1988)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Haru-no-yoi'
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (pre 1995)
Sepals blue-purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Haru-no-yoso'oi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pink with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Haruyama'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 6-7, white, long-pointed. Filaments reddish green; anthers reddish pink or maroon. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999; Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999.

'Hatherliensis'
Tangutica Group
orientalis ? × *tangutica*
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 358.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP, Art. 17.9. A hybrid that arose in the Garden of the Dept. of Botany, University of Exeter (see K.G. Shambulingappa in *Caryologia* 19: 395, 1966). It is not known whether it was ever either propagated or distributed.)

'Hatsusugata'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Fls double. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

Havering Hybrids
Forsteri Group
A name used by Graham Hutchins to cover all crosses between *C. marata* and *C. marmoraria*. The first cross was made in 1987. Plants differ from County Park Hybrids (q.v.) in having white hairs on the fl-buds, fewer sepals, smaller and darker green lvs, and the female plants with silvery fruit-heads.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 208 (1990).

'Heather Herschell'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Heather Herschell'

'Hea Tuttav'
Late Large-flowered Group

'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (7-)10-12(-14) cm across. Sepals 6(-7), purple-violet (Aster Violet HCC 36/1-2)(80A), with intense red-purple (Petunia Purple HCC 32/1)(59A) bar and veins, oblong-elliptic, broadened towards base. Stamens 1-1.7 cm; filaments white, tinged with purple towards top; anthers purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: (May-)July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3:12 (1985).

'Hedwich Heinemann'
Misspelling of 'Hedwige Heinemann'

'Hedwige Heinemann'
R: F.C. Heinemann
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 83, without description.
(Misspelling: 'Hedwich Heinemann'; 'Hedwig Heinemann')

'Hedwig Heinemann'
Syn. of 'Hedwige Heinemann'

hedysarifolia* subsp. *armandii
Syn. of *C. armandii*

hedysarifolia* subsp. *meyeniana
Syn. of *C. meyeniana*

'Heevi'
Parentage unknown
Sepals red-purple.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Heirloom'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Heisei'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1988)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals deep purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hekikai'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale red-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.

'Helden'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1989)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals reddish pink with bluish pink bar. Anthers yellow.

'Helena'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals 6-8, white, elliptic, pointed, somewhat gappy. Stamens yellowish. Lvs ternate.
Syns: *C. azurea helena*; *C. patens* var. *helena*; *C. patens* 'Helena'.
Published ref. *L'Illustration Horticole* 1: t. 21(1854).
(A cultivated form of *C. patens* introduced by von Siebold from Japan in 1836.)

'Helen Cropper'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: V. Denny (1977), F: V. Denny (1983), N: V. Denny (1986), I: V. Denny (1989), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls single and double, 15-20 cm. Sepals of single fls 6-8, very pale pink heavily overlaid with dusky deep mauve-pink (78B), deepening towards margin and giving a mottled appearance, outside pinkish mauve with a white bar with 3 reddish ribs, hairy, c. 8 × 4 cm, elliptic, overlapping, blunt, margin crimped. Filaments white; anthers deep red to brown. Deciduous climber with hairy stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: May-June (fls often double), Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1989: 120.
(Named after Denny's granddaughter.)

'Helios'
Tangutica Group
'Golden Harvest' ? × *tangutica*
R: Proefstation voor de Boomkwekeij, Boskoop (pre 1988), I: (1988)
AM 1988
Fls lantern-shaped, opening flat, 4-9 cm across, nodding, coconut-scented. Sepals 4, lemon-yellow to bright yellow (14B), 3.5-4.5 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate, tip pointed and reflexed, hairless on both surfaces. Stamens 1-1.4 cm; filaments brownish purple, hairy in lower half; anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. Lvs bright green. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Helios'; *C. tangutica* 'Helios'.
Trade designation: AZTEK.
Published ref. H. van de Laar in *Dendroflora* 25: 72 (1988).
(About 1989, Unwins Seeds in the UK began to offer Sun Star which they say is their marketing name for 'Helios'. But Sun Star is a seed line from 'Helios' and the seedlings thus cannot be considered to be identical to 'Helios', so the name is not a trade designation. Nor can it be considered to be a cv. name; it is simply a name that this seed company uses for seeds of 'Helios', and has no standing.)

'Heliotrope'
See *C. macropetala* 'Heliotrope'

'Helsinborg'
Misspelling of 'Helsingborg'

'Helsingborg'
Atragene Group
alpina × *ochotensis*
R: T. Lundell (c. 1970), N: M. Johnson (1982)
AGM 1993
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-8(-10) cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, pointed, green tinged with violet. Sepals 4, shiny deep blue-purple (Dauphins Violet HCC 39) or mauve, margin paler, 4-5 × 1.5 cm, slightly twisted, somewhat recurved towards tip. Staminodes same colour as sepals or grey-green tinged with light blue, c. 2 cm long, almost linear to spathulate, margin hairy, hairs densest at tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m, new growth purplish. Lvs light green. FL: Apr-May, with some in July-Aug.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Helsingborg'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 177.
(Misspelling: 'Helsinborg'; 'Helsingburg')

'Helsingburg'
Misspelling of 'Helsingborg'

'Henderson'
Syn. of 'Hendersonii' (not of Henderson)

'Hendersonii'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
AM 1965
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6.5-7 cm across, slightly scented, solitary. Sepals 4, dusky indigo-blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640) to mid-blue, deeply veined, paler (HCC 640/1) at margin which undulates slightly, c. 5.5 cm long, pointed, wide-spreading, twisting slightly, recurved towards tip, outside with raised ribs of a slightly darker blue, which is also seen along the broad crimped downy edges. Anthers pale yellow. Stems herbaceous, 60-100 cm. Lvs simple, stalkless. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Hendersonii'; 'Henderson'.
Published ref. *J RHS* 90: 515 (1965).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Snoeijer 1996: 20 substituted the epithet 'Henderson' for the unacceptable 'Hendersonii', but the new name is very similar to, and could be confused with, the old one, and so cannot be accepted. This cv. is thought to have originally been called 'Hendersonii' because of its resemblance to *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii, and indeed, it is often confused with the latter cv.: however *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii' is a taller plant.)

'Hendersonii' (of Henderson)
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii'

'Hendersonii Rubra'
Armandii Group
Parentage unknown
Fls scented. Sepals white inside, deep pink outside. Stems 5-6 m.
Syns: *C. armandii* 'Hendersonii Rubra'.
Published ref. *Sunset Western Garden Book* 1979.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Named after Henderson's Experimental Garden, Clovis, CA, USA. Possibly selected from an introduction of the species by E.H. Wilson. Grey-Wilson 2000: 108 says the fls fade with age. He also says it is a synonym of *C. armandii* 'Rubra', but this name has not been traced.)

'Hendryetta'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendryetta'

'Henry Chaplin'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: G.R. Jackman, I: George Jackman & Son (1949)
Sepals carmine with deeper bar. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 11: 86 (1949-50).

***henryi* Oliv.**
AGM 1973
Fls 1-2 cm across, narrowly bell-shaped, nodding, faintly fragrant, solitary or 2-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, inside white or cream to pale pink with parallel veins, outside white or cream sometimes flushed with pink or greenish brown and lacking conspicuous veins, 1.4-3 × 0.4-1 cm, ovate to oblong-elliptic, pointed, sparsely downy outside. Stamens 1-1.5 cm; filaments densely downy; anthers yellow. Achenes 3-4 × c. 1.2 mm, ovoid, hairy; styles to 4 cm. Evergreen woody climber with ribbed stems 2-5 m, grey-hairy when young. Lvs simple, long-pointed, entire or irregularly toothed. FL: Oct-Feb. E & C China, Taiwan, N Vietnam.

'Henryi'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa (s) × 'Fortunei'
R: I. Anderson-Henry (1855), I: Peter Lawson & Son (1870)
AGM 1873, AGM 1993
Fls (10-)15-20(-25) cm across. Sepals 6-8, satiny creamy white, outside with pale green, adpressed-hairy bar, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping, both sides downy. Stamens 1-2.3 cm; filaments at first greenish, later white; anthers purple-violet to dark brown-purple with a darker purple or brown projecting connective, and greyish pollen. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5(-6.5) m. Lvs simple, 3-lobed or ternate, bronze when young. FL: May-June, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C.* × *lawsoniana* var. *henryi* (Anderson-Henry) Rehder; *C.* × *lawsoniana* 'Henryi'; *C. lanuginosa*

'Henryi'; 'Lanuginosa Henryi'; 'Lawsoniana Henryi'; 'Anderson-Henryi'; 'Henry I'; 'Bangholm Bell'; 'Bangholme Bell'; 'Bangholme Belle'; 'Banholme Belle'; 'Bankholm Bell'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 106.
(The fls of 'Henryi', when viewed in strong light, may have lavender undertones. It has been known occasionally to produce semi-double fls.)

'Henry I'
Syn. of 'Henryi'

***henryi* var. *morii* (Hayata) T.Y. Yang & T.C. Huang**
Fls 1.5-2.5 cm across, usually solitary, rarely 3 together. Sepals white, ageing to yellow-brown, often purple-tinged inside, 1.5-2.5 × 0.5-1.2 cm, inside hairless, outside white-downy, tip slightly recurved. Lvs usually ternate, the lower ones often simple and 3-lobed; terminal lflet twice the size of the laterals.
FL: Nov-Feb. Taiwan.
Syns: *C. morii* Hayata; *C. henryi* var. *ternata* M.Y. Fang.

henryi* var. *ternata
Syn. of *C. henryi* var. *morii*

***heracleifolia* DC.**
AM 1962
Fls male and female on the same plant, narrowly bell-shaped or tubular, 1.5-2 cm across, stalked, nodding or semi-nodding, fragrant or not, borne in groups of 3-5 in whorls forming a loose branched, terminal infl. Buds narrowly conical, 2-3 cm long, blue-violet, finely downy. Sepals 4, pale lilac to deep blue or deep blue-violet, 1.5-2.5(-3) × 0.3-0.7 cm, linear to oblong, blunt, tip recurved and curling backwards in upper third, downy outside. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments tinged with blue-violet, equal to or longer than anthers; anthers pale yellow. Achenes red-brown, ovoid, hairy; styles grey, 1-2.5 cm. Subshrub with stems to 1.5 m although often less, erect, partly herbaceous, usually woody towards base, rather slender, grooved, red-brown or violet-brown, somewhat downy. Lvs dark green, ternate, leathery; terminal lflet larger than lateral, all lflets coarsely toothed or slightly lobed, downy.
FL: July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth. W, C & E China.
Syns: *C. hookeri* Decne; *C. tubulosa* Turcz. var. *hookeri* (Decne) Hook. fil.; *C. heracleifolia* var. *ichangensis* Rehder & E.H. Wilson; *C. heracleifolia* 'Ichangensis'.

***heracleifolia* 'Alan Bloom'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Alblo'

heracleifolia alba
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia* 'Alba'

***heracleifolia* 'Alba'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *C. heracleifolia*
Sepals white. Stems 1-1.3 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia alba.*
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 & 26.1. Possibly the same as *C. tubulosa* 'Alba'.)

***heracleifolia* 'Alblo'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Alblo'

***heracleifolia* 'Azur'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Azur'

***heracleifolia* 'Bressingham Bluebird'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Alblo'

***heracleifolia* 'Campanile'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Campanile'

***heracleifolia* 'Cassandra'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *heracleifolia*
S: Staudengaertnerei Graefin von Zeppelin
Fls tubular, (2-)3-4 cm across, strongly scented. Sepals 4(-5), deep gentian-blue, rolled back towards tip. Stems semi-erect or scrambling to 60(-100) cm.
FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Syns: *C. tubulosa* 'Cassandra'.
Published ref. *Katalog Staudengaertnerei Graefin von Zeppelin* 1998.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

***heracleifolia* 'China Purple'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *heracleifolia*
R: Proefstation voor de Boomkwerkerij, Boskoop (post 1980), I: Proefstation voor de Boomkwerkerij, Boskoop (1989)
Fls tubular at first, later sepals almost completely spreading, slightly fragrant. Sepals dark violet-purple with a paler base, paler outside. Stems erect, to 60 cm, dark purple.
Syns: 'China Purple'; 'Chinese Purple'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1997: 103.
(Raised at the Proefstation voor de Boomkwerkerij in Boskoop, Holland from seed collected by Harry van de Laar in China in 1980. Several seedlings were raised and the plant with the darkest fls was selected.)

***heracleifolia* 'Clocheton'**
Heracleifolia Group
? Selection from *heracleifolia*
Sepals violet-blue, paler inside.
Syns: *C. tubulosa* 'Clocheton'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 48.

***heracleifolia* 'Columbine'**
Heracleifolia Group
? Selection from *heracleifolia*

Sepals violet-blue.
Syns: *C. tubulosa* 'Columbine'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 48.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

***heracleifolia* 'Côte d'Azur'**
Syn. of 'Côte d'Azur'

***heracleifolia* 'Crépuscule'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Crépuscule'

***heracleifolia* 'Cyprus'**
Published ref. *Proc. RHS* 92: 99 (1965), without description.
(Possibly the same as *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Cypris')

heracleifolia* subsp. *davidiana
Syn. of *C. tubulosa*

***heracleifolia* 'Davidiana'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa*

***heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Manchu'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Manchu'

***heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Purpurea'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Purpurea'

***heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Wyevale'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Wyevale'

***heracleifolia* 'Fulton's Var.'**
Syn. of 'Fulton's Variety'

***heracleifolia* 'Fulton's Variety'**
Syn. of 'Fulton's Variety'

***heracleifolia* 'Hookeri'**
Syn. of *C. speciosa*

heracleifolia* var. *ichangensis
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia*

***heracleifolia* 'Ichangensis'**
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia*

***heracleifolia* 'Jaggards'**
Heracleifolia Group
? Selection from *heracleifolia*
Sepals deep blue.
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1997/98 as offered by The Botanic Nursery.

heracleifolia* subsp. *lavallei
Syn. of *C. stans*

***heracleifolia* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'**
Syn. of 'Mrs Robert Brydon'

***heracleifolia* 'New Love'**
Syn. of 'New Love'

***heracleifolia* 'Purple Spider'**
Erroneous name for 'Purple Spider'
(Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000 & 2000/01.)

***heracleifolia* 'Roundway Blue Bird'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *heracleifolia*
S: J. Phillips, I: (1998)
Fls tubular, 2-2.5 cm long, strongly scented, borne in lf-axils and at stem tips. Sepals 4, dark blue, recurving with age to reveal the paler inside. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous, non-climbing sub-shrub with stems to 1 m. FL: spring to early summer.
Published ref. *The Garden* 123: 839 (1998).
(Misspelling: *C. heracleifolia* 'Roundway Bluebird'. A selection that originated with John Phillips of Roundway, Devizes, UK.)

***heracleifolia* 'Roundway Bluebird'**
Misspelling of *C. heracleifolia* 'Roundway Blue Bird'

***heracleifolia* 'Sander'**
Syn. of 'Sander'

heracleifolia* var. *speciosa
Syn. of *C. speciosa*

heracleifolia* subsp. *stans
Syn. of *C. stans*

***heracleifolia* 'Stans'**
Syn. of *C. stans*

heracleifolia* var. *taiwanica
Syn. of *C. psilandra*

heracleifolia* var. *tubulosa
Syn. of *C. tubulosa*

***heracleifolia* 'Wyevale'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Wyevale'

'Herbert Johnson'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Percy Picton' × 'Vyvyan Pennell'.
R: W. Pennell (1962), F: W. Pennell (1963), N: W. Pennell (1973)
Fls (14-)20-25 cm across. Sepals 8, reddish purple-violet, overlapping. Anthers brownish purple or maroon. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1:35 (1984).
(Named after Pennell's managing director 1970-1976.)

'Herbert Spencer'
Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1880)
Sepals 6, dark violet-blue with lighter bar. Anthers sulphur-yellow. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1880: 70.

'Hergest'
See *C. montana* var. *wilsonii* 'Hergest'

'Hergist'
Misspelling of 'Hergest' (see *C. montana* var. *wilsonii* 'Hergest')

'Herr Armin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

***hexapetala* Forster**
Syn. of *C. forsteri*

***hexapetala* L. fil.**
Syn. of *C. forsteri*

***hexapetala* Pall.**
Syn. of *C. angustifolia*

hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *depauperata
Syn. of *C. quadribracteolata*

hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *foetida
Syn. of *C. foetida*

hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *marata
Syn. of *C. marata*

hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *microphylla
Syn. of *C. microphylla*

hexapetala* L. fil. var. *parviflora
Syn. of *C. cunninghamii*

***hexasepala* DC.**
Syn. of *C. forsteri*

***hexasepala* Hook. fil.**
Syn. of *C. hookeriana* var. *hookeriana*

'H.F. Young'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell (1954), N & I: W. Pennell (1962)
AGM 1993
Fls single to semi-double, 10-22 cm across, 1-2 in lf-axils. Sepals of single fls 6-8, up to 20 in semi-double fls, slightly mauvish mid-blue (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637) (94B), veins darker (90B), later disappearing, bar soft pinkish, fading with age, outside paler mauve-blue (94C), with greenish white bar with adpressed white hairs, 5-7 × 2-2.6 cm, elliptic, overlapping, with a long terminal bristle-like point, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens 0.7-1.5 cm; filaments white; anthers cream or yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5(-6) m. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often semi-double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Syns: 'Horace Young'.
Published ref. Fisk's *Clematis Cat.* 1950-1975: 8 (1975).
(Misspelling: 'H.J. Young'. Named after the director of Pennell's branch office in Grimsby.)

'Hibari'
Parentage unknown
R: Tsuguhiko Yamada (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Hidcote'
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'

'Hidcote Purple'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hidcote Gardens, I: J. Fisk (1974)
Fls (10-)12-18 cm across. Sepals 7-8, pale pinkish purple to purple, suffused with claret, reflexed in mature fls, pointed. Anthers dark. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk's *Clematis Cat.* 1974.

'Hidcote Variety'
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'

'Hie'
Cirrhosa Group
cirrhosa × unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 2-3.5(-5) cm across. Sepals pale yellow with small red or purple spots. Anthers greenish yellow. Stems 2.5-3 m. FL: Oct-Mar on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. cirrhosa* 'Hie'.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Highdown'
See *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Highdown'

'Hijiri'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 16-20 cm across. Sepals 8, blue, tinged with violet, elliptic, shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-brown to reddish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Oct.

Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 33.
(Possibly the same as 'Hiziri')

'Hikarugenji'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Fls double, (8-)10-12 cm across. Sepals lavender-blue to violet-purple. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.2 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Hikarugenzi'; 'Hikarugenti'. Name means 'Prince Hikaru' - a character in the Japanese 10th-century novel.)

'Hikarugenti'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hikarugenji'

'Hikarugenzi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Hikarugenji'

'Hikosan'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Toyokee Saegusa
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals purplish white with white bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

***hilariae* S. Kovalevsk.**
Fls bell-shaped, c. 4 cm across, solitary or in groups of 3(-7) in lf-axils or sometimes terminal. Buds broadly ovoid, seams white-downy. Sepals 4(-5), lemon-yellow, 1.7-2.8 × 0.6-0.9 cm, lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, pointed, spreading or with tips somewhat spreading but never recurved, outside sparsely silky-downy, inside denser, margin white-downy. Stamens 0.8-1 cm; filaments purple-red or brownish purple-violet, broader at base, adpressed-hairy. Achenes flattened, white-silky; styles 3.5-4.5 cm. Stems scrambling or climbing 3-4 m, pale greyish green, sometimes purple-spotted. Lvs pale grey-green to deep green, 1-2-pinnate with 5-7 primary divisions; lflets toothed, sometimes the 2 lower pairs are ternate. FL: June-Sept(-Oct). C Asia (Tadjikistan (Pamirs) & NE Afghanistan).
Syns: *C. chrysantha* Ulbr. var. *paucidentata* Tamura; *C. chrysantha* var. *monantha* Tamura.
(Brandenburg 2000: 151 considers that *C. hilariae* is a synonym of *C. intricata*.)

hilarii
Syn. of *C. denticulata*

'Hildegard'
Syn. of 'Hildegard Späth'

'Hildegard Späth'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: L. Späth (c. 1888), I: L. Späth (1891)
Fls 14-19 cm across. Sepals 6-8, azure-blue, margin slightly wavy and crimped. Anthers brownish.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Hildegard'; 'Hildegard'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890.

hillii
Syn. of *C. cunninghamii*

'Himeyama'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chikayoshi Kitayama (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Himiko'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls double, 8-10 cm across. Sepals deep red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.
(Named after a Japanese Empress.)

'Hint of Pink'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988), I: F. Watkinson (1988)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals very pale pink shaded with peach-pink, overlapping, margin crinkled. Filaments white; anthers grey-orange. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June.

***hirsuta* Guill., Perr. & Rich.**
Fls 1.6-3.5(-4) cm across, in lateral or terminal panicles to 40 cm long. Buds globose to ovoid or ellipsoid, silky. Sepals 4(-5), white or cream, sometimes ageing to pale pink, 0.8-2.2 × 0.4-0.7 cm, elliptic to lanceolate, spreading, pointed or blunt, downy on both sides. Filaments hairy in lower half. Achenes brown or sometimes orange, 2-3 × 1.5-2.5 mm, disk-shaped to ellipsoid, flattened, hairy; styles 3-4(-7) cm. Subshrubby climber with ribbed stems 10-15 m, or sometimes prostrate. Lvs green above, greyish or silvery beneath, pinnate with 5-7 lflets, sometimes the lowest pair ternate; lflets toothed and often 3-lobed, sparsely hairy beneath. FL: July-Mar. Tropical Africa from Senegal and Gambia in west to Ethiopia and Arabia in east, and south to Angola and Mozambique.

***hirsutissima* Pursh**
Fls broadly cylindric or tubular to urn-shaped, nodding, solitary, terminal. Sepals 4(-5), purple, brownish purple or dark bluish purple, rarely pink or white, 2-4.5 cm long, oblong-lanceolate, thick, hairy

outside, pointed, tip spreading to recurved, margin narrowly expanded towards tip, downy. Filaments hairy; anthers yellow. Achenes 3-4 mm long, spindle-shaped, hairy with a more or less prominent rim; styles silver-white, yellowish or light brown, 2.5-7 cm. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, softly hairy, 20-50(-70) cm. Lvs 2-3-pinnatifid or 2-3-pinnate with 7-13 primary divisions; lflets or segments 0.5-15 mm wide, linear to lanceolate or ovate, both surfaces variably hairy. FL: Apr-July. WC USA (Washington & Oregon, Rocky Mountains east to S. Dakota and south to Arizona & New Mexico).

hirsutissima* var. *hirsutissima
Lflets or segments 0.5-5 mm wide, linear to narrowly lanceolate. WC USA (Washington & Oregon east to Wyoming and south to Arizona & New Mexico).
Syns: *Viorna hirsutissima* A. Heller; *C. douglasii* Hook.; *Viorna douglasii* (Hook.) Cockerell; *C. eriophora* Rydb.; *Viorna eriophora* (Rydb.) Rydb.

***hirsutissima* 'Rosea'**
Selection from *hirsutissima*
Fls c. 4 cm across. Sepals rose-pink, deeper inside. Stems to 45 cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. douglasii* 'Rosea'.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Evison 1998: 144 lists 'Rosea' under *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii*: presumably it is the same as *C. hirsutissima* 'Rosea')

***hirsutissima* 'Santa Fe'**
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii*

***hirsutissima* var. *scottii* (Porter & J.M. Coult.) R.C. Erickson**
Differs from var. *hirsutissima* in the lflets or segments being 5-15 mm wide, narrowly to broadly lanceolate or ovate. WC USA (Rocky Mountains from S Dakota and Wyoming to New Mexico).
Syns: *C. scottii* Porter & J.M. Coult.; *Viorna scottii* (Porter & J.M. Coult.) Rydb.; *C. douglasii* var. *scottii* (Porter & J.M. Coult.) J.M. Coult.; *C. hirsutissima* 'Santa Fe'.

'Hisa'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hisako Kaneko
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals deep blue to bluish purple. Anthers creamy white to yellow.
Published ref. *Deutscher Gartenbau* 46(32): 1891 (1992).
(Named after the raiser.)

'Hitori Shizuka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals white with reddish purple bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Hiziri'
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Sepals blue-purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Sakata no Tone Co. *Cat.* 1984.
(Possibly the same as 'Hijiri')

'H.J. Young'
Misspelling of 'H.F. Young'

'Hodaka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984.

'Hollandii'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend (c. 1862), F: (1863), I: (1864)
SCC 1864
Sepals violet with reddish bar.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Hollandii'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 10.

'Hommik'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Hybrida Sieboldii' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1983), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 11-15 cm across. Sepals 6, pale purple with deeper bar. Anthers purple-red with darker connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 26.

'Honora'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage uncertain - possibly a sport of 'Gipsy Queen'
S: Mrs. A. Edwards, F & N: Mrs A Edwards, I: A. Keay, REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls 15-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, violet-purple (Plum Purple HCC 934/1) shaded with burgundy (Garnet Lake HCC 828/1), c. 7.5 × 4.5 cm, gappy, long-pointed, margin wavy, outside hairy. Filaments and anthers cream (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says anthers are reddish purple; Evison (in litt. 2000) says filaments are light purple and anthers are deep purple-red). Deciduous climber with hairy stems 3-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, margin wavy. FL: July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth (Dec-Mar in S hemisphere).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 37; J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.

'Honorata'
Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6, deep lilac. Filaments bright lilac; anthers yellow.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 16.

'Hooken'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Toyohee Saegusa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals yellowish white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

hookeri
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia*

'Hookeri'
See synonymy of *C. speciosa*

***hookeriana* Allan**
Fls male and female on separate plants, star-shaped, fragrant, solitary or in few-flowered axillary clusters; male fls 2.5-4 cm across, female smaller. Male sepals 5-8, pale yellow to yellow-green, 1.5-1.8 cm long, ovate-oblong, more or less silky outside. Achenes 2-4 mm long, ovoid to ellipsoid, with a rim, hairy, becoming hairless; styles c. 3 cm. Evergreen climber with slender stems to 3(-5) m. Lvs ternate or pinnate, glossy green or blue-green; lflets hairless, crenate or lobed. FL: Nov-Jan (May-June in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand.
(See note under *C. forsteri*.)

hookeriana* var. *hookeriana
Lvs with 3-5 crenate or crenately lobed lflets. Achenes 3-4 mm long.
Syns: *C. colensoi* Hook. fil. (1864); *C. hexasepala* Hook. fil.

***hookeriana* var. *lobulata* Allan**
AM 1961
Differs from var. *hookeriana* in having lvs with 7 lflets that usually have 2-3 apiculate lobes. Achenes c. 2 mm long.
Syns: *C. colensoi* var. *rutaefolia* Hook. fil.

'Hoo'oo'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Horace Young'
Syn. of 'H.F. Young'

'Horatius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × *ochotensis* 'Carmen Rose'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-7 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds ovoid to oblong-ovoid, pointed, ribbed, green tinged with purple, short-hairy. Sepals dark purple-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 33), broadly lanceolate, sometimes somewhat twisted, 4.5-5 × c. 2 cm, margin recurved towards recurved tip. Staminodes c. 10, the 4 outer petaloid and same length and colour as sepals, the inner shorter. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-3-lobed to 2-3-ternate, terminal lflet deeply 3-lobed to ternate, shortly pointed, toothing more or less irregular.
Syns: 'Carmina'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 213.
(Named after the legendary hero who defended the bridge over the River Tiber against the Etruscans. Originally named 'Carmina'.)

'Horn-Gfeller'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: M. Johnson (pre 1990)
Sepals red-violet.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Horn Gfeller'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.

'Horn of Plenty'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K. Maarse Dzn., Jr, I: (1962)
AGM 1993
Fls cup-shaped, 10-20(-25) cm across. Sepals (6-)8, at first purple to purple-blue with rosy tinge, deeper towards base, bar deeper reddish purple, fading with age, elliptic, rather blunt but apiculate, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers brown or reddish purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-5-3.5(-5) m. Lvs ternate with purplish margin. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Gartenwelt* 1967: 256.
(Late summer fls are smaller and paler. There are reports that the fls are faintly scented.)

'Hortulanus Wilke'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hortulanus Wilke'

'Hortulanus Witte'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hortulanus Witte'

'Hoshi-no-flamenco'
'Gravetye Beauty' × *patens* 'Manshuu Ki'
R: Minoru Hoshino (c. 1990)
Fls 18-20 cm across. Sepals bright red.
(Japan Registration 11786 (1999).)

'Hoshizukiyo'
Parentage unknown

R: Hiroshi Nakayama
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Hotaka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Saitata no Tane Co.
Fls 18-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, velvety purple or deep blue-purple with lighter bar, apiculate, margin slightly wavy. Filaments white, very narrow; anthers light yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Hotaru'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1993)
Fls 5-6 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1993.

***huchouensis* Tamura**
Fls c. 3 cm across, semi-nodding, 1-3 together. Sepals 4, white, 1.4-2.2 × 0.3-0.6 cm, lanceolate to oblong, blunt, outside downy, tip somewhat reflexed. Stamens c. 0.5 cm. Achenes ellipsoid to ovoid, 4-6 mm long, adpressed-downy; styles 4-6 cm. Herbaceous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs sometimes ternate, more usually pinnate with up to 9 lflets. FL: June-Aug. E China.

'Hukakusa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fukakusa'

× *huldine*
Syn. of 'Huldine'

'Huldine'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1914), I: E. Markham (1934)
AM 1934, AGM 1984
Fls cup-shaped, (5-)7-10 cm across. Sepals 6, pearly white with satiny sheen, bar pale pink (this is usually the bar on the outside showing through), outside washed with pale mauve (82D), and with a rosy violet or purple-violet (80C) 3-veined bar, 4-5 × 2-2.6 cm, elliptic, pointed, somewhat recurved from mid-point, margin slightly incurved producing a [illegible]-shaped sepal. Stamens 1.2 cm; filaments whitish [illegible]ed with green; anthers pale yellow-green. [illegible]duous climber with stems 2.5-6 m. Lvs ternate, [illegible]innate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Nov on current year's [illegible]wth.
[illegible]s: *C.* × *huldine*; *C. viticella* 'Huldine'.
[illegible]ished ref. Markham 1935: 107.
[illegible]pelling: 'Haldine'. Evison 1998: 145 says there [illegible]o be two versions of this cv., one of which is [illegible]ring.)

'Huppelaud'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals 6-7, pale purple (Mineral Violet HCC 635). Deciduous climber with stems 1.8 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Husehime'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fusehime'

'Husinisiki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujinishiki'

'Huvi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Niobe' × 'Põhjanael'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (12-)14-19 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, deep carmine-pink or purplish red, with red-lilac bar, outside with white bar, 7-8 cm long, elliptic, long-pointed, gappy, tip recurved, margin wavy, incurved. Filaments pink; anthers chocolate-red or purplish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: (June-) July-Oct.
Published ref. Kivistik *Cat.* 1990.

'Huyu-no-tabi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fuyu-no-tabi'

'Huzi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fuji'

'Huzimusume'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujimusume'

'Huzinami'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujinami'

'Huzi no kawa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujinokawa'

'Huzi-no-mine'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fuji-no-mine'

'Huzi-no-yuki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fuji-no-yuki'

'Huzitsubo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fujitsubo'

'Hyacinthina Plena'
Syn. of 'Sapphire Pride'

'Hybrida'
See synonymy of *C.* × *bonstedtii*

'Hybrida Andegavensis'
Syn. of 'Andegavensis'

'Hybrida Fulgens'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1883)
Sepals velvety plum-red with darker bar.
Published ref. *The Garden* 24: 220 (1883).

'Hybrida Perfecta'
Syn. of 'Perfecta'

'Hybrida Purpurea'
Syn. of 'Purpurea Hybrida'

'Hybrida Sieboldiana'
Syn. of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'

'Hybrida Sieboldiana Ramona'
Syn. of 'Ramona'

'Hybrida Sieboldii'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: B. Droog (pre 1874)
Fls (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, lavender-blue with darker bar, overlapping. Anthers brown or reddish. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3(-5) m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Hybrida Sieboldii'; *C. lanuginosa* 'Hybrida Sieboldii'; 'Hybrida Sieboldiana'; 'Sieboldia'; 'Sieboldii'; 'Boskoop Seedling'.
Published ref. Ottolander in *Sieboldia* 9(13): 102 (1875).
(Long confused with 'Ramona'. The history of 'Ramona' and 'Hybrida Sieboldii' is covered in Spongarn 1935: 68-69 (reprinted in *Clem. Int.* 1990: 36) and discussed in Evison 1998: 30.)

'Hybrida Sieboldii Ramona'
Syn. of 'Ramona'

'Hybrida Splendida'
Syn. of 'Splendida'

'Hybride Fulgens'
Syn. of 'Fulgens'

Hybride Purpurea'
of 'Purpurea Hybrida'

ybride Splendida'
n. of 'Splendida'

ythe Egret'
teri Group
rtmanii 'Joe' × *marmoraria*
ith, I: M. Smith (1997).
bby, congested, stems c. 10 cm long at flowering.
Published ref. Hythe Alpines *Cat.* 1997.

'Hythe Honeybells'
Forsteri Group
marmoraria × unknown
R: M. Smith, I: M. Smith (1998)
Fls bell-shaped. Sepals honey-coloured, c. 1.25 cm long. Shrub with stems c. 12 cm.
Published ref. Hythe Alpines *Cat.* 1998.

I

'Iadviga Valenis'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1961)
Fls 8-12(-16) cm across. Sepals 6(-8), light pink (light Orchid Purple HCC 31/2) to light purplish pink (Neyron Rose HCC 623/3), ageing to white with light purple veins in centre, blunt. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (May-)July-Sept.
Published ref. Toovere 1982: 15.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Jadviga Valenis'; 'Jadviga Valensis'. Named after the raiser's mother. Beskaravainaya 1998 put this cv. into Viticella Group.)

'Ialtinskii Etiud'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1973), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1977), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden, Ukraine (1998)
Fls 10-16 cm across, in groups of 1-3. Sepals 6(-8), deep raspberry-pink (light Orchid Purple HCC 31/2) tinged with crimson (78D), bar and veins darker (HCC 31)(78B), fading with age, 6-7 × c. 4 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping, downy outside. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets brownish or reddish when young, entire, downy beneath. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya 1981; Toovere 1982: 15.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Jaltinski Etüd'; 'Jaltinskij Etjud'; 'Jaltinskij Ehtjud'; 'Jaltinskiy Etjud'; 'Jaltinski Etyid'; 'Jaltinshi Etude'; 'Yaltinsky Etude'; 'Yaltinskiy Etiud'; 'Yaltinski Etyid'; 'Yaltinsjij Etjud')

***ianthina* Koehne**
Fls urn-shaped, 2-5 cm across, erect or nodding, apricot-scented, in groups of 3 on stalks to 2 cm. Buds globose to broadly ovoid, sparsely hairy to velvety

with grey-downy seams. Sepals blue-purple to purple-violet, inside purple or yellow, 2-3.5(-4) × 0.7-1.6 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, outside hairless to shortly hairy, tip slightly recurved. Stamens 1.5-2 cm; filaments hairy; anthers pale yellow to beige with hairy connective. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes c. 6 × 6 mm, hairy, with broad rim; styles orange or yellow-brown, 2-5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m (it has also been described as having erect stems to 1 m, that die back to the base in winter). Lvs dark green or sometimes somewhat blue-green, lower lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, upper lvs pinnate, ending in a tendril, with 2-5 pairs of lflets; lflets simple, lobed or ternate. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth. N & NE China, Korea, E Russia (E Siberia).

ianthina* var. *ianthina
Fls nodding. Fl-stalks hairless to sparsely downy. Sepals blue-violet to purple, 2-3 × 0.7-1 cm, lanceolate to narrowly oblong, outside hairless or with sparse pale yellowish curly hairs, margin usually less than 1 mm wide (although margin may be up to 2.5 mm towards top). Lvs with 2-4 pairs of lflets. N & NE China, Korea, E Russia (E Siberia).
Syns: *C. fusca* var. *violacea* Maxim.; *C. ianthina* var. *violacea* (Maxim.) Nakai.

***ianthina* var. *kuripoensis* M. Johnson**
Fls erect or nodding. Fl-stalks with dense stiff hairs. Sepals dusky purple (Plum Purple HCC 931), inside violet or yellow (Dresden Yellow HCC 64/3), 2.5-3.5 × 1.2-1.6 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, thick and somewhat spongy, outside with short, stiff hairs, margin 2-3.5 mm wide. Lower lvs simple or ternate, upper lvs pinnate with 4-5 pairs of lflets; lflets usually 3-lobed, especially in lower lvs. FL: June-Sept. South Korea.

ianthina* var. *violacea
Syn. of *C. ianthina* var. *ianthina*

'Ibi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1989)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 8, white to pale pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping, blunt with fine point. Anthers red-purple or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 0.7-1 m. FL: May-Sept.
[illegible]ished ref. Koowaki 1992.
[illegible]ed after a Japanese river.)

[illegible]gady Legionów'
[illegible]tage unknown
[illegible]. Noll
[illegible] to be similar to 'Niobe' and 'Obrońców [illegible]platte', and so must have deep red or purple-[illegible]ls.
[illegible] ref. Sekowski 1987: 97, without

'Ice Maiden'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1989), I: Woodcote Park Nursery (1998)
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals ice-blue to pale lilac with green bar and deeper crenulated margin. Anthers creamy yellow. Stems 2.8-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 19.

'Ichangensis'
See synonymy of *C. heracleifolia*

'Ichinotani'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals red. Anthers red-brown or brown.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Ideal'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1970)
Fls 16-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, at first pale violet (85D), elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers greyish red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Ikejiri'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yukiko Fukagawa
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals bluish white with yellowish white bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Ikeziri'. Named after a Japanese district.)

'Ikejiri-genshu'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Ikeziri'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ikejiri'

***iliensis* Y.S. Hou & W.H. Hou**
Fls 4-7 cm across. Sepals 4, yellow, 3.5-5 × 1.1-3 cm, oblong-elliptic to ovate, velvety on both sides. Staminodes about half length of sepals, spathulate, pointed or notched, hairy. Filaments densely white-hairy. Achenes c. 3 mm long, white-hairy; styles 2-5 cm. Deciduous climber with sparsely hairy, ribbed stems 2-8 m. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic, sparsely hairy. FL: June-July. China.
Syns: *C. sibirica* var. *iliensis* (Y.S. Hou & W.H. Hou) J.G. Liu.

'Ilka'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (12-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, violet (Phlox Purple HCC 632)(85A), bar lighter bright purple-red (84A), outside pale violet (84D), bar paler, veins pale purple, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy, toothed. Stamens 2.2 cm; filaments whitish; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Imogene'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1881), I: (c. 1881)
Fls c. 23 cm across. Sepals 8-9, very stout, spreading, silky white.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.

'Impératrice Eugénie'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Monstrosa' × 'Pallida' (of Van Houtte)
R: Carré, I: (1867)
Fls c. 23 cm across. Sepals 8, white to pale lilac. Stamens greyish. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets woolly. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 106.

'Imperial'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1955)
Fls single and semi-double, 10-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls (6-)8, light purple (Imperial Purple HCC 33/3)(76A,B) (Evison 1998 says pale creamy pink; Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says pale purplish pink), with darker (HCC 33/2)(77B) bar, outside dark purplish violet (Cobalt Violet HCC 634/3)(76C) with dense white down on bar, 6-8 × 3.5-4 cm, elliptic to broadly lanceolate, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 0.7-2 cm; filaments white; anthers at first pink-purple, later yellowish (Evison 1998 says light chocolate-brown); pollen white. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate, or on new shoots simple to 3-lobed. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often semi-double), July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 1: 16 (1984).

'Imperialis'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Amalia' × unknown
R: Carré, I: (1867)
Fls 7-18 cm across. Sepals 8, sky-blue. Filaments [illegible] anthers sulphur-yellow.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Imperialis'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 107.

'Imperial Purple'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals red-purple.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 51.

'Impy'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Johnson
Fls purple (Imperial Purple HCC 33) with bar paler to almost white.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 89.

'Indigo'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals deep indigo-blue. Staminodes white.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Indigo'.
Published ref. Watkinson *Cat.* n.d.

indivisa
Syn. of *C. paniculata*

***indivisa* 'Fairy'**
?Erroneous name for 'Fairy'
(Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000 as offered by County Park Nursery, but no such clematis exists.)

indivisa* var. *lobata
Syn. of *C. paniculata* var. *lobata*

***indivisa* 'Lobata'**
Syn. of *C. paniculata* var. *lobata*

indivisa* var. *lobulata
Syn. of *C. paniculata* var. *lobata*

'Inez'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group) × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1952)
Fls c. 18 cm across. Buds woolly. Sepals (6-)8, blue-violet (Veronica Violet HCC 639/1) with a somewhat paler bar, 8-9 × 4.5-6 cm, elliptic, pointed, outside downy on bar, downy towards wavy margin. Stamens 2.4-2.5 cm; filaments greenish, becoming white; anthers pale yellow with pale green connective. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes 3-lobed or entire; lflets broadly ovate with wavy margin. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 1:17 (1984). (Named after Magnus Johnson's wife.)

'Inglewood'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 5-7, deep red. Filaments

whitish; anthers deep brown. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. Pépinières Travers *Cat.* 1995-6.

'Inshriach'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals dark lilac to pale mauve, sometimes slightly twisted. Staminodes about three-quarters the length of sepals, greenish white tipped with mauve.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Inshriach'.

'Inshriach Form'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Inshriach Form'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 17.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.15. Probably the same as 'Inshriach'.)

'Insignis'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
Fls star-shaped. Sepals 8, soft violet-blue, rather narrow. Anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Insignis'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 107.

INSPIRATION
Trade designation of 'Zoin'

***integrifolia* Forster fil.**
Syn. of *C. paniculata* Gmel.

***integrifolia* L.**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding, fragrant, solitary or occasionally 2 or 3, usually terminal. Buds broadly ovoid, later conical, hairless except for downy seams, nodding, on lateral stalks enclosed by bracteoles when young. Sepals (3-)4(-5), blue-mauve to dark violet, rarely pink or white, 2-3 × 1-1.5 cm, lanceolate to elliptic or ovate, pointed, often twisted, spreading above the middle and recurved towards the wavy downy margin. Filaments white to yellow, hairy towards top; anthers creamy white to yellow with hairy connective. Achenes 5-10 mm long, hairy; styles silver, 3.5-5 cm. Subshrub or herbaceous perennial with erect, ribbed stems to 0.7(-1.5) m that die back to a woody base in winter. Lvs simple, ovate to lanceolate, entire, stalkless, 3-5-veined, often downy beneath. FL: June-Sept. C & E Europe east to SW Asia and W & C Asia.
Syns: *Viorna integrifolia* (L.) Spach.

integrifolia* var. *alba
Syn. of *C. integrifolia* 'Alba'

***integrifolia* 'Alba'**
Integrifolia Group
Selection from *C. integrifolia*
Fls bell-shaped, 2-3 cm across, nodding, fragrant, terminal. Sepals 4, white, sometimes shaded pale blue at base, 2.5-5 × 1-1.2 cm, pointed, recurving and twisting slightly as flower opens to reveal yellow or whitish anthers. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems herbaceous, 60-90(-200) cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* var. *alba* West; 'Alba' (Integrifolia Group); *C. integrifolia* var. *albiflora*; *C. integrifolia* 'Albiflora' (Integrifolia Group).
Published ref. Evison 1995: 118.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 & 26.1. Seedlings with fls that are tinged with pink or mauve are sometimes sold under this name.)

integrifolia* var. *albiflora
Syn. of *C. integrifolia* 'Alba'

***integrifolia* 'Albiflora'**
Syn. of *C. integrifolia* 'Alba'

***integrifolia* 'Aljonushka'**
Syn. of 'Alionushka'

***integrifolia* 'Aljonuska'**
Syn. of 'Alionushka'

***integrifolia* 'Amy'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Amy'

***integrifolia* 'Arabella'**
Syn. of 'Arabella' (1994)

***integrifolia* 'Bergeronii'**
Syn. of 'Intermedia Rosea'

***integrifolia* 'Blue Bell'**
Syn. of 'Blue Bell' (Integrifolia Group)

***integrifolia* 'Blue Boy'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Blue Boy'

***integrifolia* 'Blue Rain'**
Syn. of 'Sinee Dozhd'

***integrifolia* 'Budapest'**
Integrifolia Group
Selection from *integrifolia*
S: R.J. Evison (pre 1988)
Fls c. 4 cm across, nodding. Sepals dark blue. Stems to 1.5 m. FL: July-Aug.
Syns: 'Budapest'
Published ref. N. Hall, *Clematis and other climbing plants*, 28 (1996).
(This cv. was selected from plants grown from wild-collected seed sent to R.J. Evison from Budapest, Hungary.)

***integrifolia* 'Cascade'**
Integrifolia Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1998/99 & 1999/2000 as offered by Scott's Clematis.

***integrifolia* 'Coerulea'**
Syn. of 'Coerulea' (Integrifolia Group)

***integrifolia* 'Durandii'**
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii*

***integrifolia* 'Finnis Form'**
Integrifolia Group
Selection from *integrifolia*
S: V. Finnis (c. 1980)
Fls slightly larger than those of the species. Sepals mauve-blue, strongly twisted.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.15)

***integrifolia* 'Floris V'**
Syn. of 'Floris V'

integrifolia* subsp. *fremontii
Syn. of *C. fremontii*

***integrifolia* 'Hakurai'**
Syn. of 'Hakuree' (Integrifolia Group)

***integrifolia* 'Hakurei'**
Syn. of 'Hakuree' (Integrifolia Group)

***integrifolia* 'Hanajima'**
Syn. of 'Hanajima'

***integrifolia* 'Henderson'**
Syn. of 'Hendersonii' (Integrifolia Group)

***integrifolia* 'Hendersonii'**
Syn. of 'Hendersonii' (not of Henderson)

***integrifolia* 'Junost'**
Syn. of 'Iunost'

***integrifolia* 'Juuli'**
Syn. of 'Juuli'

***integrifolia* var. *latifolia* Kuntze**
Fls larger than those of *C. integrifolia* itself, and opening wider, 6-7 cm across, nodding, fragrant. Sepals deep blue (Blue Bird Blue HCC 42/1), 3.5-5 × 1-1.5 cm, narrowly lanceolate. Stems 1-1.3 m. Lvs larger than those of *C. integrifolia*, 7-veined. FL: July-Sept. Mongolia (Altai Mountains).
(Offered commercially, but probably not worthy of recognition. Intermediates with var. *integrifolia* are known to occur in the wild.)

***integrifolia* 'Lauren'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Lauren'

***integrifolia* 'Monika'**
Syn. of 'Monika'

***integrifolia* 'Myogin'**
Syn. of 'Myoojin'

integrifolia* subsp. *ochroleuca
Syn. of *C. ochroleuca*

integrifolia* var. *olgae
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Olgae'

***integrifolia* 'Olgae'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Olgae'

***integrifolia* 'Olgae Rosea'**
Integrifolia Group
? Selection from *integrifolia*
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 76, without description.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Growing in the collection of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in 1984.)

integrifolia* var. *ozawa
Syn. of *C. integrifolia* 'Ozawa'

***integrifolia* 'Ozawa'**
Integrifolia Group
? Selection from *integrifolia*
Sepals between purple-pink and purple-red.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* var. *ozawa.*
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 52.

***integrifolia* 'Pamiat Serdtsa'**
Syn. of 'Pamiat Serdtsa'

***integrifolia* 'Pangbourne'**
Syn. of 'Pangbourne Pink'

***integrifolia* 'Pangbourne Park'**
Syn. of 'Pangbourne Pink'

***integrifolia* 'Pangbourne Pink'**
Syn. of 'Pangbourne Pink'

***integrifolia* 'Pastel Blue'**
Syn. of 'Pastel Blue'

***integrifolia* 'Pastel Pink'**
Syn. of 'Pastel Pink'

***integrifolia* 'Petit Faucon'**
Syn. of 'Evisix'

***integrifolia* 'Purpureostriata'**
Syn. of 'Purpureostriata'

***integrifolia* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Rosea' (Integrifolia Group)

***integrifolia* 'Seiryu'**
Syn. of 'Seeryuu'

***integrifolia* 'Semperflorens'**
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii*

'Iranedee'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota
Fls 5-6 cm across. Sepals blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Iris' (Heracleifolia Group)
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Iris'

'Iris'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals violet tinged and veined with carmine-red. Long-flowering.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 48.

'Irumagawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masashi Nakamura (1992)
Sepals white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Iryu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iryuu'

'Iryuu'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1983), N: Kazushige Ozawa (1993)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals sky-blue or lavender-blue with little white spots. Anthers brown or red-purple.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1995-6: 46.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Iryu'. Named after a district in Japan.)

'Isago'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Susumu Arafune (1991)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Engei sekai* 1996.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Ise'
[illegible]e *C. patens* 'Ise'

[illegible]hara'
[illegible]ly Large-flowered Group
[illegible]entage unknown
[illegible] Kioshi Kashimoto
[illegible] 15-20 cm across. Sepals 8, blue-violet, eventually [illegible]aler bar, elliptic, overlapping. Filaments greenish [illegible]nthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Oct.
[illegible]d ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 38.
[illegible]table name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Isehara'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Fls 15-25 cm across. Sepals deep blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Ishikari'
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers white.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Named after a Japanese river or district.)

'Ishikarigawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1993)
Sepals pink with deeper bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1993.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Ishobel'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Medlycott, I: J. Fisk (1985)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals white tinged with blue on opening, bar pale yellow, overlapping, margin crenulated. Anthers deep purple-violet or maroon. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1985.
(Alec Medlycott was a customer of Jim Fisk.)

'Isidora Salles'
Misspelling of 'Madame Isidore Salles'

'Isobel'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown.
Sepals satiny mauve-pink. FL: July-Aug.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 740.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.12 (confusion with 'Ishobel'). Appeared in Arnold's clematis list (n.d.) and described as a Northwest [USA] introduction.)

***ispahanica* Boiss.**
Fls 1.5-3 cm across, erect, solitary or 2-3 in upper lf-axils. Buds ellipsoid to broadly ovoid, green, downy. Sepals 4, white to cream, 1-1.5(-2.5) × 0.3-0.5 (-0.8) cm, lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, spreading, more or less pointed, tip recurved, outside sparsely downy. Filaments pale greenish white, sometimes violet-tinged, hairless or sometimes with long sparse hairs; anthers white or yellowish, with red-violet connective. Achenes 2-4 × 2-2.5 mm, ellipsoid, flattened; styles white, 2-4 cm. Subshrub with herbaceous, hairy stems

1.5-2 m, becoming woody at base. Lvs grey-green, ternate, or pinnate with 5-9 lflets, uppermost lvs often simple; lflets lanceolate, usually entire, but upper often lobed. FL: July-Sept(-Oct). W & N Iran, Turkmenistan.
Syns: *C. pseudoorientalis* Kuntze; *C. recta* subsp. *ispahanica* (Boiss.) Kuntze.
(In England a variant is grown with yellow-cream sepals and red-purple stamens, and in Holland, a variant with green stamens. Brandenburg 2000 has transferred *C. ispahanica* from Subgenus *Flammula* Section *Fruticella* Subsection *Songarica* (as given in Grey-Wilson 1997) to Section *Meclatis*, thus including it with other yellow-flowered species.)

'Isuzugawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goroo Joosha
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8, light blue-violet with paler bar, broadly lanceolate, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers deep red-purple. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.
(Named after the River Isuzu in Japan.)

'Iti'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: E. Kala (1982), F: E. Kala (1987), N: E. Kala (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, white with light violet (84C) margin, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping. Stamens greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.2 m, new growth brownish. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.

'Iubileini-70'
Misspelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Iubileinyi-70'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Blue Gem' × 'Jackmanii'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1962), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls 9-14 cm across, in groups of 1-3. Sepals (4-)5-6, bright violet-lilac to deep purple (Plum Purple HCC 934/2)(79B,C,D), bar paler (78A), sepals of first fls with red-purple (74B) shading, especially on bar, veins dark [illegible]-purple (74A), 5-6 × c. 3.5 cm, rhombic, touching, [illegible]ng-pointed, hairy outside, margin wavy. Filaments [illegible], hairy; anthers fawn or silver-brown with brown-[illegible]urple-violet connective. Deciduous climber with [illegible] stems 2.5-3.5 m, new growth often reddish or [illegible]nish. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets usually [illegible], although the lower may sometimes be ternate, [illegible]eneath. FL: July-Nov on current year's growth.
[illegible] ref. Toovere 1982.
[illegible]ed spelling: 'Iubileini-70'; 'Jubileinyi-70'; [illegible]-70'; 'Jubilejnja 70'; 'Jubileinöi 70'; 'Jubilana 70'; 'Jubilee 70'; 'Ybileynyi 70'; 'Yubileinyi-70'. Name commemorates the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov 1870-1924). Fls fade as they age.)

'Iunost'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Kermesina' or 'Lawsoniana' or *integrifolia*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls 12-16 cm across, in groups of 1-3. Sepals 4-6, delicate pale pink with crimson (78C) hue, deeper towards margin, bar purplish (77A), oblong-elliptic, gappy, tip long-pointed, recurved, outside hairy. Filaments white, hairy; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with hairy stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Junost'.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Junost'; 'Junostj'. Has been classified in Integrifolia Group.)

'Iuzhnaia Noch'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 5-6, purple-violet, elliptic, pointed. Stamens cream.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya 1978.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Juzhnaia Noczj'; 'Juzhnaja Notch'; 'Juzhnaja Noczj'. Raised at Nikitsky State Botanic Garden, Ukraine.)

'Ivan Olssen'
Misspelling of 'Ivan Olsson'

'Ivan Olsson'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1955)
Fls single and semi-double, 8-14(-18) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, up to 12 in semi-double fls, pale mauve-blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/1-2)(92C), fading to a paler mauve-blue (HCC 640/3), bar creamy white, outside very pale mauve-blue (HCC 640/3) with paler or white 3-ribbed bar, 6-9 × 3.4-4.2 cm, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin incurved at first. Stamens 0.5-1.5 cm; filaments greenish to white; anthers red-purple (70A)with darker connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate, on upper part of stem simple or 3-lobed. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 1:18 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Ivan Olssen'. Named after Ivan Olsson, a Göteborg amateur gardener with a special interest in *Clematis*. The seed from which it was raised was given to Johnson by Olsson.)

'Izabela'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1979), F: S. Franczak (1982), I: S. Franczak (1990), REG: S. Franczak (1998)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Buds hairy. Sepals 8, white, c. 8 × 4 cm, those of early fls with a green bar. Filaments creamy lilac; anthers violet-brown. Styles c. 6 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 16.

'Izumi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light bluish pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Izumi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1993)
Sepals light blue with white spots. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Named after the raiser's lost brother.)

J

'Jack Drake's Form'
See synonymy of *C. tangutica* 'Drake's Form'

× ***jackmanii***
Syn. of 'Jackmanii'

'Jackmanii'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: George Jackman & Son (1862), I: George Jackman & Son (1863)
FCC 1863, AGM 1993
Fls 10-15 cm across, facing outward or slightly down-rd, in groups of (1-)3 at ends of new shoots, stalks h bracteoles. Buds narrowly conical, greenish let, densely hairy, nodding. Sepals 4(-6), dark let-purple (Royal Purple HCC 834)(86A), with rple (Violet Purple HCC 733)(77A) veins and bar, ished with reddish purple at base, ageing to a bluer ple (Campanula Violet HCC 37), outside pale violet with darker violet (HCC 733)(86B) veins, × 2.8-5 cm, obovate or rhombic with 3 uous longitudinal veins, gappy, slightly twisted, apiculate, downy outside. Stamens 0.7-1.4 cm; filaments pale or greyish green, becoming white; anthers whitish, pale yellow or beige with purple-red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4-4 m. Lower lvs often simple or ternate, upper lvs usually pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets ovate, entire, toothed or lobed. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C.* × *jackmanii* Moore.
Published ref. Moore in *Fl. & Pom.* 1864: 193; G. Jackman Jr in *Gard. Chron.* 1864: 773, 823.
(Johnson 1997: 741, who has seen the records kept by Jackman, mentions that Jackman crossed 'Atrorubens' and *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii' with *C. lanuginosa*, but only the cross with 'Atrorubens' produced the ripe fruit that resulted in 'Jackmanii'.)

× ***jackmanii* 'Alba'**
Syn. of 'Jackmanii Alba'

'Jackmanii Alba'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1878)
FCC 1883
Fls single, semi-double and double, (7-)10-15 cm across. Buds densely downy. Sepals of single fls 4-6, white or bluish white with bluish (91A) veins, c. 7 × 3 cm, narrowly elliptic or elliptic-oblong, long-pointed, sepals 19-27 in double fls, bluish mauve (Veronica Violet HCC 639/3) tinged and splashed with green and with green bar on outside, innermost whorls bluish white, often undecided whether to be lvs, the whole fl turning whiter with age. Stamens 1.2-1.5 cm; filaments yellow-green becoming white; anthers white with brown or red-violet connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs pale green, simple, 3-lobed, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Syns: *C.* × *jackmanii* 'Alba'.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 94.
(Misspelling: 'Jackmanni Alba')

'Jackmanii Magnifica'
Syn. of 'Magnifica'

'Jackmanii Nigricans'
Parentage unknown
Sepals very deep blue-violet.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 50.
(Cultivated since the 1830s.)

× ***jackmanii* 'Purpurea Superba'**
Syn. of 'Jackmanii Superba'

'Jackmanii Purpurea Superba'
Syn. of 'Jackmanii Superba'

'Jackmanii Rubella'
Syn. of 'Rubella'

× *jackmanii* 'Rubra'
Syn. of 'Jackmanii Rubra'

'Jackmanii Rubra'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Houry, I: (pre 1913)
Fls single, semi-double and double, 10-18 cm across. Sepals of single fls 4-6, crimson to purplish red (Doge Purple HCC 732) with paler bar, fading to a bluish beetroot colour, outside greyish purple-violet with adpressed white-hairy bar, sides densely downy, obovate, narrow at base, broadening above to a blunt tip, margin recurved, curled and wavy in inner sepals of double fls, tip finely pointed. Stamens 0.9-1.7 cm; filaments very narrow, white; anthers cream or pale yellow, connective pale green, protruding at tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4.5(-6) m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple; lateral lflets narrower than terminal. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double or semi-double), June-Oct on current year's growth (fls single).
Syns: *C.* × *jackmanii* 'Rubra'; 'Rubra' (Early Large-flowered Group).
Published ref. *The Garden* 77: 421 (1913).
(Misspelling: 'Jackmani Rubra'; 'Jackmanni Rubra')

× *jackmanii* 'Snow White'
Syn. of 'Snow White'

'Jackmanii Splendida'
Late Large-flowered Group
Described by Le Bêle as a variant of *C.* × *jackmanii* in which the inflorescence is 'tufted at the top'. It may have been a mutation.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 50.

× *jackmanii* 'Superba'
Syn. of 'Jackmanii Superba'

'Jackmanii Superba'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *lanuginosa*
R: T. Cripps (c. 1880), I: T. Cripps (1882)
AGM 1984
Fls 8-13(-15) cm across. Buds white-woolly at tip. Sepals 4(-6), velvety maroon-crimson or dark violet-purple (79A) or blue-violet (Plum Purple HCC 934), with a reddish (71A) bar which fades with age, outside smoky violet, bar broad, purple-red (79C), downy, 6-7.5 × 5.5-6.4 cm, orbicular to rhombic, overlapping, margin toothed. Stamens 1-2.2 cm; filaments flat, greenish cream tinged with violet; anthers beige with purple connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4(-6) m. Lower lvs sometimes simple or ternate, upper lvs pinnate with 5 broadly ovate lflets. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C.* × *jackmanii* 'Superba'; *C.* × *jackmanii* 'Purpurea Superba'; 'Jackmanii Purpurea Superba'; 'Jackman's Superba'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 24: 220 (1883).
(Misspelling: 'Jackmanni Superba'; 'Jackman's Superba'. Plants sold under this name often turn out to be 'Gipsy Queen'. Several modern books and catalogues give the raiser as George Jackman & Son, but no evidence for this has been found.)

'Jackmanii Violacea'
Syn. of 'Modesta'?

'Jackmani Rubra'
Misspelling of 'Jackmanii Rubra'

'Jackmanni Alba'
Misspelling of 'Jackmanii Alba'

'Jackmanni Rubra'
Misspelling of 'Jackmanii Rubra'

'Jackmanni Superba'
Misspelling of 'Jackmanii Superba'

'Jackman's Blue'
Published ref. *J RHS* 90: 477-478 (1965), without description.

'Jackman's Superba'
Misspelling of 'Jackmanii Superba'

'Jackman's Variety'
See *C. tangutica* 'Jackman's Variety'

'Jacqueline'
Erroneous name for 'Jacqui'
(Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1998/89 to 2000/01.)

'Jacqueline du Pré'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell (1981), I: B. Fretwell (1985)
PC 1984
Fls semi-nodding. Sepals 4, soft pink, outside rosy mauve edged with silver-pink, 5-6 × c. 2.5 cm, pointed. Staminodes white, flushed with pale pink. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4-4 m. Lvs pale green. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Jacqueline du Pré'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 90; Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 179.
(Named after the British cellist (1945-87).)

'Jacqui'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
S: J. Williams (mid-1990s), I: Pennell's Clematis Nursery (1998)

Fls single, semi-double and double, 6-7.5 cm across, scented. Sepals white, slightly tinged with pink or purple outside. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 5-7 m. Lvs pale green to mid-green, ternate. FL: Apr-June on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Jacqui'; *C. montana* 'Jackie'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998.
(Erroneous names: 'Jacqueline' and *C. montana* 'Jacqueline'. Found in the Herefordshire garden of Jacqui Williams in the mid-1990s.)

'Jadviga Teresa'
Misspelling of 'Jadwiga Teresa'

'Jadviga Valenis'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iadviga Valenis'

'Jadviga Valensis'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iadviga Valenis'

'Jadwiga Teresa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1965), F: S. Franczak (1969), I: S. Franczak (1975), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 14-20 cm across. Sepals 4-6, blue-violet, c. 7 × 5 cm, recurved towards tip, margin minutely crinkled. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.7 m. Lvs usually simple, occasionally ternate. FL: June-Sept(-Oct).
Syns: 'Jadwiga-Teresa'; 'Jadviga Teresa'.
Published ref. *Ogrodnictwo* 7: 190 (1982).
(Jadwiga Teresa Krzykacz was a garden worker who helped Franczak from the early 1960s until her retirement. It appears that this cv. is probably the same as 'Generał Sikorski': if this is the case the latter name would be the correct one (see note under 'Generał Sikorski').)

'Jadwiga-Teresa'
Misspelling of 'Jadwiga Teresa'

'Jaggard'
See *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Jaggard'

'Jaggards'
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Jaggards'

'Jagienka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6, bright lilac-pink. Filaments lilac; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 16.

'Jalen'
Parentage unknown
Sepals white.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1999: 39.

'Jaltinshi Etude'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Jaltinski Etüd'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Jaltinski Etyid'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Jaltinskij Ehtjud'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Jaltinskij Etjud'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Jaltinskiy Etjud'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'James Mason'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lincoln Star' × 'Marie Boisselot'
R: B. Fretwell (1984)
Fls (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, deeply grooved along centre, overlapping, blunt, apiculate, margin crimped and wavy, recurving slightly with age. Filaments white; anthers brown or dark red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 51; Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 179.
(Named after the actor James Mason, who liked white fls.)

'Jane Cadge'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Fisk (pre 1975)
Fls single, semi-double and double, 14-16(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-7, mid mauve-blue, overlapping. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: May-June (fls double and semi-double), Sept (fls single).
Syns: 'Jane Gadge'.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 81.

'Jane Gadge'
Misspelling of 'Jane Cadge'

'Jan E. Sanda'
See *C. chiisanensis* 'Jan E. Sanda'

'Janina'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1988)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), yellowish white (158C,D) with narrow red-purple (72B) bar. Anthers

yellow. Stems 1.5-2 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Named after the breeder's wife.)

'Jānis Ruplēns Number 1'
R: J. Ruplēns
Sepals pale violet-blue with deeper blue (or maroon) bar. Filaments creamy white; anthers dark red. Stems 1.2-1.8 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Jan Lindmark'
Atragene Group
'Blue Bird' × unknown
R: J. Lindmark (pre 1981), N & I: M. Johnson (1981)
Fls opening almost flat, 4-8 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid to obovoid, pointed, purple-violet, hairy. Sepals 4, pale mauve-purple (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/2) to pinkish purple or violet-blue, 3.5-5 × 1.2 cm, lanceolate, somewhat twisted, tips somewhat recurved. Outer staminodes same length and colour as sepals, lanceolate, pointed; inner staminodes white, margin and tip violet, 1.5-2 cm long, blunt or long-pointed. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3.8 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lateral lflets often 2-lobed or divided into 2. FL: (Mar-)Apr-May, with a few fls in Aug.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Jan Lindmark'; *C. macropetala* 'Jan Lindmark'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 1; Fair 1990: 41.
(Introduced to the UK by Evison in 1983.)

'Jan Pavel II'
Misspelling of 'Jan Paweł II'

'Jan Paweł II'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1966), F: S. Franczak (1970), I: S. Franczak (1979), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 7.5-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 5-6, creamy white with a hint of pink, with pink bar on both sides on first opening, the bar becoming more pronounced in late summer, obovate, overlapping, pointed. Filaments cream; anthers dark purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June (fls 12 cm or more across), July-Sept(-Oct) (fls 7.5-10 cm across).
Syns: 'Pope John Paul II'.
Published ref. *Ogrodnictwo* 7: 190 (1982).
(Misspelling: 'John Paul II'; 'Jan Pavel II'; 'Jean Paul 2'. Fisk launched it in the UK at the Chelsea Show in 1982.)

***japonica* Thunb.**
Fls cylindric to narrowly bell-shaped, 1.2-1.5 cm across, nodding, solitary or in 2-5-flowered clusters in lf-axils, the stalks with a pair of 3-6 mm bracteoles at the mid-point. Buds ovoid-oblong, hairless or sparsely hairy. Sepals 4, purple-red to maroon or red-dish brown, inside pale green finely spotted with brownish red and tinged with purple towards tip, 2-3 × 0.5-0.8 cm, lanceolate to narrowly oblong-ovate, somewhat fleshy, almost hairless or sparsely adpressed-hairy, tip recurved, margin downy. Filaments pale greenish white, hairy in upper part; anthers pale yellow. Achenes black, 6-8 × 1.5-2 mm, narrowly oblong-ovoid to almost spool-shaped, hairless or sparsely hairy; styles 3-3.5 cm. Deciduous climber with downy stems 2-4 m. Lvs pale green, ternate; lflets coarsely toothed. FL: May-June on previous year's growth. Japan.
(Reports of *C. japonica* from Assam probably refer to *C. barbellata*.)

japonica* var. *brevipedicellata
Syn. of *C. tosaensis*

***japonica* 'Gokanosho'**
Fls brownish red. Lvs variegated, splashed and mottled with creamy white and pale green, some divided down the centre into 2 distinct colours. The variegation tends to be unstable and the variegated shoots often revert to green. Stems c. 1.8 m. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 4: 15 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: *C. japonica* 'Gokonosho'. Thought to have been found in the district called Goka no shoo, near Kumamota City in Japan by Tetsushi Shiraishi.)

***japonica* 'Gokonosho'**
Unaccepted spelling of *C. japonica* 'Gokanosho'

japonica* forma *obvallata
Syn. of *C. japonica* var. *obvallata*

***japonica* var. *obvallata* Ohwi**
Bracteoles on fl-stalks to 15 mm long, occurring just below the fls. Japan.
Syns: *C. obvallata* (Ohwi) Tamura; *C. japonica* forma *obvallata* (Ohwi) Ohwi.

japonica* subsp. *urophylla
Syn. of *C. urophylla*

***japonica* forma *villosula* Ohwi**
Sepals covered with golden yellow hairs on outside, giving appearance of yellow fls. Japan.

'Jashio'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Jasper'
potaninii var. *fargesii* (s) × ? *rehderiana*
R & F: R. Zwijnenburg (1989), N: R. Zwijnenburg (1991)
Fls bell-shaped, upright to horizontal or sometimes semi-nodding, slightly scented, borne in clusters of

up to 18. Sepals 4-6, white inside, outside creamy yellow, tip reflexed. Filaments with a few hairs near the top. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs dark green, pinnate with lower lflets ternate, toothed. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. aristata* 'Jasper'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 72.

'Jazuna'
Syn. of 'Kochoo'

'Jeanne d'Arc'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: Dauvesse (1869)
Fls single to semi-double, 12-22 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6(-8), to 24 in semi-double fls, white or greyish white with 3 bluish central veins, outside with green-tinged bar, 6-9 × 3-3.5 cm, elliptic, pointed. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish; anthers brownish to pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs ternate with ovate lflets, rarely simple and heart-shaped. FL: June-July on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Oct on current year's growth (fls single, fewer).
Published ref. M & J 1872: 110.

'Jean Paul 2'
Misspelling of 'Jan Paweł II'

'Jean Preton'
Parentage unknown
Sepals lilac.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 102.

'Jefferies'
Armandii Group
Parentage unknown
S: R.J. Evison
Fls c. 5 cm across, scented. Sepals white. Evergreen climber with stems to 6 m. FL: late Mar-May and occasionally in summer.
Syns: *C. armandii* 'Jefferies'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 81; Bulkyard Plants *Cat.* 1994-96.
(Misspelling 'Jeffries'. Discovered by R.J. Evison in Jefferies' Nursery in Cirencester, UK.)

'Jeffries'
Misspelling of 'Jefferies'

'Jennifer Valentine'
Parentage unknown
Fls cup-shaped. Sepals white, pointed, overlapping. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Caddick's Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1998-99.
(Named in remembrance of a customer's young daughter.)

'Jenny'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K. Cedergren (1991)
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals 4, violet-blue with paler veined bar. Filaments yellow-white; anthers yellow-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.

'Jenny' (Montana Group)
Syn. of 'Jenny Keay'

'Jenny Caddick'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
I: Caddick's Clematis Nursery (1996)
Fls c. 8 cm across. Sepals 4-6, reddish mauve with darker bar, outside paler with lighter bar, elliptic, pointed, often slightly twisted, margin crumpled and toothed. Filaments white; anthers yellow with green connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Jenny Caddick'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 49.
(Raised from a seedling given to Caddick's Clematis Nursery by a customer. Named after the Caddick's daughter. See note under 'Docteur Le Bêle'.)

'Jenny Keay'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Keay (1989), F: A. Keay (1991), N: A. Keay (1995), I: A. Keay (1996), REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls semi-double and double, 4.5-7 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 12-22, yellow-green (150D) to white tinted with flesh-pink (HCC 24/3) (especially when exposed to strong sunlight), c. 2 × 0.3 cm, rounded or slightly notched, hairy outside. Inner sepals c. 1.5 cm long, pale whitish green, narrow, pointed. Filaments pale green; anthers yellow-green. Deciduous climber with white-hairy stems to 6 m. Lvs ternate; lflets slightly downy beneath. FL: June on previous year's growth (Oct-Nov in S hemisphere).
Syns: 'Jenny' (Montana Group); *C. montana* 'Jenny'; *C. montana* 'Jenny Keay'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1996: 10.
(First introduced as 'Jenny' but renamed 'Jenny Keay' because the name 'Jenny has already been used. Named after Alister Keay's wife. The entry in *Plant Varieties Journal* (Australia) 10(1): 16 (1997) gives the parentage as *C. montana* × *C. sperneri* (the latter name is presumably a misprint for *C. spooneri*).)

'Jersey Cream'
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals cream with a green bar, slightly overlapping.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 58.

× *jeuneiana* **Sym.-Jeune**
armandii × *finetiana*
R: B.H.B. Symons-Jeune (c. 1916)
FCC 1921
Fls to 2.5 cm across, in clusters of 3-5, often in c. 30-flowered cymes. Sepals 5-6, white, silvery pink outside, narrowly elliptic. Vigorous evergreen climber. FL: June.
Syns: 'Jeuneiana'; *C. finetiana* 'Jeuneiana'.
Published ref. Symons-Jeune in *Gard. Chron.* 69: 135 (1921).

'Jeuneiana'
Syn. of *C.* × *jeuneiana*

'J.G. Patijn'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' × 'Miss Bateman'
R: Rijks Tuinbouw winter school, Boskoop (1909)
Fls double. Sepals pale blue.
Published ref. Trompe 1986: 113.
(Misspelling: 'G.J. Patijn'; 'Mr G.J. Patijn'; 'Mrs Patijn'; 'T.J. Patjin')

'J.-H. Krelage'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'J.-H. Krelage'

'Jim Hollis'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Daniel Deronda'
R: W. Pennell (1961), N & I: W. Pennell (1976)
Fls single and double. Sepals silvery lavender-blue. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: May-June (fls double), Aug-Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 36 (1984).
(Named after the manager of Pennell's Lincoln Garden Centre.)

'Jingle Bells'
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Jingle Bells'

'Joan Baker'
Viticella Group
'Étoile Rose' × *viticella* (or possibly *viticella* subsp. *campaniflora* × *viticella*)
R: Bill Baker (early 1980s)
Fls bell-shaped opening to star-shaped, drooping. Sepals 4, outside whitish with purple bar, inside rosy mauve, to 6 cm long, oblong, twisted and recurved. Stamens yellow. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Joan Baker'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 93.
(Named after the raiser's wife.)

'Joan Gray'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Fisk
Fls single and semi-double. Sepals pearly white or pale pink with deeper pink bar. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: May-June (fls semi-double), Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998.

'Joanna'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, lilac-pink with bar tinged with red towards base, overlapping, pointed. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 16.

'Joanna' (Forsteri Group)
Syn. of *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Joanna'

'Joan Picton'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Picton (1971), I: J. Fisk (1974)
Fls (10-)12-22 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pinkish lilac with broad whitish bar, 9-10 × 3.5-4.5 cm, elliptic to rhombic, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments greenish to white, tinged with purple-pink above; anthers brown or deep purple-red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs mid-green with bronze shading, ternate; lflets lanceolate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1974.
(Misspelling: 'John Picton'. Named after Percy Picton's wife.)

'Joan Wilcox'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Fisk (1974)
Fls 17-23 cm across. Sepals 8, soft lilac tinged with pink and with deeper bar, margin crenulate. Filaments whitish; anthers dark purple (Toovere 1992 says stamens yellow; Fisk *Cat.* 1975 says stamens golden brown). Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1974.
(Misspelling: 'John Wilcox')

'Joe'
Syn. of *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Joe'

'Joe Zary'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: S.J. Zubrowski
Sepals violet.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 54; *American Nurseryman* 199(12): 80 (1998).

'John Brown'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1883)

FCC 1883
Sepals purple-violet, broad.
Published ref. *The Garden* 23: 389 (1883).

'John Gould Veitch'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: J.G. Veitch (1867)
FCC 1868
Fls double and semi-double, 10-14 cm across, fragrant according to some people. Sepals lavender-blue, fading to almost white, lanceolate, clawed. Stamens 0.8-1.6 cm; filaments white, narrow; anthers pale yellow, later darkening. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate with ovate lflets, simple on young plants. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept on previous year's growth.
Syns: 'Fortunei Coerulea'; *C. fortunei* 'Coerulea'; *C. patens* 'John Gould Veitch'; *C. veitchii* hort.; 'Veitchii'.
Published ref. *Floral Magazine* 7: t. 394 (1868); Veitch's *Cat. of Plants* 1868: 12.
(Introduced from Japan by Robert Fortune in 1862 and sent to John Standish. At the same time, John Gould Veitch sent the same plant from Japan to Messrs Veitch, but it went to Standish by mistake. When this mistake was discovered, the plant was sent to the collection of Messrs Veitch, who named it 'John Gould Veitch'. Standish had already exhibited it under the name 'Fortunei Coerulea', but this name was never legitimately published. Aihara in *Clem. Int.* 1992: 25 says that the fls of 'John Gould Veitch' are similar in shape and colour to those of *C. patens* 'Ruriokoshi': it is possible that these two cvs are the same, but this suggestion has not been proved.)

'John Gudmundson'
Misspelling of 'John Gudmundsson'

'John Gudmundsson'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Gudmundsson (c. 1950), N & I: K. Cedergren (1986)
Fls 16-23 cm across (Johnson 1997 says 12-15 cm). Sepals 6-8, varying from deep blue-violet (Campanula Violet HCC 37) to mauve (Veronica Violet HCC 639), bar reddish purple, elliptic, margin wavy. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments white tinged with purple-red near top; anthers purple-red, pollen white. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate, often simple in young plants. FL: May-July, Sept.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 745.
(Misspelling: 'John Gundmundson'; 'John Gudmundson'; 'John Gudmunsson'. Gudmundsson was an amateur gardener who lived in Helsingborg.)

'John Gudmunsson'
Misspelling of 'John Gudmundsson'

'John Gundmundson'
Misspelling of 'John Gudmundsson'

'John Huxstable'
Misspelling of 'John Huxtable'

'John Huxtable'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Comtesse de Bouchaud' × unknown
S: J. Huxtable (pre 1967), I: R.J. Evison (post 1968)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 4-6(-8), white, deeply textured with satin sheen, sometimes with yellow-green bar, 5-7 × 3.5-4 cm, obovate, blunt or pointed, apiculate, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens 0.8-1.5 cm; filaments greenish becoming white; anthers cream to pale green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets narrowly ovate, wavy and sometimes toothed or lobed. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *J RHS* 93: 419 (1968).
(Misspelling: 'John Huxstable'. Found in the Devon garden of John Huxtable who was thought to be an employee of George Jackman & Son. In 1967 it was left to Rowland Jackman: he gave it to R.J. Evison who introduced it.)

'John Murray'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1871), F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 8, purplish mauve, reddish towards base of bar, elliptic-oblong, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers pale brown-violet. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 111.
(Named after the publisher.)

'John Paul II'
Misspelling of 'Jan Paweł II'

'John Picton'
Misspelling of 'Joan Picton'

'John Poë'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'John Poë'

'John Treasure'
Viticella Group
'Pagoda' × unknown
I: Treasures of Tenbury (1999)
Fls nodding. Sepals 4, purple-blue with lighter veins, outside with deeper bar, recurved in upper third to half. New growth tinged with purple.
Published ref. *Horticulture Week*, 29 July 1999: 7.

'John Wallace'
Atragene Group

Parentage unknown
R: S.J. Zubrowski
Sepals dark blue.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'John Wallace'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1996, without description.

'John Warren'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell, N: W. Pennell (1968)
Fls 14-25 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), grey-white heavily overlaid with pale purple (77D), pinkish lilac or deep pink (Orchid Purple HCC 31/3), edged with carmine (HCC 31/1-2)(78C,D) and with carmine bar that fades with age, outside with white bar merging towards the deep pink margin and with deep pink along the midrib, 7-8.5 × 3-3.5 cm, lanceolate, long-pointed, overlapping, margin toothed and lightly crimped. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments white; anthers wine-red or purple, becoming brown. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs simple, or ternate with lanceolate to ovate lflets. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 36 (1984).
(Named after the Principal of the Lincoln College of Agriculture, Riseholme, England.)

'John Wilcox'
Misspelling of 'Joan Wilcox'

'Jolanta'
R: S. Franczak
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 90, without description.

'Jonen'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Joonen'

'Jônen'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Joonen'

'Joonen'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 18-24 cm across. Sepals 6-8, dark blue-violet with paler bar, lanceolate, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-brown or red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Jonen'; 'Jônen'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Joozan-no-sato'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, yellowish white with pinkish red bar towards base, lanceolate-elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Filaments white; anthers red-brown to red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (May-)June-Sept.
Published ref. Ino 1984.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Jozannosato'; 'Josanno Sato')

'Jorma'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1982), I: (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary or in groups. Sepals 4-6, dark violet-blue (Royal Purple HCC 834)(90A), bar paler (90B), veins darker (83A), outside smoky violet-blue (pale 90D), bar dark violet (83B,C), obovate, pointed, margin finely toothed, wavy. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments and anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 ovate lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Jorma is a Finnish male name.)

'Josanno Sato'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Joozan-no-sato'

JOSEPHINE
Trade designation of 'Evijohill'

× *jouiniana* Schneid.
tubulosa × *vitalba*
R: Simon-Louis Frères (c. 1900)
Fls at first tubular, later with spreading sepals, 2.5-3(-5) cm across, faintly scented, borne in many-flowered terminal and axillary panicles. Buds cylindric to obovoid, green tinged with violet at base, downy. Sepals 4-6, greenish white or cream, changing to lilac or blue-violet (Veronica Violet HCC 639/1-2) especially towards base and tip and on the outside, 1-2 × c. 0.3 cm, linear to narrowly oblong or spathulate, hairy outside, tip with 3-5 uneven teeth, recurved, margin downy. Stamens 1-1.5 cm; filaments white with scattered hairs in upper part; anthers creamy white with hairy connective. Subshrub with stems woody for the lower metre, from which sprawling or weakly climbing, strongly ribbed, downy stems grow annually to 3(-7.5) m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5(-7) lflets, or lflets further divided; lflets irregularly toothed and lobed, slightly downy. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Jouiniana'; *C. grata* hort.
(Named for Émile Jouin, manager of the Simon-Louis nursery at Metz. Various authors have described the plant as climbing or non-climbing, and the stems as deciduous, semi-evergreen, herbaceous or semi-herbaceous.)

'Jouiniana'
Syn. of *C.* × *jouiniana*

× *jouiniana* **'Bryzgi Moria'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *vitalba*
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1963), F: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1966), N: M.A Beskaravainaya (1968), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls tubular, 3-4(-5) cm across, fragrant, in infls 20-25 × 10-20 cm, with 100-120 fls. Sepals 4(-5), pale sky-blue to almost lilac, paler towards base, 1.2-1.7 × 0.3-0.6 cm, linear, pointed, tip recurved, hairy on both sides. Stamens hairy; filaments whitish with lilac tinge; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous shrub with erect hairy stems 2-3 m. Lvs leathery, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets irregularly toothed, hairy beneath. FL: July-Sept(-Nov) on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Bryzgi Moria'
Published ref. Beskaravainaya 1989: 66.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Bryzgi Morja'; 'Brzgi Moria')

× *jouiniana* **'Campanile'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Campanile'

× *jouiniana* **'Chance'**
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *vitalba*
R: M. Johnson (1950), F: M. Johnson (1958)
Fls c. 3 cm across, upward-facing, weakly scented. Buds oblong, nodding, grey-downy towards top. Sepals 4, white with bluish tinge (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637/1) towards base, c. 2 × 0.3-0.4 cm, narrowly spathulate, rolled back at the blunt and somewhat winged tip, both surfaces adpressed-silky, margin downy. Stamens 1.3-1.5 cm long; filaments white, sparsely hairy at tip; anthers creamy yellow. Subshrub with finely downy and partially purple-tinged stems to 50 cm. Lvs ternate, the upper pinnate. FL: Sept-Oct.
Syns: 'Chance'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 279.

× *jouiniana* **'Côte d'Azur'**
Syn. of 'Côte d'Azur'

× *jouiniana* **'Mrs Robert Brydon'**
Syn. of 'Mrs Robert Brydon'

× *jouiniana* **'Oiseau Bleu'**
Syn. of 'Oiseau Bleu'

× *jouiniana* **var.** ***praecox***
Syn. of 'Praecox'

× *jouiniana* **'Praecox'**
Syn. of 'Praecox'

'Jouiniana Praecox'
Syn. of 'Praecox'

× *jouiniana* **'Purpurea'**
Heracleifolia Group
Published ref. Listed (without description) in *Clem. Int.* 1990: 49 as grown in Oxford Botanic Garden c. 1990.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4 (see note under *C. recta* 'Purpurea').)

'Jozannosato'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Joozan-no-sato'

'J.P. Cassiot'
Misspelling of 'J.P. Gassiott'

'J.P. Gassiott'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875), I: George Jackman & Son (1875)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, silvery white or pale mauve with mauve-pink or purple bar, broad. Filaments white; anthers brownish or chocolate-purple. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875).
(Misspelling: 'J.P. Cassiot')

'Juanita'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nivea' × 'Lord Londesborough'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (pre 1880)
Fls semi-double. Sepals silvery grey tinged with mauve or rosy purple, ageing to pale blue. Lvs ternate. There may be partly coloured bracts below the fl. FL: June-July.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Jubilana 70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Jubilation'
Parentage unknown
Sepals pale lavender-blue with a reddish bar, long and slender. Anthers purple. FL: June and again later.
Published ref. D.S. George Nurseries *Cat.* Spring 1992.

'Jubilee'
Parentage unknown
Fls 12-18 cm across. Sepals mauve-pink with deep carmine bar. FL: June.
Published ref. Cunningham Gardens *Cat.* 1975.

'Jubilee 70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Jubileinöi 70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Jubileinyi-70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Jubilejnja 70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Jubilejnyi-70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Julia'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1877), I: (pre 1880)
Fls double. Sepals pale mauve-blue, the inner ones silvery white, surrounding a tuft of stamens. Lvs simple to ternate. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 95.
(Misspelling: 'Julya')

'Juliette'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Steffen's Wholesale Nursery (1993)
Fls large. Sepals 8, sky-blue, outside with white bar, pointed. Filaments white; anthers deep red. Deciduous climber with stems 3-3.7 m. FL: Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992.

'Juliette Dodu'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 4-6, light wine-red tinged with purple, obovate.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Juliette Dodu'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 28.
(Misspelling: 'Julyette Dodu')

'Juliusz Słowacki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals c. 7, violet with reddish bar, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May, Aug.
Published ref. Franzcak 1996: 16.

'Julka'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs N. Thompson' × unknown
R: S. Marczyński (1993), F: S. Marczyński (1996), N: S. Marczyński (2000), REG: S. Marczyński (2000)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, bright violet (89A-B) with a deep purplish red bar (bright 71A), outside with a white-green bar, c. 7 × 4 cm, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments greenish white; anthers violet-purple and white with purple connective. Deciduous climber, new growth purplish. Lvs dark green, ternate; lflets entire. FL: June.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 34.
(Named after the raiser's youngest daughter. Julka is a diminutive of Julianna.)

'Julya'
Misspelling of 'Julia'

'Julyette Dodu'
Misspelling of 'Julyette Dodu'

'Jun'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sootaroo Nara
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light purple with white spots. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Jun is a Japanese female name.)

'June Bride'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals light blue-purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Junost'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iunost'

'Junostj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iunost'

'Justa'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1988)
Sepals 6-8, light blue-purple (85A) with violet-blue (84C) bar, elliptic. Anthers yellow-green. Stems 1-1.5 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58, without description.

'Justnya'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Sepals 6-7, deep pink with red bar, sharply pointed. Stamens bright pink. FL: June.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 87.
(Photograph in *The Clematis* 1994: 69 shows yellow stamens.)

'Juule'
Parentage unknown
R: V. Riekstiņa
(Named after the raiser's mother-in-law.)

'Juuli'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A.. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (5-)8-12 cm across, semi-nodding. Buds densely hairy. Sepals (4-)6, inside rosy purple maturing to mid lavender-blue (Veronica Violet HCC 639), bar pinker and deeper, outside pale mauve-blue (Veronica Violet HCC 639/1), bar deeper mauve-blue (Aster Violet HCC 38/1) with 3 veins, 4-5 cm long, oblong to rhombic, pointed, tip and margin recurved. Stamens 0.8-2 cm; filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2 m. Lvs simple, sometimes with a side-lobe or 3-lobed, irregularly toothed. FL: (June-)July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Juuli'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 584.

'Juvenalis'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Lilac Beauty'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, 6-7 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds ovoid, pointed, ridged, greenish becoming brown, hairy on the veins, nodding. Sepals 4.5-5 × 1.4-1.8 cm, those of early or shade-grown fls are white with purple spots, in sun or after frost colour is purple-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 033/1) without conspicuous spotting, broadly lanceolate to almost oblong, pointed, tip weakly recurved. Staminodes c. 1.5 cm long, greenish. Stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets more or less deeply lobed, toothed, lateral often 2-lobed, terminal 3-lobed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 213.
(Named after the Roman poet Juvenal (Decimus Junius Juvenalis).)

'Juzhnaia Noczj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iuzhnaia Noch'

'Juzhnaja Noczj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iuzhnaia Noch'

'Juzhnaja Notch'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iuzhnaia Noch'

K

'Kaarn'
Misspelling of 'Kaaru'

'Kaaru'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (6-)11-13 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, lilac-pink to deep purple-pink or purple-violet, 5-6 cm long, rhombic, blunt, tip recurved. Filaments whitish; anthers red-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June-Oct(-Nov) on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Kaaru'.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Johnson 1997: 748.
(Misspelling: 'Kaarn'. Name is from an Estonian nursery rhyme (see 'Entel').)

'Kaburagawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara (1994)
Sepals 8, pink with deeper bar, broadly elliptic, apiculate, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 51.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Kacper'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczek (1970), F: S. Franczak (1976), I: (1982), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 15-22(-30) cm across. Sepals 6-8, intense violet with deeper bar, outside mauve with white bar, 10-11 × 5.5 cm, ovate to elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margins crisped. Filaments white; anthers pale with violet or brown-red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-July, Sept-Nov.
Published ref. *Ogrodnictwo* No. 7: 190 (1982).
(Misspelling: 'Kaoper'. Named after the raiser's father, and also after one of the Three Wise Men.)

'Kagasugawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara
Sepals blue.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 56.

'Kagayaki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light blue with red bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.

'Kagugyama'
Parentage unknown
Fls large, ruffled, perfectly formed. Sepals 8, powder-blue. Filaments white; anthers beige.
Published ref. Blackthorne Gardens *Cat.* 1977.

'Kaguyahime'
Late Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals velvety purple-red with deeper bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.

'Kaisee'
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makito
Sepals light bluish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Kaiser Wilhelm'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Kaiser Wilhelm'

'Kaiu'
Viorna Group
viorna × unknown
R: E. Pranno (1982)
Fls urn-shaped, 2-3 cm across, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4, white, tinged with light purple or pink when young, 3-4 cm long, tip recurving with age. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Kaiu'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.
(Named after Pranno's village.)

'Kakio'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × 'Star of India' (Japanese type)
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1971)
Fls 12-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8(-10), vivid purple-red or deep pink, bar pale mauve or even whitish, pink-veined, elliptic to broadly lanceolate, overlapping, pointed, tip recurving slightly with age giving fl a rounded appearance. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs yellowish green, ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Trade designation: PINK CHAMPAGNE.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 111 (1981).
(Kakio is a district in Japan. The parentage of 'Kakio' is often given as 'Crimson King' × 'Star of India', but the former parent is 'Ernest Markham' (which for some years was grown in Japan under the name 'Crimson King').)

'Kakitagawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (c. 1997)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Kakitsubata'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuyo Hirota (1995)
Sepals bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.

'Kakoohaku'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara, I: (c. 1994)
Fls semi-double. Sepals translucent white, broadly elliptic, pointed. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 51.

'Kaku'un'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Dawn' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, vivid red-purple with paler bar, broadly elliptic to narrowly obovate, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers purple-red or purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems (0.6-) 1.5-2 m. FL: (June-)July-Oct.
Syns: 'Kogecha'.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.

'Kaleidoscope'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Kalina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1978), F: S. Franczak (1981), I: S. Franczak (1987), REG: S. Franczak (1989)
Fls 15-20(-23) cm across. Sepals 6-8, vivid lilac to lilac-pink, 7-8 × 4.2 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin crimped. Stamens c. 2.5 cm; filaments white; anthers crimson-brown. Styles brownish, 4-6 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 25.

'Kaljas'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, pale purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.2 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.

'Kambi'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Kamennoi Tsvetok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kamennyi Tsvetok'

'Kamennyi Tsvetok'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' & 'Nelly Moser' (s) × 'The President'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1973), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya

(1976), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1978), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 11-16 cm across, slightly fragrant, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)6(-7), velvety blue-violet (88B) with elevated red-purple (71A) bar, later developing lighter patches and spots giving a marbled appearance, outside white-felty, 5.5-7 × up to 4 cm, elliptic, pointed, gappy, margin wavy, upturned. Anthers purple or red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs green with bronze tinge, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, hairy beneath, margin entire. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya in *Clematis-86.*
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kamennoi Tsvetok'; 'Kamennyj Tzvetok')

'Kamennyj Tzvetok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kamennyi Tsvetok'

'Kamila'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-red, pointed. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.4 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 17.

'Kamilla'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals bright blue or light violet-blue. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999; Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4)

'Kaneshige'
Parentage unknown
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984.

'Kannike'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: A. Vaigla (1970)
Fls 7-9 cm across. Sepals 4-5, pale blue-violet. Stamens grey-green. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.
(Said to be the first clematis cv. raised in Estonia.)

'Kanokomadara'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1990)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6, blue-violet or red-purple with paler bar and tiny white spots. Anthers reddish purple or brownish.
Published ref. Koowaki 1996; *Clem. Int.* 1995/96: 46.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kanoko-Madara')

'Kanoko-Madara'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kanokomadara'

'Kanskar'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Carmencita' × 'Marcel Moser'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6, dark purplish violet or mid-pink, outside whitish, 8-9 cm long, elliptic, long-pointed, margin upturned and crinkled. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: Aug-Sept. on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Kaoper'
Misspelling of 'Kacper'

'Kapris'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kapriz'

'Kapriz'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (pre 1958)
Fls bell-shaped, c.10 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4-5, dark bluish violet with chocolate-brown margins, somewhat twisted. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximow 1985.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kapris'; 'Caprice')

'Karan'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohee Saegusa (1990)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals deep red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4)

'Kardinal Wyzinski'
Misspelling of 'Kardynał Wyszyński'

'Kardynał Wyszyński'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1974), F: S. Franczak (1979), I: S. Franczak (1983)
Fls (10-)14-18(-20) cm across. Sepals 5-8, bright crimson, outside pinkish grey, 6-7 × 3.5-4 cm, pointed, overlapping at base, margin wavy. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments pale violet; anthers dark brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. *Ogrodnictwo* No. 7: 190 (1982).

(Misspelling: 'Cardinal Wyzinski'; 'Cardinal Wysynski'; 'Cardinal Wyszynski'; 'Kardinal Wyzinski'. Named after Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński (1901-1981) who was Archbishop of Warsaw and Gneizno in 1948, became Cardinal in 1952 and was imprisoned by the Communist Government in 1953. There are a several reports of this cv. having golden yellow anthers, but this description may refer to the pollen.)

'Karen'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Anthonsen
Sepals purple-red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 749.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4)

'Karin'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1955)
Fls single to semi-double, 12-16 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, pale violet (Mineral Violet HCC 635/1)(88C), bar darker (87B), outside paler (85A), with downy green-tinged bar, 6-8 × 3.5-3.8 cm, elliptic, overlapping, apiculate, margin wavy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white, tinged with violet towards top; anthers grey-purple to purplish red with darker connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs dark green above, usually ternate; lflets ovate, the terminal larger than lateral. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls often semi-double), July-Oct on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 19 (1984).
(Named after Magnus Johnson's daughter.)

'Karla'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Bajun' × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls single and double, 14-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals of single fls 6, white, 7-8 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, tip recurved, margin upturned, wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. FL: July-Aug on previous year's growth (fls double), Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; *The Clematis* 1996: 58.
(Named after the Kivistik's village.)

'Karmen'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (pre 1965), I: (1965)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, purple-violet. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3.5 m. Lvs pinnate, usually with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Carmen')

'Karmesine'
Misspelling of 'Kermesina'

'Karolina Kózka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1980), F: S. Franczak (1983), I: S. Franczak (1987), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls (10-)12-16(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, lilac-pink, 6-8 × 2.5-3.5 cm, overlapping, margin slightly crimped. Filaments bright yellow; anthers cream (Franczak in *Clem. Int.* 1990 and Johnson 1997 say stamens lilac-pink). Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2 m. Lvs ternate or pinnate with 5 ovate lflets. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 28.
(Misspelling: 'Karoline Kozka')

'Karoline Kozka'
Misspelling of 'Karolina Kózka'

'Kasagi'
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Kasama'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hideo Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale purplish blue. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Kashoku-no-mai'
Parentage unknown
R: Keiji Hotta (1997)
Sepals white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Kasia'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-7, bright pink with broad whitish bar, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. FL: July and later.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 17.

'Kaskad'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'

R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 17 cm across. Sepals 4(-5), purple-violet with red-purple bar. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.

'Kasmu'
Viticella Group
'Madame Julia Correvon' × 'Niobe'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 9-12 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, deep velvety violet-pink, outside with white bar, 4-5 cm long, broadly elliptic, recurved towards apiculate tip, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3(-4) m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Signe'; *C. viticella* 'Signe'.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; *Clem. Int.* 1993: 32 as *C. viticella* 'Signe'.
(Named after a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland. Originally named 'Signe', but the name was changed by the raiser when he found Anthonsen had used it.)

'Kasugai'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Isehara' × unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep, rather dull blue-violet, elliptic, overlapping. Filaments light greenish; anthers white to yellow. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 95 (1977).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kasugei'. Named after a Japanese district.)

'Kasugano'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1993)
Fls double, 12-13 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato nooen) 1994.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Kasugayama'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1954)
Fls 15-18(-20) cm across. Sepals bright lavender-blue to pinkish lavender or bright red-purple. Anthers deep purple-red to brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 . FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kasuga Yama'; 'Kasugyama'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Kasuga Yama'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kasugayama'

'Kasugei'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kasugai'

'Kasugyama'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kasugayama'

'Kasumigawa'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Kasumigawa'

'Katerinka'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1960), I: (1961)
Fls 9-12(-16) cm across. Sepals 6, blue-violet (Plum Purple HCC 934/2)(90C) to mauve (Methyl Violet HCC 39), ageing bluer (94C), elliptic or obovate. Filaments white tinged with violet; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate, 3-lobed or entire. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1982: 17.

'Katharina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F.M. Westphal
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale blue-mauve with almost white bar, lanceolate, deeply grooved, pointed, margin ruffled. Filaments cream; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Ingwer J. Jensen *Katalog* 4: 93 (1993).

'Katherine'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 2000/01 as offered by Caddick Clematis Nursery & Merton Nurseries.

'Katheryn Chapman'
Misspelling of 'Kathryn Chapman'

'Kathleen Dunford'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: K. Dunford (c. 1950), I: J. Fisk (1962)
Fls single and semi-double, 12-17(-23) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, 12-16 in semi-double fls, the inner sepals shorter, pink-purple (Heliotrope HCC 636-636/1) with lilac-purple (Orchid Purple HCC 31-31/1) bar, margin sometimes mottled with pale lavender-blue, outside with white bar merging into purple margin, elliptic, sharply pointed. Filaments white; anthers white with wine-red to purple or brown connective (several nursery catalogues say stamens yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs ternate, 2-3-lobed or entire. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Fisk 1962.
(Named after Kathleen Dunford who found it.)

'Kathleen Wheeler'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs Spencer Castle' × unknown
R: W. Pennell (1952), N: W. Pennell (1967)
Fls 16-22(-25) cm across. Sepals 6-8, plum-mauve (Campanula Violet HCC 37) to mauve-blue (Aster Violet HCC 38-38/1), with hint of pinker shading in veins and down deeply grooved bar, 8-9 × 4-5 cm, elliptic, pointed, rather gappy, margin somewhat wavy. Filaments purple-violet to lilac at base, shading to cream towards top; anthers cream to pale green-yellow or yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple or, more usually, ternate with narrowly lanceolate lflets. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 81.
(Named after the wife of Pennell's Doncaster shop manager.)

'Kathryn Chapman'
Viticella Group
'Minuet' × unknown
R: S. Chapman, I: S. Chapman (1998)
Sepals lemon fading to white, outside with pink bar. Stamens green.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Kathryn Chapman'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 93 as 'Katheryn Chapman'.
(Misspelling: 'Katheryn Chapman'. Named after the raiser's elder daughter.)

'Katsushika'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Taizoo Ino (1975)
Fls 18-22 cm across. Sepals 8, pale blue-violet with darker bar, elliptic, overlapping. Filaments whitish; anthers orange-yellow or chocolate-brown. FL: (May-)June-Sept.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Kaunitar'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, pale blue with reddish bar, 6-7 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping, tip somewhat recurved. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Kawajiri Sangoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens 'Yukiokoshi' × unknown
R: Kenzoo Kawajiri (1993)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Fls semi-double. Sepals white, tinged with pink at first. Anthers creamy yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Named for the raiser and product number.)

'Kawasaki'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Star of India' (Japanese type) × unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 11-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/1) with paler bar, outside paler blue (HCC 41/2), 6-8 × 3-4 cm, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers dark brown or purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets narrowly heart-shaped to ovate. FL: (May-) June-Oct.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 111 (1981).
(Named after the Japanese city where the raiser lives.)

'Kawasemi'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals pale bluish purple. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Kawato'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Kazabana'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals light reddish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kazahana'. Johnson 1997: 751 lists 'Kazakana' without information - this may be 'Kazabana'.)

'Kazahana'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kazabana'

'Kazakana'
See note under 'Kazabana'

'Kegon'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Kegon'

'Keila'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1983), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (10-)14-18 cm across. Sepals 6, pale purple (76C) with darker (76B) bar and veins, base yellow (10D), elliptic, pointed, margin finely toothed. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.

'Keith Richardson'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Dibley' × 'Bracebridge Star'
R: W. Pennell (1961), N: W. Pennell (1975)
Fls 12-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep purple-red to crimson-rose (Petunia Purple HCC 32) with deeper bar, white at base, fading with age, elliptic, overlapping at base, margin wavy. Filaments white at base, tinged with purple-red towards top; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 36 (1984).
(Keith Richardson was Walter Pennell's propagator. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says parentage is 'Barbara Dibley' × 'Lincoln Star'.)

'Ken Donson'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Daniel Deronda'
R: W. Pennell (1961), N: W. Pennell (1976)
AGM 1993
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, slightly purplish deep blue with somewhat lighter bar, outside with white bar merging into deep blue margin, narrowly ovate to broadly lanceolate, overlapping. Filaments greenish white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3(-4.5) m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 37 (1984).
(Named after a long-serving Pennell employee.)

'Kermesina'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1883), I: (1883)
AGM 1984
Fls 4-7(-10) cm across, semi-nodding, later outward-facing, borne on dull red-purple stalks. Buds densely hairy. Sepals 4-6, wine-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1), bar tinged with darker red (Ruby Red HCC 827/2) and towards base deep purplish pink (Magnolia Purple HCC 030), with white basal patch that can be up to 1 cm long or more, broadly obovate to almost rhombic, recurved along edges, outside downy with an adpressed-hairy whitish green bar. Stamens 0.5-0.7 cm; filaments green; anthers reddish purple, reddish brown or almost black (reports of yellow anthers probably refer to pollen colour). Deciduous climber with ribbed, densely hairy stems 2.5-4(-6) m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets, or 2-pinnate; lflets hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept (early fls often have sepals with green tips).
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Kermesina'; *C. viticella* var. *kermesina* Lem. and var. *kermesina* Hartw.; *Viticella kermesina.*
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1892: 206.
(Misspelling: 'Kermisina'; *C. viticella* 'Karmesine'. Confusingly, 'Kermesina' has been sold as *C. viticella* 'Purpurea' and *C. viticella* 'Rubra')

'Kermisina'
Misspelling of 'Kermesina'

'Ketu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Küllus' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10-15 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, white, 6-7 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, margin wavy, upturned. Filaments yellow; anthers red or purplish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Katalog* 24: 31 (1990).
(Named after the Kivistik's white cat.)

'Ketu Õde'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Küllus' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (13-)18-20 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, pinkish blue with paler bar and pale spots, 8-10 cm long, broadly elliptic, margin crinkled. Filaments whitish; anthers brownish. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.8 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.
(Name means 'Ketu's sister' (see 'Ketu').)

'Khrustalni'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Khrustalnyi'

'Khrustalnyi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1973)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), smoky violet (85C,D), ageing to whitish, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Anthers dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs dark green, ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Khrustalni'; 'Khrustalnyj'; 'Christalline'; 'Chrystalline'; 'Chrustaljnyj'; 'Chrustaljniy')

'Khrustalnyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Khrustalnyi'

'Kiepura'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 8, dark violet, recurved towards tip. Stamens dark violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 17.

'Kiev'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, N: E. Pranno
Fls 12-14 cm across (F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996-97 says 6-8 cm), on very long stalks. Sepals 6, deep purple. Filaments yellow; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Kiev'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 32.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kiiev'; 'Kiew'. According to Robin Savill's *Cat.* 2000, while visiting Kiev Botanic Garden, Erich Pranno took a cutting from an unnamed seedling raised by Orlov, propagated it and named it 'Kiev'. Orlov approved the name.)

'Kiew'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kiev'

'Kifujin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (c. 1997)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kihuzin')

'Kihuzin'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kifujin'

'Kiiev'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kiev'

'Kiki'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Malysh' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6-9, pale purple to white. Anthers purple-red with darker connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Kikyo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kikyoo'

'Kikyoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light bluish purple with reddish purple bar, obovate. Anthers reddish brown (Johnson 1997 says light yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (May-) June-Sept.
Syns: 'Shin-kikyoo'.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kikyo')

'Kimi'idera'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × *patens*
R: Kichiya Shiozaki (1975)
Fls 8-13 cm across. Sepals 8, bright red-purple to mauve with purplish white bar or purplish white with a light purple margin (*Clem. Int.* 1998: 37 says light blue with paler bar), elliptic to broadly lanceolate, with long drawn-out pointed tip. Filaments white; anthers dark red-violet or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate. FL: (May-)June-July.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 95 (1977).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Ki Miidera'. Named after a Japanese temple. Kaneko in *Clem. Int.* 1998: 37 says the parentage is 'Nelly Moser' × *C. patens*. Johnson 1997: 752 says the parentage is 'Nelly Moser' × 'Kadzaguruma'. The latter name is in fact "kazagaruma" which is the vernacular name of *C. patens* in Japan.)

'Ki Miidera'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kimi'idera'

'Kimisarazu'
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Matsumoto (1996)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals light purple with paler bar. Anthers orange-red.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Kimpai'
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers golden yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Kinekawa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kinokawa'

'King Arthur'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Lord Londesborough' × 'Nivea'
R: C. Noble (pre 1877), I: (pre 1880)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 8, pale satiny reddish mauve, bar plum-red passing to deep reddish lilac, margin tinged with same colour as bar, ovate, pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 95.
(Johnson 1997: 752 gives the parents as 'Alba' (Late Large-flowered Group) × 'Lord Londesborough'.)

'King Edward VII'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fairy Queen' × 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'
R: George Jackman & Son (c. 1902)
Fls (15-)17-22(-27) cm across. Sepals 6-8, strong lilac-mauve shaded with pink and blue and some-

times white, producing a mottled effect, bar crimson, soon fading, elliptic to obovate, overlapping, blunt but apiculate. Filaments white or cream; anthers creamy white with purple-red to red-brown connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4.5(-7.5) m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: late May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 93; Spingarn 1935: 84.
(Misspelling: 'Edward VII'. Lloyd & Bennett 1989 on p. 181 say 'early blooms can be very green/grey and weird', and on p. 55 say that this cv. has changed since it was first bred.)

'King George'
Misspelling of 'King George V'

'King George V'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1924)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 5-8, satiny flesh-pink to light purple-pink (Orchid Purple HCC 31/3) with bright pink to purple-red (HCC 31) bar, outside with white bar merging into pale pink margin, obovate to broadly lanceolate, pointed, margin lightly crimped. Filaments greenish white to cream; anthers pale yellow with purple-red connective (several nursery catalogues say anthers brown). Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly ovate, wavy. FL: June-Oct. Sometimes produces semi-double fls.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 107; Spingarn 1935: 84.
(Misspelling: 'King George')

'King of the Belgians'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son
Sepals 8, light mauve with deeper, redder bar, sometimes slightly twisted. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Keonemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.
(Misspelling: 'King of the Belgiums')

'King of the Belgiums'
Misspelling of 'King of the Belgians'

'King's Birthday'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Markham (pre 1938)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 8, satiny white, suffused with lavender on bar and towards base, elliptic, overlapping, apiculate, margin somewhat wavy. Anthers purple to purple-red. FL: June onwards.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 103: 345 (1938).
(Exhibited by Markham at the RHS on the birthday of King Edward VIII.)

'King's Norton'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals lavender-blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 84.

'King's Ransom'
Parentage unknown
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, rich plum or violet-red fading to mauve-blue in sun, blunt.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 59.
(Possibly an Australian cv.)

'Kinimae'
Misspelling of 'Kirimäe'

'Kinokawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 14-15 cm across. Sepals 8, white with pale purple or grey-blue margin, elliptic, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments light green-yellow; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kinekawa'; 'Ki no Kawa'. Named after a Japanese river.)

'Ki no Kawa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kinokawa'

'Kinu'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fumi Murayama (1996)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1999.

'Kinugasa'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lady Northcliffe' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1995)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple with deeper bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Kirigamine'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), deep purple to light blue-violet, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin slightly wavy. Filaments white; anthers reddish brown to purple-red. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984; Ino & Nakamura 1986.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

***kirilovii* Maxim.**
Fls 1.4-3 cm across. Buds globose to ovoid, grey-downy. Sepals 4(-6), white, oblong, 0.7-1.5 × 0.3-0.6 cm, spreading, outside finely downy. Achenes 4-5 mm long, ellipsoid, downy; styles 1.8-2 cm. Deciduous climber with woody, ribbed, softly hairy stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs dark green above, bluish green beneath, 1-2-pinnate with 5 primary divisions, the lower pair often ternate; lflets sparsely hairy above and with scattered hairs beneath. FL: June-Sept. E & C China.
Syns: *C. matsumurana* Yabe; *C. recta* subsp. *kirilowi* (Maxim.) Kuntze.
(Misspelling: *C. kirilowii*; *C. lurilowii*.)

kirilowii
Misspelling of *C. kirilovii*

'Kirimäe'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ramona' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), pink, pale violet (84D) to pink-violet (Phlox Purple HCC 632) with red, purple-violet (80C) or deeper pink-violet bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers reddish to grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.3-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3:12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Kinimae'; 'Kirimaee'; 'Kirimoe')

'Kirimaee'
Misspelling of 'Kirimäe'

'Kirimoe'
Misspelling of 'Kirimäe'

'Kiri Te Kanawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Beauty of Worcester' × 'Chalcedony'
R: B. Fretwell (1986)
Fls double, (7-)10-15 cm across. Below each fl is a whorl of rounded mottled cream lvs. Sepals deep violet-blue, finely pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers cream to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth. Later fls are slightly paler.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 56.
(Named after the New Zealand opera singer.)

kirkii
Syn. of *C. villosa* subsp. *kirkii*

'Kirsi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (10-)16-18 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, light blue-violet with a faint white bar, tinged pink at base, 7-8 cm long, deeply ribbed, overlapping, finely pointed, margin crinkled. Filaments white; anthers wine-red to purplish. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Kisegawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1997)
Sepals reddish purple with white bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Kiso'
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Sepals pale pink with rose-pink bar.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Kitaiskii Fonarik'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 4, pale purple with stronger purple-red base. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.7 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kitajskij Fonarik')

'Kitajskij Fonarik'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kitaiskii Fonarik'

'Kiyohime'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Minoru Hoshino
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals pink with red bar. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.
(Named after a princess in an old novel.)

'Kiyosato'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakato no Tane Co.
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals light pink with red bar. Anthers yellow.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Kjell'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Poulala' × 'Poulvo'
R: S. Widberg, N: S. Widberg
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals deep bluish purple with

velvety sheen. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.
(Named by Widberg after his friend, Kjell Bolinder. Propagated by F.M. Westphal.)

'Klaara'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nadezhda' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-20 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, white to pale pink with reddish pink bar, 7-8 cm long, elliptic, blunt, overlapping. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: May-June, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Klaudija Shuljzhenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Klaudija Shulzhenko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'

'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1971)
Fls 14-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light bluish violet fading to bluish white, bar reddish, outside greenish with light red bar, overlapping. Anthers violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 21.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Klaudija Shulzhenko'; 'Klaudija Shuljzhenko'; 'Claudia Shuljzjenko'; 'Claudia Shulzhenko'; 'Claudia Shul'sjenko')

'Koboltina'
Syn. of 'Cobalt Beauty'

'Kocho'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kochoo'

'Kochô'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kochoo'

'Kochoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, whitish to pale purple-pink (Orchid Purple HCC 31/1-2) with light green tinge towards tip and margin, bar red-purple, obovate, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow to pale orange. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly ovate to elliptic. FL: (May-)June-Sept.
Syns: 'Jazuna'.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kocho'; 'Kochô')

'Koduehe'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6(-7), light pink to purple-violet (80B), bar dark pink or red-purple (71A), 5-6 cm long, elliptic, pointed, margin recurved, wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers grey-purple or brownish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.

'Kodupaik'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ramona' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (c. 1980), I: U. & A. Kivistik (post 1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale mauve (76C), bar red-purple. Anthers grey-purple (Kivistik, *Cat.* 1995 says yellow, Toovere 1992 says purple). Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Kodutaevas'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), I: U. & A. Kivistik (post 1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals (5-)6, blue-violet (Veronica Violet HCC 639), bar paler (94C), outside pale violet-blue (94D), bar paler, obovate, pointed or blunt, overlapping. Stamens 1.7 cm; filaments whitish; anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Kodutrepp'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), I: U. & A. Kivistik (post 1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals 6, light blue-violet or violet (86B) with purple or red-purple (74A) bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers whitish (Johnson 1997: 755 says anthers purple-red with greyish purple connective). Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.7 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Kogawadera'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple with

'Komurasaki'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Komurasaki'

'Königin Wilhelmina'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Königin Wilhelmina'

'Königskind'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: F.M. Westphal (1982)
Fls cup-shaped, 9-12 cm across. Sepals 6-9, blue-violet to dark lavender-blue with paler bar, ovate, apiculate, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white, tinged with purple towards top; anthers red or dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2(-3) m. Lvs dark green, simple or ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Trade designation: CLIMADOR; KÖNIGSSOHN.
Published ref. Kordes, *Jungpflanzen Katalog* 1990.

'Königskind Rosa'
Syn. of 'Rosa Königskind'

'Königskind Rosea'
Syn. of 'Rosa Königskind'

KÖNIGSSOHN
Trade designation of 'Königskind'

'Konpeki'
Misspelling of 'Kompeki'

'Kontrast'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*

'Kooge'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' × unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota (1994)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Fls double or semi-double. Sepals deep red. Anthers reddish purple or brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kouge')

'Kooki'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1993)
Sepals purple with red-purple bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Koosenishiki'
Parentage unknown
R: Kootaroo Ishiwata
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals pink with deeper bar. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Koowaki's Choice'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1990)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 7-8, white to pale pink with red bar, broadly elliptic, pointed, margin ruffled. Anthers orange-yellow.
Syns: 'Kowakizu Choice'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 51; Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kohwaki's Choice')

'Kooyasan'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Koyasan'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Kopperia'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Coppelia'

***koreana* Kom.**
Fls more or less broadly bell-shaped, 3-7 cm across, drooping, solitary on previous year's growth, in clusters on current year's growth. Buds ovoid to conical, strongly ribbed, hairy. Sepals 4, inside green-tinged, outside dull violet, violet-brown or red-brown, sometimes edged with yellow or rarely wholly yellow, shiny, very thick, each with a fleshy, spur-like outgrowth near base, 2.5-5 × 0.7-1.2 cm, lanceolate or narrowly elliptic, eventually spreading widely, thinly downy, tip pointed and recurved, margin hairy. Staminodes spathulate, 3-nerved, cream or yellow tinged with purple, 1.5-2 × 0.4 cm, pointed, outside and margin downy. Filaments greenish, hairy; anthers white. Achenes dark brown with narrow, yellowish margin, 4-5 × c. 3 mm, narrowly obovoid, adpressed-downy; styles grey, 3.5-4.5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 3(-5) m, stems sometimes prostrate or trailing. Lvs ternate; lflets coarsely toothed or lobed, long-pointed, sparsely downy. FL: (Mar-)May-Aug, sometimes again later, on both previous and current year's growth. NW China, South & North Korea, Russia (E Siberia).
Syns: *Atragene koreana* (Kom.) Kom.; *C. alpina* var. *koreana* (Kom.) Nakai.

***koreana* 'Beetroot Purple'**
Syn. of 'Beetroot Purple'

***koreana* 'Blue Eclipse'**
Syn. of 'Blue Eclipse'

***koreana* 'Brunet'**
Syn. of 'Brunette'

***koreana* 'Brunette'**
Syn. of 'Brunette'

'Koreana Brunette'
Syn. of 'Brunette'

***koreana* 'Candleglow'**
Syn. of 'Candleglow'

koreana* var. *carunculosa
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis*

***koreana* 'Citra'**
Syn. of 'Claudius'

***koreana* 'Crème'**
Syn. of 'Livius'

***koreana* 'Dark Secret'**
Syn. of 'Dark Secret'

***koreana* var. *fragrans* M. Johnson**
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, smelling of lime (*Tilia*), or honeyed sandlewood. Sepals shiny, rich purple or violet-red (Royal Purple HCC 834/3) with deep purple veins, ovate, with more pronounced basal outgrowths than var. *koreana*, finely pointed, tip usually reflexed, margin downy. Staminodes cream. Stems 2-3 m. FL: July-Sept. South Korea.
(Collected in 1976 by the Nordisk Arboretum.)

koreana* forma *lutea
Syn. of *C. koreana* var. *lutea*

***koreana* var. *lutea* (Rehder) M. Johnson**
Sepals yellow, outside often tinged with reddish purple towards base. Stems 2-3 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. koreana* forma *lutea* Rehder; *C. koreana* 'Lutea'; 'Koreana Lutea'.
(When grown in cooler shady place the sepals are sprinkled with minute crimson blotches.)

***koreana* 'Lutea'**
Syn. of *C. koreana* var. *lutea*

'Koreana Lutea'
Syn. of *C. koreana* var. *lutea*

***koreana* 'Shiva'**
Syn. of 'Shiva'

***koreana* 'Simplicity'**
Syn. of 'Simplicity'

***koreana* 'Tinkerbell'**
Syn. of 'Shiva'

'Kose'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Kuba' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-20 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, purplish pink, 7-10 cm long, elliptic, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.
(Named after an Estonian district.)

'Kosmicheskaia Melodiia'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × 'Jackmanii Alba'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1962), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls 8-14 cm across, slightly fragrant, borne in groups of 1-3. Sepals (4-)5-6(-7), satiny dark cherry to purplish (Plum Purple HCC 934/2)(darker than 77A), outside light violet with paler bar, c. 5.3 × 3.3 cm, rhombic, gappy, long-pointed, hairy outside, margin wavy. Filaments whitish or yellowish at base, cherry-purple (70B) towards tip; anthers red-purple (70B). Deciduous climber with hairy stems 3-4 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5(-7) lflets; lflets entire, the lower sometimes ternate, hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kosmitcheskaya Melodija'; 'Kosmiczeskaja Melodija'; 'Kosmiczeskaja Melodia'; 'Cosmicheskaya Melodia'. Named to commemorate the first cosmonaut flight.)

'Kosmiczeskaja Melodia'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kosmicheskaia Melodiia'

'Kosmiczeskaja Melodija'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kosmicheskaia Melodiia'

'Kosmitcheskaya Melodija'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kosmicheskaia Melodiia'

'Kotkas'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 20-25 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with pale pink bar, 10-12 cm long, broadly elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping, margin crinkled. Filaments whitish; anthers whitish with purple-red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.

'Kotyo'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Kouge'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kooge'

kousabotan
Syn. of *C. stans*

'Kowakizu Choice'
Syn. of 'Koowaki's Choice'

'Koyasan'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kooyasan'

'Koyexe'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Kozetta'
Integrifolia Group
'Candida' (s) × *integrifolia*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1968), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1978), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 7-10 cm across, 1-3 in upper lf-axils. Sepals 6, violet-blue (93C), tinged with violet (87C), bar paler (94C), outside pale violet-blue (93D), veins dark (93B), 3-4.5 × 1.5-2 cm, oblong, pointed or blunt, gappy, hairy outside, margin and tip recurved. Stamens hairy; filaments white tinged with lilac; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous semi-woody climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs simple or ternate, hairy beneath, margin entire. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 64.
(Named after a character in a Victor Hugo novel.)

'Krao'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1883)
FCC 1883
Sepals 8, purplish blue, broadly ovate. Filaments white.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1883: 112.

'Kreitserova Sonata'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals 6, violet with paler bar. Stamens greyish orange. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 12.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Krejcerova Sonata'; 'Krejserova Sonata')

'Krejcerova Sonata'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kreitserova Sonata'

'Krejserova Sonata'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kreitserova Sonata'

'Krepish'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Krepysh'

'Krepysh'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6, dark violet. Anthers dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 12.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Krepish')

'Krimskaja Volna'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Krymskaia Volna'

'Krymskaia Volna'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Lunnyi Svet' × ('Nelly Moser' × 'Lawsoniana')
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya & A.N. Volosenko-Valenis, I: (1973)
Fls 10-14(-16) cm across. Sepals 4-6, pale blue-violet to violet-purple with darker bar, obovate to almost rhombic, shortly pointed, margin wavy. Stamens creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 12.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Krimskaja Volna')

'Ksiaze Albert'
Viticella Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Probably the same as 'Książę Albert Belgijski')

'Książę Albert Belgijski'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals bright violet.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 102.

'Kuba'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (pre 1972), I: (1972)
Fls 12-17(-21) cm across. Sepals 6, purple-red (Imperial Purple HCC 33)(71A), bar darker (Doge Purple HCC 732)(74A + 60B), outside grey-purple or smoky red-purple (pale 71A) with darker veins and margin, elliptic, pointed. Stamens c. 2.2 cm; filaments white or pale violet; anthers white, later brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate, rarely lobed; lflets ovate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Cuba')

'Kugotia'
Tangutica Group
'Golden Harvest' × unknown
R: H.J.M. Kuif (pre 1994), I: J. Fopma (1994)
FCC 1995
Fls at first broadly bell-shaped, later more open, 6-7 cm across, nodding, lemon-scented. Sepals 4, bright yellow to orange-yellow, eventually widely spreading, 3-3.7 × 1-1.7 cm, elliptic, pointed, downy inside, tip

reflexed. Filaments dark purple with a greenish base, somewhat hairy; anthers pale purple (Grey-Wilson in *The Garden* 126: 181 (2001) says stamens crimson). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Upper lvs ternate, lower lvs pinnate with 7-9 lflets. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Golden Tiara'; *C. serratifolia* 'Golden Tiara'; *C. serratifolia* 'Kugotia'.
Trade designation: GOLDEN TIARA; TIARA GOLD.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.

'Kujawiak'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals 8, violet, elliptic, pointed. Stamens creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May, Aug.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 17.

'Külli'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: E. Kala (1985), F: E. Kala (1988), N: E. Kala (1989), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, very pale pink with darker pink bar, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin slightly wavy. Filaments brown: anthers reddish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m, new growth brownish. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Küllus'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R U. & A. Kivistik (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (8-)10-16 cm across. Sepals 6(-9), ice-blue to pale violet (Mineral Violet HCC 635)(85C), veined with white, bar paler (85D), outside pale (85D) with pale bar, elliptic, overlapping, wavy and twisted towards pointed tip. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments white; anthers deep pinkish beige with brown-purple connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Kyllus')

'Kumi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki (1989)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light reddish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1999.

'Kumoizuru'
Parentage unknown
R: Kootaroo Ishiwata
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals deep purple. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Kumpuu'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1996)
Fls semi-double, 13-16 cm across. Sepals red-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

***kweichowensis* Pei**
Fls bell-shaped, solitary. Buds almost globose, becoming oblong-obovoid, hairless. Sepals 4, outside greenish yellow, inside yellow-brown, 1.8-3.6 × 0.7-1 cm, oblong, pointed, hairy inside, tip recurved. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments hairy; anthers hairy on the back. Achenes hairy. Deciduous or evergreen climber. Lvs usually appearing after flowers, leathery, simple or sometimes 3-lobed. FL: Aug-Oct(-Nov). C, S & SW China, Japan, Taiwan.

'Kyllus'
Misspelling of 'Küllus'

'Kyokkoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals red. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Kyoobijin'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Niobe' × 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Sepals light purplish pink with red bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Kyoobizin')

'Kyoobizin'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kyoobijin'

L

'La Daciana'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 4, yellow speckled with red, spreading, reflexed towards tip. Lvs dark.
Published ref. Feltwell 1999: 78.

***ladakhiana* Grey-Wilson**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding, usually in groups of 3-5(-7) in lf-axils, sometimes solitary. Buds

globose at first, later ovoid. Sepals 4, greenish yellow to orange-yellow, outside usually speckled or tinged with reddish or purple-brown, 1.5-2.5 × 0.4-1 cm, narrowly lanceolate to elliptic, usually widely spreading, becoming twisted and recurved, pointed, tip recurved, outside hairless or almost so, inside densely downy, margin downy. Stamens 0.8-1.3 cm; filaments dark maroon or brownish purple, hairy; anthers dirty yellow. Achenes 2.5-3 × c. 2 mm, elliptic-ovoid to obovoid, hairy with distinct rim; styles 4 cm. Deciduous climber or sprawler with stems 2-3(-4.5) m, tinged with purple-brown, somewhat downy. Lvs blue-green, pinnate with 5-7 lflets, or more or less 2-pinnate; lflets narrowly lanceolate, long-pointed, sometimes 1-2-lobed towards base. FL: July-Oct. NW India and probably China - Xizang (Tibet).
(Brandenburg 2000: 165 considers *C. ladakhiana* to be a synonym of *C. tibetana* subsp. *tibetana*.)

'Ladoga'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × unknown
R: V. Reinwald (1982)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale violet. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 12.

'Lady Alice'
Early Large-flowered Group
'John Gould Veitch' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (1873)
Sepals 8, deep lilac-mauve tinged darker towards margin. Filaments white; anthers purple. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to ovoid. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406, & 1875: 728.

'Lady Alice Nevill'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1875)
SCC 1875
Fls c. 15 cm across, scented. Sepals 6-8, pinkish lilac with mauve bar or lilac-blue with paler bar. Filaments white; anthers purple-red. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 3: 728 (1875); *The Garden* 7: 475 (1875).

'Lady Ashcombe'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Ivery & Son, I: (1894)
AM 1894
Sepals bluish, touched with white.
Published ref. *The Garden* 46: 42 (1894).

'Lady Audley's Secret'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend, I: (1865)
Sepals lavender.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 10.

'Lady Balfour'
Misspelling of 'Lady Betty Balfour'

'Lady Balwyn'
Parentage unknown
Sepals lilac with pink bar.
Published ref. Scholes *Cat.* 2000.
(Probably raised in Australia. Gubbins 1997: 56 says that 'Guiding Star' (Late Large-flowered Group) has been sold in Australia under this name.)

'Lady Betty Balfour'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' (s) × 'Beauty of Worcester'
R: A.G. Jackman (1910), I: George Jackman & Son (1912)
AM 1912
Fls 10-16(-20) cm across. Sepals (4-)6(-8), at first deep purple (Spectrum Violet HCC 735) with hint of red near base, later bluer (Victoria Violet HCC 738/1-3), outside with white bar, c. 6 × 4.5 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, fine-pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3.5-4.5(-6) m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple or 3-lobed, shiny, coppery when young. FL: Aug-Oct(-Nov) on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 52: 15 (1912); *The Garden* 76: 359 (1912).
(Misspelling: 'Lady Balfour')

'Lady Bird Johnson'
Texensis Group
'Bees' Jubilee' × *texensis*
R: B. Fretwell (1984), I: Peveril Clematis Nursery (post 1984)
Fls outward-facing to erect. Sepals 4, deep purple-red with almost crimson bar, surface deeply textured, margin becoming more purple with age, c. 4 cm long, recurved towards tip. Anthers cream or pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Ladybird Johnson'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1990: 136.
(Misspelling: 'Ladybird Johnson'. This name was originally published as 'Ladybird Johnson', but it was named after Lady Bird Johnson, so under ICNCP Art. 29.2, the name must be corrected to 'Lady Bird Johnson'.)

'Ladybird Johnson'
Misspelling of 'Lady Bird Johnson'

'Lady Bovill'
Viticella Group
lanuginosa × unknown

R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1867)
FCC 1867
Fls cup-shaped, c. 10 cm across. Buds hairy, nodding. Sepals 4-6, pale greyish blue-violet to sky-blue or blue-lavender, broadly ovate, concave, overlapping, apiculate, outside densely downy. Filaments whitish; anthers light brown. Lvs ternate, rarely simple; lflets heart-shaped. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 208.
(Misspelling: 'Lady Bowill')

'Lady Bowill'
Misspelling of 'Lady Bovill'

'Lady Camden'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1867)
Sepals white, shaded lilac, with deeper lilac bar.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 112.

'Lady Caroline Nevill'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: T. Cripps (c. 1866), I: (1867)
FCC 1866
Fls single, semi-double and double, 12-18(-20) cm across, solitary. Sepals of single fls 6-8, very pale lilac with a satiny sheen and a somewhat darker bar, outside with greenish white bar, elliptic, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments at first green, later white; anthers white with pinkish beige to purple-red connective. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3(-5) m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: (May-)June-July (fls often double or semi-double), Aug-Sept (fls single).
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 46.

'Lady Catherine'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Generał Sikorski' × unknown
R.: K. Pyne (1985), F: K. Pyne (1987)
Fls double. Sepals dark blue or 'petrol-blue'. Stems to 2.6 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *New, Rare and Unusual Plants* 4(2): 82 (1998).
(Misspelling: 'Lady Katherine')

'Lady Cecile Neville'
Misspelling of 'Lady Cicely Nevill'

'Lady Cicely Nevill'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1869)
Sepals 8, white, thin.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 188.
(Misspelling: 'Lady Cecile Neville')

'Lady C. Kennedy'
Misspelling of 'Lady Constance Kennedy'

'Lady Constance Kennedy'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: (1881)
FCC 1881
Fls semi-double. Sepals white, in 3 rows. Anthers plum-purple.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168; *The Garden* 19: 559 (1881).
(Misspelling: 'Lady C. Kennedy'; 'Lady Constance Kermedy')

'Lady Constance Kermedy'
Misspelling of 'Lady Constance Kennedy'

'Lady Egmont'
Syn. of 'Countess of Egmont'

'Lady Emily Talbot'
Misspelling of 'Lady Emma Talbot'

'Lady Emma Talbot'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1869)
FCC 1869
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8, white with pale pink or pale mauve margin, elliptic to oblong. Filaments white, tinted pink at apex; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 142.
(Misspelling: 'Lady Emily Talbot'. This cv. was originally published as 'Lady Emily Talbot', but subsequent publications list it as 'Lady Emma Talbot'. It has not been possible to ascertain the correct name of the lady in question, and it is assumed that the original publication was erroneous.)

'Lady Gray'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, pearly grey with slightly paler bar, elliptic, overlapping, margin slightly wavy. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 81.

'Lady in Red'
Parentage unknown
I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1995)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, red, at first suffused with orange especially on bar and at tip, elliptic, pointed. Autumn fls are paler with marked veining towards edge of sepals. Stamens beige. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.

'Lady James Bateman'
Misspelling of 'Mrs James Bateman'

'Lady Katherine'
Misspelling of 'Lady Catherine'

'Lady Londesborough'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1869)
FCC 1869
Fls 12-15(-20) cm across, faintly violet-scented. Sepals 6-8, at first soft lilac (Veronica Violet HCC 639-639/1), fading to silver-grey, bar and margin paler (HCC 639/2-3), outside almost white with greenish tinge on bar, overlapping, blunt, apiculate. Stamens 0.5-1.3 cm; filaments white, tinged with pink towards top; anthers chocolate-red or brown-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 141.
(Misspelling: 'Lady Lonsborough'; 'Lady Lonsbourgh')

'Lady Lonsborough'
Misspelling of 'Lady Londesborough'

'Lady Lonsbourgh'
Misspelling of 'Lady Londesborough'

'Lady Maria Meade'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1872)
Sepals French white with lilac bar. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *The Garden* 1: 191(1872); M & J 1872: 114.

'Lady Northcliffe'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Beauty of Worcester' (s) × 'Otto Fröbel'
R: A.G. Jackman, I: George Jackman & Son (1906)
AM 1906
Fls 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals (5-)6(-8), at first royal blue or Wedgwood-blue to deep blue-violet (Victoria Violet HCC 738/1), fading to mid lavender-blue, outside with a silvery bar blending into dusky blue-violet, c. 7 × 4.5 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, never lying flat, blunt, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments white to cream, pale green at top, later tinged violet towards base; anthers white to pale greenish yellow, often with black tip. Deciduous climber with stems 1.3-3 m. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets with a coppery tinge when young, broadly ovate to almost round, occasionally lanceolate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 93; Spingarn 1935: 84.
(Misspelling: 'Lady Northgliffe')

'Lady Northgliffe'
Misspelling of 'Lady Northcliffe'

'Lady Stratford de Redcliffe'
Late Large-flowered Group
patens × 'Jackmanii'
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1873)
AM 1873
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals (4-)6-8, slaty lilac with pale greenish bar, lanceolate-ovate, long-pointed, margin toothed and wrinkled, tip recurved. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-red; pollen greyish white. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets ovate, often 3-lobed or divided, long-pointed. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 114.
(Misspelling: 'Lady Stratford de Redclyffe'; 'S. de Redclyffe')

'Lady Stratford de Redclyffe'
Misspelling of 'Lady Stratford de Redcliffe'

'Lady Veda Stewart'
Parentage unknown
R: G.N. Lehman
(AHS Plant Record Center 9080-651181(or maybe 0980-651181).)

'La Favorite'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'La Fontaine'
Late Large-flowered Group
R: Lemoine et fils
Published ref. Spingarn 1935, without description.

'La Fraîcheur'
Morel seedling no. 137 (s) × *viticella* 'Alba'
R: F. Morel (pre 1900)
Published ref. *J RHS* 24: 31, xxiv (1900).

'La France'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *lanuginosa*
R: Gégu, I: (1886)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Buds hairy. Sepals 6-8, deep blue-violet, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers dark crimson-purple.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1886: 427.

'La Gaule'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Fls sometimes double in spring. Sepals white. Anthers brownish violet.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 62.

'La Géante'
Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: Christen
Sepals bluish white to creamy white, in 2 rows.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

LAGON BLEU
Trade designation of 'Fujinami'

'Lagoon' (of Jackman 1956)
See synonymy of *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'

'Lagoon' (of Jackman 1959)
See *C. macropetala* 'Lagoon'

'La Goule'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Perhaps a misspelling of 'La Gaule')

'Laine'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Bal Tsvetov' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6, light lavender-violet. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Riekstiņa 1985 and Riekstiņa & Radina 1988 give parentage as 'Ernest Markham' × unknown. Kivistik *Cat.* 1990 gives 'Bal Tsvetov' × unknown, as on the Registration form.)

'La Lorraine'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1907)
Sepals light petunia-purple suffused with pink. Fls borne on previous year's growth.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 233.

'Lamartine'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1895)
Fls double. Sepals pale slaty blue to grey-blue with darker veins, overlapping.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Lamartine'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 231.
(Named after the French writer Alphonse de Lamartine (1790-1869).)

'La Mauve'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: H. Cobbett (c. 1875)
Sepals light mauve shaded with violet. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic
Published ref. M & J 1877: 97.

'Lambton Park'
Tangutica Group
tangutica × unknown
S: T. Bennett (1985)
Fls 5-7 cm across, bell-shaped, nodding, coconut-scented. Sepals 4, bright buttercup yellow, 4.5-5(-7.5) cm long, lanceolate, narrowed to pointed tip, thick, margin recurving to reveal prominent beige or yellow-green anthers. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. FL: (May-) June-Oct.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Lampton Park'; *C. tangutica* 'Lambton Park'.
Published ref. Gooch 1996: 170; Thorncroft Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1996.
(This cv. was discovered by Tom Bennett while he was visiting Lambton Park Garden Centre, Co. Durham, UK.)

'Lamille'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Iubileinyi-70' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-17 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5(-6), blue-violet to mauve-pink, 6-8 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin upturned. Filaments whitish; anthers green or yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'La Nancéienne'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1890)
Fls double. Sepals dark violet.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'La Nancéienne'.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

'La Nancèrene'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Perhaps the same as 'La Nancéienne')

'Lansdowne Gem'
See *C. cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Lansdowne Gem'

***lanuginosa* Lindl.**
Fls (8-)10-20(-26) cm across, borne singly or in groups of 2-3 on woolly-downy stalks in lf-axils or at the tips of new shoots. Buds more or less ovoid, erect, densely silky to woolly-downy. Sepals 6(-8), white to pale lilac or blue, 4-10 × (3-)7-8 cm, broadly ovate to obovate, overlapping, densely downy outside, margin downy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white; anthers purple-red or pale yellow. Achenes ovoid to rhom-

lanuginosa* var. *violacea
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Noble)

lanuginosa violacea
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Townsend)

***lanuginosa* 'Violacea'**
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Noble)

'Lanuginosa Violacea'
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Noble)

'La Nymphe'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Lemoine et fils (1880)
Sepals milky white. Filaments light pink.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 81 (1889).

'La Pourpre'
Viticella Group
'Venosa' × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals purplish red.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'La Pourpre'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 231.

***lasiandra* Maxim.**
Fls bell-shaped, 1-2 cm across, in groups of 1-3(-9) in lf-axils. Buds ovoid. Sepals 4, white, or more or less strongly tinged with reddish violet, deeper inside, 1.2-2.5 × 0.5-0.8 cm, broadly lanceolate to narrowly oblong, very thick, tip reflexed, outside hairless or almost so except for narrow downy margin. Filaments pale yellow, densely hairy; anthers pale yellow. Achenes narrowly ovoid to narrowly ellipsoid, 2-3.5 mm long, densely white-silky; styles to 3.5 cm. Deciduous, semi-herbaceous climber with angular, sparsely downy stems to 6 m, sticky when young. Lvs ternate to 2-ternate, or 1-2-pinnate with 5-9 primary divisions; lflets with coarse irregular teeth, sparsely hairy above. FL: Aug-Nov on current year's growth. C & S China, Taiwan, S Japan.

***lasiandra* var. *nagasawai* Hayata**
Differs from *C. lasiandra* itself in having ternate or pinnate lvs with 3-5 lflets that are sometimes 3-lobed. Sepals very pale purple, 2.3-3 × 0.7-0.8 cm. Taiwan.

***lasiantha* Fisch.**
Syn. of *C. angustifolia*

***lasiantha* Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls male and female on separate plants (but some plants sometimes with hermaphrodite fls), 2.5-4 cm across, in groups of 1-5 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, white or creamy white, 1-2.5 × 0.4-1 cm, ovate or elliptic to oblanceolate, spreading, with silky hairs on both sides, densest on outside. Filaments somewhat laterally compressed; anthers yellow. Achenes ovoid, narrowed towards top, 3-4 × 1.5-2 mm, hairy; styles yellow-grey, 3-4 cm. Stems climbing or scrambling to 4(-5) m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes pinnate with 5 lflets, the lower ones 3-lobed or ternate; lflets coarsely toothed to 3-lobed, often downy beneath. FL: Jan-June. W USA (California), Mexico (Baja California).

lasiantha* Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray subsp. *pauciflora
Syn. of *C. pauciflora*

'Last Dance'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
I: R. Zwijnenburg (c. 1960)
Fls c. 5 cm across. Sepals yellow. Deciduous climber with often reddish stems to 4 m. FL: Aug-Oct.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Last Dance'; *C. tibetana* 'Last Dance'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.
(Has been grown in The Netherlands as 'Orange Peel' since about 1960, but because it is different from typical 'Orange Peel', Chris Sanders of Bridgemere Nurseries, UK suggested in 1998 that the name of the Dutch clone should be changed to 'Last Dance'. The name refers to its late flowering.)

LASTING LOVE
Trade designation of 'Grażyna'

'Lasurstern'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann, I: (1905)
AGM 1993
Fls (10-)14-20(-23) cm across, opening perfectly flat, solitary. Sepals 6-8(-9), deep lavender-blue (Moorish Blue HCC 739/1)(92A or 93B), fading with age to blue-violet (Veronica Violet HCC 639)(91B), bar paling with age, outside pale violet-blue (90D) with greenish white or white bar, 7-9 × 4.5-5.5 cm, overlapping at base, apiculate, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2.2 cm; filaments white; anthers deep cream to yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4-4 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: May-June (fls 15-23 cm across), Aug-Sept (fls 10-13 cm across).
Syns: 'Étoile d'Azur'.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Katalog* 1909.

lathyrifolia
Syn. of *C. recta*

'Latifolia'
Late Large-flowered Group
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals azure-blue. Lvs broad, woolly.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 99.

(Misspelling: 'Lawsonia'. Named after Charles Lawson (1794-1873) of Lawson Seed and Nursery Company of Edinburgh.)

× ***lawsoniana* var. *gablenzii***
Syn. of 'Gablenzii'

× ***lawsoniana* var. *henryi***
Syn. of 'Henryi'

× ***lawsoniana* 'Henryi'**
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Lawsoniana Henryi'
Syn. of 'Moonlight'

'Lawsoniana-Henryi'
Syn. of 'Moonlight'

× ***lawsoniana* var. *symesiana***
Syn. of 'Symeana'

'Lawsoniana Symesiana'
Syn. of 'Symeana'

'Lazdona'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1989)
Fls 7-9 cm across. Sepals 6, red-purple, broadly elliptic, somewhat recurved towards tip. Anthers grey-purple. Stems c. 2 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Lebedinoe Ozero'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (c. 1972)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 7-8, pale violet-blue. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 59.

'Le Cid'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1898)
Sepals mauve-violet with more intense bar.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 59.

'Leedu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1981)
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 6, purple-violet (79 + 82B) with darker (79A) bar. Anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 59.

'Leege'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-18(-24) cm across. Sepals 6, pale violet-blue (91B), bar paler (91C), veins darker (91A), elliptic. Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Legend'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1982), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (10-)12-18 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), pale violet (85C), bar and base pale purple-violet (81D), elliptic, pointed. Anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Legenda Gor'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1977)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-5, greyish violet, later smoky blue. Anthers grey-brown. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 12.

'Lemesher'
Misspelling of 'Lemeshev'

'Lemeshev'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (1972)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6, blue-violet. Anthers pale blue-violet. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 762.
(Misspelling: 'Lemesher'. Named after the Russian tenor.)

'Lemon Bells'
See *C. chiisanensis* 'Lemon Bells'

'Lemon Chiffon'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Horn of Plenty' × 'Moonlight'
R: E. Philips at Busheyfields Nursery (pre 1992), N: Busheyfields Nursery (1992), I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1993)
Fls 10-12(-18) cm across. Sepals 6-8, almost yellow on opening, becoming creamy white tinged yellowish with yellower bar (bar sometimes delicate

pink). Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-July, Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Yellow Chiffon'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992 (1 Dec.) as 'Yellow Chiffon'; Valley Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1993 (18 Dec. 1992) as 'Lemon Chiffon'.
(Misspelling: 'Lemon Shiffon'. The name in the first 1992 publication would usually be accepted as correct, but because it was not the choice of the raiser/namer, his intended name 'Lemon Chiffon' is accepted, ICNCP Art. 22.6. See Snoeijer in (The Clematis) 1994: 43.)

'Lemon Peel'
Tangutica Group
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Lemon Peel'.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Lemon Shiffon'
Misspelling of 'Lemon Chiffon'

'Leningradec'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Leningradets'

'Leningradets'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 4-6, violet. Anthers grey-brown. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 12.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Leningradec')

'Leonardas'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1987)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6, red-purple (61A-58A) with lighter (61B) bar, broadly elliptic, blunt. Anthers pale with grey-purple connective. Stems 2-2.5 m.

'Leoni'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Doctor Ruppel' (s) × 'General Sikorski'
R: G. Sykes (1994), F & N: G. Sykes (1996), REG: G. Sykes (1998)
Fls c. 25 cm across. Sepals 6 in first flowers, 8 in later ones, violet with petunia-red bar and veins, 12-12.5 × 7-7.2 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, blunt, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments and anthers cream. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 3.5 m. Lvs simple to ternate; lflets entire. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 38.
(Named after the raiser's granddaughter.)

'Léonidas'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals dark wine-red to purple.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Léonidas'
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

'Léon Simon'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Léon Simon'

'Le Petit Prince'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: H. Vermeulen, I: H. Vermeulen (1996)
Sepals purple.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Le Petit Prince'.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Named after both the raiser's son, Floor, and the character in *Le Petit Prince* by Saint-Exupéry.)

***leschenaultiana* DC.**
Fls bell-shaped, nodding, borne in a panicle with 1-7(-15) fls. Buds at first obvoid, becoming oblong. Sepals 4, greyish white, pale yellow or green-yellow to light or dark brown, (1.5-)2-3 × 0.5-1 cm, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, straight or somewhat out-turned, pointed, tip recurved, margin curved upwards, outside densely downy, usually brownish to yellow, inside densely downy towards tip, becoming hairless towards base. Filaments hairy. Achenes spindle-shaped, 3-6 mm long, hairy; styles 3-7 cm. Evergreen climber with ribbed stems 2-6(-15) m, new growth yellow- or tawny-downy. Lvs ternate; lflets entire or 2-3-lobed, downy. FL: often Jan-Mar, but can flower at any time of year depending on where it growing. SE & S China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines.
Syns: *C. acuminata* subsp. *leschenaultiana* (DC.) Kuntze.

'Lesnaia Opera'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' (s) × 'Candida'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1963), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1972), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 9-14 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6(-8), whitish to pale mauve (Pastel Mauve HCC 433), tinged with pale violet (84D), 4.5-6 × 3-4 cm, obovate, blunt or pointed, overlapping, outside hairy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Lesnaja Opera')

'Lesnaja Opera'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Lesnaia Opera'

'Leviathan'
Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps
Fls double. Sepals pale mauve, tinged with green. Lvs ternate or sometimes pinnate.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 99.

LIBERATION
Trade designation of 'Evifive'

'Lidia'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1991), F: S. Franczak (1993), N: S. Franczak (1994), I: S. Franczak (1998), REG: S. Franczak (1999)
Fls 21-22 cm across. Sepals 6, violet, c. 10.5 × 4-5 cm, oblong, overlapping, blunt, downy inside, tip recurved. Stamens creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with downy stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, downy beneath, margin wavy. FL: May-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 14.
(This cv. is named either for the Polish female name, or a Polish river.)

***ligusticifolia* Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 1.5-2.5 cm across, scented, borne in loose, many-flowered terminal and axillary panicles. Buds ovoid to obovoid, densely silky. Sepals 4(-5), white to creamy white, 0.6-1(-1.5) × 0.3-0.5 cm, oblanceolate to obovate or elliptic, spreading, downy on both sides. Anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes brown, c. 3 × 2 mm, ovoid, more or less spreading hairy, especially towards top; styles to 4 cm. Deciduous climber or clamberer with stems to 7(-20) m. Lvs yellow-green to bright green, pinnate with 5(-7) lflets; lflets entire to coarsely toothed or lobed, often downy beneath, lower lflets often 3-lobed or ternate. FL: June-Oct.
SW Canada, W USA, NW Mexico.
Syns: *C. brevifolia* (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) Howell; *C. ligusticifolia* var. *californica* S. Watson.

ligusticifolia* var. *californica
Syn. of *C. ligusticifolia*

***ligusticifolia* 'Trailar'**
Vitalba Group
Selection from *ligusticifolia*
I: Pullman, Washington, Plant Materials Center of the USDA (c. 1992)
Sepals 4, white. FL: July-Aug.
Published ref. *American Nurseryman* 176(12): 75 (1992).
(The name was given to two clones, one male and one female, raised from seed collected in two localities in Washington State, USA.)

'Liisu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-14(-18) cm across. Sepals 4-6, blue-violet to dark pink-violet (83B), bar paler with purple shading (71B), veins dark purple (77A), outside smoky violet (pale 83D), with silvery bar and darker veins, rhombic. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments pale green-violet; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Liisu is an Estonian female name.)

'Lilac Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 7 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid to broadly so, almost hairless to sparsely hairy at top. Sepals very dark purple-red (Lilac Purple HCC 31), 4-5 × 1.5-2 cm, oblong-elliptic, pointed at both ends, outside hairy with downy margin. Staminodes spathulate, c. 1.7 × 0.5 cm, with suddenly expanded, rounded, pointed or notched tip, hairy on sides and on tip, which may be white with greenish tip. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets more or less deeply lobed, irregularly toothed.
Syns: 'Lilacina' (Atragene Group)
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Lilacina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9 & 26.1) so Johnson renamed it 'Lilac Beauty')

'Lilacina' (Atragene Group)
Syn. of 'Lilac Beauty'

'Lilacina'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1880), I: O. Fröbel (pre 1889)
Sepals light mauve-pink. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa lilacina*; *C. lanuginosa* 'Lilacina'.
Published ref. *Belgique Horticole* 1880: 89.

'Lilacina' (Montana Group)
See *C. montana* 'Lilacina'

'Lilacina Floribunda' (1890)
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
Fls 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals (4-)6(-8), pale violet (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40-40/1) to violet-blue, reddish-violet or rich purple, tinged with violet (Amethyst Violet HCC 35) on bar and margin, outside greyish violet with reddish purple bar, hairy, elliptic to almost obovate, long-pointed, somewhat gappy. Stamens 1-1.5 cm; filaments white or cream; anthers brown to dark red. Stems 2-4(-5) m. Lvs ternate, the upper sometimes

simple; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 24.
(Name predated by 'Lilacina Floribunda' of Cripps, but there is no evidence that the latter still exists, so the later 'Lilacina Floribunda' is sanctioned (ICNCP Art. 14.4.) as 'Lilacina Floribunda' (1890). It was raised in Boskoop, The Netherlands before 1890. The view that this cv. is synonymous with 'Guiding Star' (Late Large-flowered Group) is widely accepted, but the parentages are different.)

'Lilacina Floribunda'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1880)
Sepals pale lilac-grey with conspicuous veins.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Lilacina Floribunda'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 18: 389 (1880).

'Lilacina Plena'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1877)
Fls double. Sepals pale lilac, overlapping. FL: June-July.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 100.

'Lilacine'
Misspelling of 'Lilacina' (see *C. montana* 'Lilacina')

'Lilactime'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Alice Fisk' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1983), F: K. Pyne (1987), N: K. Pyne (1990), I: Valley Clematis Nursery & Priorswood Clematis (1992)
PC 1990
Fls single and semi-double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, wistaria-blue with deeper shading at margin, inner sepals of semi-double fls may have red-tinted margin, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers dark red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June (fls semi-double), Sept (fls single).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001:19.
(Named to mark the centenary of the birth in May 1892 of the Austrian-born tenor, Richard Tauber, who starred in the show 'Lilactime')

'Lily Harris'
Misspelling of 'Miss Lily Harris'

'Limelight'
Syn. of *C. petriei* 'Limelight'

'Linava'
See synonymy of 'Coerulea Linacea'

'Lincolnshire Lady'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Meechan (pre 1992), I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1992)
Fls double, nodding. Sepals 4, deep dusky purple-blue, 3.5-7 cm long, pointed, frilly. Staminodes whitish. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May with occasional fls in summer.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Lincolnshire Lady'.
Published ref. Evison 1998: 99.

'Lincoln Star'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: W. Pennell (1950), N: W. Pennell (1954)
Fls 12-18(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, raspberry-pink or bright pink (Mallow Purple HCC 630/1) with broad, deeper bar, narrowly elliptic, pointed, gappy. Filaments white; anthers maroon-crimson to brownish. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to elliptic. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept (later fls paler and often smaller).
Published ref. Fisk 1962: 50.

lineariloba
Syn. of *C. crispa*

'Lisboa'
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Lisboa'

'Lithuanica'
Misspelling of 'Lituanica'

'Little Bas'
Viticella Group
'Minuet' × unknown
R: W. Snoeijer (pre 1996), N: W. Snoeijer (1996), I: J. van Zoest (2000)
Fls to 5 cm across, nodding. Sepals violet-blue. Stems climbing to 3 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 2000.
(Named after the youngest son of the introducer.)

'Little Butterfly'
Viticella Group
'Abundance' × unknown
S: W. Snoeijer & J. Fopma (1996), N: W. Snoeijer & J. Fopma (1998), I: J. van Zoest (2001)
Similar to 'Abundance' but with the 4 sepals darker red-purple with a violet tint on margin and veins. Fls 5-7 cm across, more or less outward-facing. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs purple-flushed. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. J. van Zoest, *De Boomkwekerij* No. 4 (January 2001).
(Raised from seed of 'Abundance' in the collection of Jan Fopma: the seed was collected by Wim Snoeijer and sown in 1991.)

'Little Guy'
Montana Group
'Pink Minnie' ? × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1998), F & N: R.C. Mitchell (1999), REG: R.C. Mitchell (2000)
Fls c. 5 cm across, solitary. Sepals 4, white, c. 2.5 × 1.2 cm, oblong, blunt but apiculate. Filaments yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs pale green, with rather long stalks, ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 43.

'Little Joe'
Forsteri Group
C. × *cartmanii* 'Joe' × *marmoraria*
R: M. Smith, I: M. Smith (1997)
Smaller plant than *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Joe' with smaller lvs, but fls about the same size. Stems c. 5 cm tall, trailing to 30 cm.
Published ref. Hythe Alpines *Cat.* 1997.

'Little Mermaid'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Asao' × 'Hakuba'
R: Takashi Watanabe (1994)
Fls semi-double, 8-12 cm across. Sepals salmon-pink with purple bar. Anthers deep yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 37.

'Little Nell'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1914), N: E. Markham, I: George Jackman & Son (1939)
Fls (3-)5-7 cm across, semi-nodding, usually solitary on stalks c. 15 cm. Sepals 4-6, white to creamy white, edged with pale purplish pink (Phlox Purple HCC 632/3) or pale mauve (75C), outside pale violet with white bar, green near base, rhombic to obovate, pointed with recurved tip, margin toothed, wavy, recurved. Filaments white or pale green; anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-6) m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets that are further subdivided. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Little Nell'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939-40: 178.
(Obtained from F. Morel by William Robinson about 1915. Named by Markham after Nell, his wife.)

'Little White Charm'
Syn. of *C. armandii* 'Little White Charm'

'Lituanica'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius (1987)
Sepals (4-)6, pale purple (75C,D) with red-purple (72A) bar, broadly elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Anthers red-purple. Stems 1.2-1.5 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Misspelling: 'Lithuanica'. Named after the aeroplane which flew non-stop from New York to Lithuania in 1933, crashing in Germany.)

'Liuks'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ramona' × *viticella*
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1967)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), deep clear blue-violet. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Ljox'; 'Lux'; 'Lyx')

'Livius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × *sibirica* forma *flava*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls double, bell-shaped, 5-6 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds oblong-ovoid, more or less blunt, ribbed, green tinged with pale purple, hairless. Sepals 4, creamy white, changing to light rose (Imperial Purple HCC 33/3) especially towards base if exposed to strong sun, inside almost white, 4-5 × 1.5-2 cm, broadly lanceolate to almost oblong, pointed. Staminodes citron-yellow, the 4 outer shaded with purple outside, c. 1.5 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-3-lobed or 2-3-ternate, the terminal one 3-lobed to 3-ternate.
Syns: *C. koreana* 'Crème'; 'Crème'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 23; Johnson 1997: 214.
(Named after the Roman historian Livy (Titus Livius). First named 'Crème': Johnson later changed the name to 'Livius'. The parent *C. sibirica* forma *flava* has not been traced: this name is perhaps a mistake for 'Flavia'.)

'Ljox'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Liuks'

'Ljusblå'
See synonymy of 'Coerulea Linacea'

'Lobata'
Syn. of *C. paniculata* var. *lobata*

'Loki'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Roogoja' × 'Rouge Cardinal'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals 4-6, blue-violet with pinkish violet bar, 6-7 cm long, broadly rhombic, overlapping, margin crimped. Filaments whitish; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lflets

irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Longecaudata'
Atragene Group
macropetala × ? *ochotensis*
S: M. Johnson (c. 1970)
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid, pointed, seams downy. Sepals blue (Moorish Blue HCC 739/2) tinged with purple near base, c. 4 × 1.2 cm, lanceolate, pointed, margin often somewhat upcurved. Outer staminodes 4, tinged with blue-violet at tip, c. 2 × 0.4 cm, linear-spathulate, tip rounded or long-pointed; inner staminodes yellow-green to almost white, 1.5-1.7 × 0.15-0.3 cm. Achenes 4 × 2.5 mm, obovate; styles 5-7 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 3-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets sometimes 2-3-lobed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Longecaudata'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Originated as a seedling of *C. macropetala* in Magnus Johnson's nursery. Named because of its long styles.)

longicauda
Syn. of *C. grandiflora*

'Longipetala'
See synonymy of *C. lanuginosa*

longisepala
Syn. of *C. tashiroi*

'Lord Beaconsfield'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (pre 1907)
Sepals dark blue.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 232.

'Lord Derby'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1871)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Buds woolly, erect. Sepals 8, pale lavender to bluish mauve, reddish at base when young, broadly obovate to oblong-elliptic, very much overlapping, apiculate. Filaments white, red at top; anthers red-purple with white pollen. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 118.

'Lord Giffard'
Misspelling of 'Lord Gifford'

'Lord Gifford'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (1874)
FCC 1874
Fls c. 13 cm across. Sepals 8, pink-lilac or plum, suffused with lilac, oblong, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers dark purple. Lvs ternate; lflets oblong-ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 115.
(Misspelling: 'Lord Giffard')

'Lord Henry Lennox'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (1872)
Sepals 8, mauve with bluish tinge and paler bar. Filaments white tinged with pink at top; anthers violet. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June-July.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 119.

'Lord Herschell'
Parentage unknown
Fls tulip-shaped. Sepals rich velvety reddish purple. Stems herbaceous, 50-60 cm tall. FL: June-Oct.

'Lord Londesborough'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (1870)
FCC 1870
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8, dark mauve to bluish lilac with purplish red bar tinged with copper. Filaments white, red at tip; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 119.

'Lord Lutton'
Misspelling of 'Lord Lytton'

'Lord Lytton'
Early Large-flowered Group
Seedling of *patens* (s) × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: C. Noble (1874)
Sepals 6-8, bluish purple flushed and blotched with rosy red, long-pointed. Anthers grey. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Misspelling: 'Lord Lutton')

'Lord Mayo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
Fls 12-13 cm across, scented. Sepals 8, deep rosy lilac, with deeper bar and base, slightly green towards top, fading with age, elliptic-oblong, shortly apiculate. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, sometimes lobed on new shoots. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 119.

'Lord Napier'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (c. 1869)
Sepals 8, deep mauve with paler grey-mauve bar, with a marginal reddish tinge when young. Filaments white, reddish at top; anthers chocolate-purple. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 142.

'Lord Nevill'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × 'Standishii'
R: T. Cripps (pre 1875), I: T. Cripps (1878)
FCC 1875, AGM 1993
Fls single and semi-double, 12-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls (6-)8, inner surface somewhat puckered, dark violet-blue (Victoria Violet HCC 738-738/1)(89C) with deeper purple (79B) bar and veins, outside paler (89D) with paler bar, 7-9 × 4.5-5.5 cm, elliptic, overlapping, apiculate, margin wavy to crimped. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments white; anthers red to purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs pale green, simple or ternate to 2-ternate, deeply bronzed when young. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Syns: 'Viscount Nevill'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 7: 475 (1875); *Gard. Chron.* 3: 728 (1875).
(Misspelling: 'Lord Neville'. Named after Lord Nevill of Tunbridge Wells. Under some conditions the flowers may be a reddish plum colour.)

'Lord Neville'
Misspelling of 'Lord Nevill'

'Lord Peter'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 8, pale blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/2) with whitish bar, outside paler blue (HCC 640/3), bar hairy, strongly tinged with green, 5-6 × c. 1.8 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 0.5-1.5 cm; filaments greenish white; anthers purple with grey-white pollen. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to narrowly ovate, margin wavy, adpressed-hairy beneath. FL: May-July, Sept.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 20 (1984).
(Chance seedling from *C. patens* collected in Manchuria. Named after Magnus Johnson's grandson, and also after Lord Peter Wimsey in Dorothy Sayers' books.)

'Lord Polwarth'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1871)
Sepals 4-6, dark mottled violet with red bar. Lvs pinnate; lflets lanceolate, sometimes 3-lobed, hairy. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 120.
(Disappeared c. 1877 according to M & J 1877:101, who said it had been accidentally lost!)

'Loreta'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Fls to 20 cm across. Sepals white, elliptic.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Named after a woman called Loreta who showed her patriotism to Lithuania, being killed in Vilnius in front of Russian tanks on the bloody day of 13 February 1991.)

'Louisa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals 6-8, white, elliptic, pointed. Anthers purple-brown. Lvs ternate.
Syns: *C. azurea louisa*; *C. patens* var. *louisa*; *C. patens* 'Louisa'.
Published ref. *Flore des Serres* 10: 205, t.1052 (1856).
(A cultivated form of *C. patens* introduced by von Siebold from Japan in 1836.)

'Louisa Flore Pleno'
Syn. of 'Louisa Plena'

'Louisa Plena'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: (1862)
Fls semi-double. Sepals white, edged with lilac.
Syns: 'Louisa Flore Pleno'; *C. patens* 'Louisa Plena'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 121.

'Louise'
Atragene Group
'Markham's Pink' × 'Snowbird'
R: B. Fretwell (1983)
Fls 5-7 cm across. Sepals and staminodes delicate rose-pink, stained with cyclamen-pink near base. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June, with a few fls in Aug.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Louise'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 120.

'Louise Carrière'
Viticella Group
'Venosa' × unknown
S: E.A. Carrière, I: Lemoine et fils (1879)
Fls 5-7 cm across. Sepals (4-)5-6, bluish lilac tinged with pinkish violet, with pale blue bar and veins, obovate, tip recurved. Lvs simple or 3-lobed to ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Louise Carrière'.

Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 13: 458 (1880); Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 52: 10 (1880).
(Named after Carrière's daughter.)

'Louise Rowe'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' × ? 'William Kennett'
R: Mrs Jean B. Rowe, I: J. Fisk (1983)
Fls single, semi-double and double, 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, appearing pale mauve to pink-mauve or grey-mauve depending on light at different times of day, with satiny sheen, ageing to white, pointed; inner sepals of double fls often twisted. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June (fls double), Aug-Sept (fls semi-double and single).
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1983.
(Named after Mrs Louise Patten, a younger member of Mrs Rowe's family. Bennett in *The Clematis* 1992: 50 gives the parentage as 'Lasurstern' × 'William Kennett'.)

'Louis Van Houtte'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (c. 1873)
FCC 1873
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 6, dark blue-violet, ovate, flat. Filaments white; anthers pale brown. Lvs ternate; lflets oblong-ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 210.
(Misspelling: 'Van Houtte')

'Louis Van Houtte'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1873), I: Lemoine et fils (pre 1880)
Fls semi-double, c. 13 cm across, with 2-3 rows of sepals and a whorl of staminodes in the centre. Sepals in outer row 9-10, white tinted with bluish lilac. Filaments yellow-brown; anthers brown. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 101.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Misspelling: 'Monsieur Louis Van Houtte')

***loureiriana* DC.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 3.5-4 cm across, in axillary clusters of up to 9 fls. Buds globose to broadly ovoid. Sepals 4, white, up to 2 cm long, blunt, downy outside. Anthers with a long-projecting connective. Styles very long, white-plumose. Stems climbing, ribbed. Lvs ternate or pinnate. FL: Nov-Dec. SE China, N Vietnam.

'Love Child'
Syn. of *C. chiisanensis* 'Love Child'

'Love Jewelry'
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto
Sepals 6-8, pale blue to pale pink with dark pink bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 38.

'Lucey'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: J. Lucey, I: J. Fisk (1989)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, soft mauve-pink with deeper pink veins, base with maroon markings, obovate, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers yellow (Toovere 1992 says brown). Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.8 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 8.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4)

'Lucie'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: L. Simon-Louis (1871)
Sepals 6-8, violet-purple flushed with carmine-red and with a brighter 3-veined bar, blunt, margin light blue. Filaments white; anthers red-brown. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Lucie'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 121.

'Lucie Lemoine'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × *patens*
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Lemoine et fils (1869)
FCC 1874
Fls double, 10-14 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: June-July on previous year's growth.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 121.
(*Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890 gives parentage as 'Fortunei' × 'Albertine')

'Lucie Simon'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Perhaps the same as 'Lucie')

'Lucilius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Lilac Beauty'
R: M. Johnson
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, scented. Sepals deep blue-violet, 4 × 1.2-1.4 cm, lanceolate, pointed, tip recurved. Outer staminodes the same colour as the sepals but usually somewhat shorter, c. 3.5 × 0.6 cm, oblong-lanceolate to almost linear; inner staminodes yellow-green with violet-pink nerves and tinging towards tip, 1.2-1.4 cm long, broader in upper part, margin hairy, densely so at tip. Filaments hairy; anthers pale green. Stems 3-4 m. Lvs ternate; lateral lflets with an outer lobe, terminal 3-lobed, lateral irregularly toothed, teeth of terminal more regular.

Published ref. Johnson 1997: 214.
(Misspelling: 'Lucillius'. Named after the Roman satirist Gaius Lucilius.)

'Lucillius'
Misspelling of 'Lucilius'

'Lucretius'
Atragene Group
'Blushing Ballerina' × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-9 cm across, drooping. Buds oblong-ovoid, ribbed, brown-red, hairy mainly towards top. Sepals red-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 033/1), 4-4.5 × 1.2-2 cm, lanceolate to almost elliptic, pointed, margin curved upwards. Staminodes light greenish yellow, c. 1.5 cm long. Stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets shortly pointed, irregularly toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 214.
(Named after the Roman poet and philosopher Lucretius (Titus Lucretius Carus).)

'Ludmiła'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-blue, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 18.

'Ludwig Schröter'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Ludwig Schröter'

'Lulonii'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: Lulon (pre 1851), I: (1851)
Looks like an extra-large-flowered *C. patens.*
Syns: *C. azurea gigantea* 'Luloni'; 'Azurea Gigantea'; 'Azurea Gigantea Lulonii'; *C. caerulea* 'Luloni'.
Published ref. K. Koch in *Dendrologie* 1: 435 (1869).
(First mentioned in *Flore des Serres* 6: 264 (1850-1), but without description. Disappeared by 1877. Lulon was a gardener at Libourne in France.)

'Lumivalgeke'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: E. Kala (1983), F: E. Kala (1987), N: E. Kala (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 13-18 cm across. Sepals 6, white, elliptic, pointed. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.

'Lunar Lass'
Forsteri Group
marata (s) × *marmoraria*
R: G. Hutchins
Fls female, 2-2.5 cm across. Sepals greenish cream. Staminodes c. 6. Carpels c. 35. Styles dark with white hairs. Evergreen. FL: (Mar-)Apr-May.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 208 (1990).
(Similar to 'Moonman' but with female fls. One of the Havering Hybrids raised by Hutchins.)

'Lundell's Number 4'
See *C. viticella* 'Lundell's Number 4'

'Lunnyi Svet'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis, I: (1958)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Buds green or purple-tinged, nodding. Sepals 4(-6), light lavender (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637/2) changing to dove-blue, tinged with violet or blue on bar and towards tip, rhombic, pointed, somewhat gappy. Anthers yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Lunnyi Svetj'; 'Lunnyj Svet'; 'Lunny Svet')

'Lunnyi Svetj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Lunnyi Svet'

'Lunnyj Svet'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Lunnyi Svet'

'Lunny Svet'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Lunnyi Svet'

'Luona'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

lurilowii
Misspelling of *C. kirilowii*

'Lusti'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Kuba'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), R: U. & A Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, bluish violet with pink bar, 7-8 cm long, elliptic. Filaments whitish; anthers red or brownish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Lutea'
See synonymy of *C. koreana* var. *lutea*

'Luther Burbank'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *texensis*, *montana* & 'Candida'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1959), N: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1966), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls usually single although the first may be semi-double or double, (10-)14-20(-25) cm across, borne in groups of 1-3. Buds hairy. Sepals of single fls 6(-8), purple-violet or sometimes violet-blue (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/2)(90B), bar slightly paler, c. 8.5 × 5 cm, elliptic, often recurving along sides, apiculate, overlapping, margin wavy, outside white-hairy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, white-felty beneath. June-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Named after the American plant breeder Luther Burbank (1849-1926), who included *Clematis* among the many genera with which he worked.)

'Lux'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Liuks'

'Lwowskie Orleta'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals bright violet.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 102.

'Lyons White'
See *C. montana* 'Lyons White'

'Lyx'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Liuks'

M

'Maate Juulija'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lawsoniana' × 'Marie Boisselot'
R: M. Taurite, I: (1975)
Fls 22-24 cm across. Sepals 8, pale purplish pink (light Rose Purple HCC 533/3)(75D). Anthers greyish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Mate Julija')

'Machrovy'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Makhrovyi'

'Machrovyi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Makhrovyi'

'Machrovyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Makhrovyi'

'Macrantha'
Flammula Group
angustifolia × *recta*
Fls c. 4 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, white, c. 2 × 0.8 cm, elliptic to narrowly obovate, outside downy. Filaments white; anthers creamy white. Achenes c. 5 × 4 mm, obovoid, hairy; styles greyish, c. 4 cm. Stems 1-1.5 m. Lvs ternate or pinnate.
Published ref. *Edward's Botanical Register* 25: t. 61 (1839) as *C. lathyrifolia* Lindl.

***macropetala* Ledeb.**
AM 1923, AGM 1984
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3-6(-10) cm across, drooping, sometimes scented, solitary in lf-axils. Buds ovoid, downy, nodding. Sepals 4, violet-blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/1) to blue (Gentian Blue HCC 42/2), 2.5-5 × 1-2 cm, narrowly oblong, elliptic or lanceolate, pointed, hairy, densely so at base and tip, margin downy, inside with short, densely hairy margin and tip. Outer staminodes 4-12, pale violet-blue to almost white, 2.5-3 cm long, narrowly lanceolate to linear, hairy on both sides, margin and tip woolly; inner staminodes pale yellow, 1.5-2 cm long, hairy outside. Filaments greenish white, densely hairy; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 3-4 × 2.5-3 mm, obovoid, with stiff hairs; styles greyish silver, 3.5-4.5 cm. Deciduous woody climber with ribbed stems 2-3(-5) m, new growth hairy. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets irregularly toothed or sometimes with basal lobes, hairless or with scattered hairs. FL: Apr-June on previous year's growth, sometimes with a few fls later. N China, Mongolia, Russia (SE Siberia).
Syns: *Atragene macropetala* (Ledeb.) Ledeb.; *C. alpina* subsp. *macropetala* (Ledeb.) Kuntze; *C. alpina* var. *macropetala* (Ledeb.) Maxim.

***macropetala* 'Alba'**
Syn. of 'Ballet Blanc'

***macropetala* 'Albarosea'**
Syn. of 'Blushing Ballerina'

***macropetala* var. *albiflora* (Maxim.) Hand.-Mazz.**
Sepals white, rarely tinged with violet, oblong-lanceolate. N China.
Syns: *C. alpina* subsp. *macropetala* var. *albiflora* Maxim.

***macropetala* 'Albina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Albina Plena'

***macropetala* 'Alborosea'**
Syn. of 'Blushing Ballerina'

***macropetala* 'Anders'**
Syn. of 'Anders'

***macropetala* 'Ballerina'**
Atragene Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddicks Clematis Nursery.

***macropetala* 'Ballet Blanc'**
Syn. of 'Ballet Blanc'

***macropetala* 'Ballet Skirt'**
Syn. of 'Ballet Skirt'

***macropetala* 'Blanzaflor'**
Syn. of 'Blanzaflor'

***macropetala* 'Bluebird'**
Syn. of 'Blue Bird'

***macropetala* 'Blue Bird'**
Syn. of 'Blue Bird'

***macropetala* 'Blue Lagoon'**
Syn. of *C. macropetala* 'Lagoon'

***macropetala* 'Can-Can'**
Syn. of 'Can-Can'

***macropetala* 'Cécile'**
Syn. of 'Cécile' (Atragene Group)

***macropetala* 'Celesta'**
Syn. of 'Celesta'

***macropetala* 'Chili'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *macropetala*
Fls double. Sepals greyish blue to pale lavender-blue, to 4 cm long. Staminodes somewhat paler to whitish. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: 'Chili'; *C. macropetala* 'Harry Smith'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1996: 22.
(Introduced to Sweden by Harry Smith in 1922, from seed he collected in China (Chili province). It was first named *C. macropetala* 'Harry Smith' by Magnus Johnson, but this name does not appear to have been legitimately published before he renamed it 'Chili'.)

***macropetala* 'Cocarde'**
Syn. of 'Cocarde'

***macropetala* 'Crèpe'**
Syn. of 'Crèpe'

***macropetala* 'Dr. F.L. Skinner'**
Syn. of 'Doctor F.L. Skinner'

***macropetala* 'Elegantissima'**
Syn. of 'Elegantissima'

***macropetala* 'Erik'**
Syn. of 'Erik'

***macropetala* 'Eximia'**
Syn. of 'Ballerina in Blue'

***macropetala* 'Floralia'**
Syn. of 'Floral Feast'

***macropetala* 'Gansu'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *macropetala*
Sepals 4, violet-blue. Outer staminodes slightly paler violet-blue; inner staminodes whitish.
Syns: 'Gansu'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 244 - photo only.
(Selected from seed introduced from China (Gansu province) in c. 1914 by Reginald Farrer.)

***macropetala* 'Georg'**
Syn. of 'Georg'

***macropetala* 'Gold Leaf'**
Atragene Group
R: S.J. Zubrowski
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***macropetala* 'G. Steffner'**
Syn. of 'G. Steffner'

***macropetala* 'Harry Smith'**
Syn. of *C. macropetala* 'Chili'

***macropetala* 'Heliotrope'**
Atragene Group
Sepals blue-violet.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 61.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13.)

***macropetala* 'Horn Gfeller'**
Syn. of 'Horn Gfeller'

***macropetala* 'Jan Lindmark'**
Syn. of 'Jan Lindmark'

***macropetala* 'John Wallace'**
Syn. of 'John Wallace'

***macropetala* 'Lagoon'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *macropetala*
S: G.R. Jackman (pre 1958), N & I: George Jackman & Son (1959)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid, pointed, hairy. Sepals deep blue (Moorish Blue HCC 739-739/1) to deep lavender, 4-6 x 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate, pointed. Outer staminodes usually 4-12 but very variable in number, size and colour; inner staminodes yellowish white, 2-4 x 0.4-0.6 cm,

usually blunt. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lateral lflets entire to 2-lobed. FL: Apr-May, with a few fls in Aug.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Blue Lagoon'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 21 (1959-60).
(This is the second *C. macropetala* cv. to be named 'Lagoon'. Rowland Jackman named the first one *C. alpina* 'Lagoon' in 1956 and then renamed it *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall' in 1959 (see *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'). The same year, Jackman announced that the name 'Lagoon' would be transferred to a different selection from *C. macropetala.* Under the Code this re-use of 'Lagoon' would not usually be allowed, but because the original 'Lagoon' has been known as 'Maidwell Hall' for the last 40 years, confusion is unlikely. ICNCP Art. 14.3 allows the use of the name that best preserves existing usage.)

***macropetala* 'Lagoon' (1956)**
Syn. of *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'

***macropetala* 'Lincolnshire Lady'**
Syn. of 'Lincolnshire Lady'

***macropetala* 'Longecaudata'**
Syn. of 'Longecaudata'

***macropetala* 'Lord Neville'**
Erroneous name for 'Lord Nevill'
(Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000.)

***macropetala* 'Louise'**
Syn. of 'Louise'

***macropetala* 'Madeleine'**
Syn. of 'Madeleine'

***macropetala* 'Maidwell'**
Syn. of *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'

***macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *C. macropetala*
S: G.R. Jackman (pre 1956), I: George Jackman & Sons (1956)
AGM 1993
Fls semi-double, 4-5 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, long-pointed, silky, at first grey-green changing to blue-violet. Sepals 4, lavender-blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640), 4.5-5 × 1.5-2 cm. Outer staminodes usually 4, same colour as sepals, 4-4.5 × 0.7-0.8 cm, narrowly lanceolate; inner staminodes more numerous, at first greenish, later white, 1.5-1.8 × 0.3-0.4 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs 2-ternate or with lateral lflets 2-3-lobed, rarely entire. FL: Apr-May, with a few fls later.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Lagoon'; *C. macropetala* 'Lagoon' (1956); *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 18 (1956).
(Evison 1998 says there are imposters under this name, which probably accounts for the discrepancies in the descriptions of this cv. Johnson 1997 says fls are 7-10 cm across, Clearview *Cat.* 1996 says fls are 6-8 cm across. Oviatt-Ham 1996 says sepals and staminodes are mid-blue throughout, fading to white at base, and lighter if the plant is grown in a warm situation. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says sepals are deep blue (as does Fisk 1989), often edged with white. Gooch 1996 says sepals are very deep mid-blue. Grey-Wilson 2000 says sepals are deep pink. It was first named *C. alpina* 'Lagoon' in 1956 by Rowland Jackman and exhibited at the RHS on 22 May 1956 under that name, although it was a selection from *C. macropetala.* The same year it was published in Jackman's *Planter's Handbook* as *C. macropetala* 'Lagoon'. In 1959 Jackman changed the name to *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall' (this name was chosen because an "identical mutation" of *C. macropetala* was found by Oliver Wyatt at his estate, Maidwell Hall, in Northampton). The original name 'Lagoon' was transferred by Jackman to another of his selections from *C. macropetala* (see *C. macropetala* 'Lagoon'). The cv. name 'Maidwell Hall' was given to Jackman's selection, not to the clone that originated at Maidwell Hall. The name 'Lagoon' was only used for a short time, and before many plants had been distributed. It was replaced so quickly by 'Maidwell Hall' that the latter name is the one that has appeared in books and catalogues since 1959. To reinstate the earlier name 'Lagoon' for this cv. would cause confusion with the second 'Lagoon', and to abandon 'Maidwell Hall' would be a great source of irritation. ICNCP Art. 14.3 allows the use of the name that best preserves existing usage, and so 'Maidwell Hall' is accepted as the name for this cv.)

***macropetala* 'Maria'**
Syn. of 'Maria' (Atragene Group)

macropetala* forma *markhamii
Syn. of 'Markham's Pink'

macropetala* var. *markhamii
Syn. of 'Markham's Pink'

***macropetala* 'Markhamii'**
Syn. of 'Markham's Pink'

***macropetala* 'Markham's Pink'**
Syn. of 'Markham's Pink'

***macropetala* 'Ola Howells'**
Syn. of 'Ola Howells'

***macropetala* 'Paloma'**
Syn. of 'Paloma'

***macropetala* 'Pauline'**
Syn. of 'Pauline'

***macropetala* 'Pearl Rose'**
Syn. of 'Pearl Rose'

***macropetala* 'Purple Spider'**
Syn. of 'Purple Spider'

***macropetala* 'Rødklokke'**
Syn. of 'Rødklokke'

***macropetala* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Rosea' (Atragene Group)

***macropetala* 'Rosie O'Grady'**
Syn. of 'Rosy O'Grady'

***macropetala* 'Rosy O'Grady'**
Syn. of 'Rosy O'Grady'

***macropetala* 'Rosy O'Gready'**
Syn. of 'Rosy O'Grady'

***macropetala* 'Rosy Oguredeii'**
Syn. of 'Rosy O'Grady'

***macropetala* 'Ruby'**
Syn. of 'Ruby'

***macropetala* 'Salmonea'**
Syn. of 'Salmon Blush'

***macropetala* 'Semiplena'**
Syn. of 'Semiplena'

***macropetala* 'Sialia'**
Syn. of 'Sialia'

***macropetala* 'Snowbird'**
Syn. of 'Snowbird'

***macropetala* 'Snow Queen'**
This clematis does not exist. The mention of the name in *The Clematis* 1991: 50 is a printer's error for the two names *C. macropetala* and 'Snow Queen'!

***macropetala* 'Veronica'**
Syn. of 'Veronica'

***macropetala* 'Vicky'**
Syn. of 'Vicky'

***macropetala* 'Violacea Delphini'**
Syn. of 'Violacea Delphini'

***macropetala* 'Wesselton'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *macropetala*
R: J. Fisk, I: J. Fisk
Fls double, 8-11 cm across, nodding. Sepals mid-blue, 5-5.5 cm long, spreading. Staminodes c. 3.5 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-4) m. FL: Apr-May(-June), with some fls in Aug.
Published ref. Thorncroft Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1996.
(Misspelling: *C. macropetala* 'Westleton'; *C. macropetala* 'Wesstleton'; *C. macropetala* 'Wessleton'. 'Wesselton' is the 17th-century spelling of Westleton in Suffolk, the village where Jim Fisk lives, and he deliberately chose this spelling when he named this cv. (see *The Clematis* 1999: 127, and ICNCP Art. 29.2 - see Ex. 2).)

***macropetala* 'Wessleton'**
Misspelling of *C. macropetala* 'Wesselton'

***macropetala* 'Wesstleton'**
Misspelling of *C. macropetala* 'Wesselton'

***macropetala* 'Westleton'**
Misspelling of *C. macropetala* 'Wesselton'

***macropetala* 'White Lady'**
Syn. of 'White Lady'

***macropetala* 'White Moth'**
Syn. of 'White Moth'

***macropetala* 'White Swan'**
Syn. of 'White Swan'

***macropetala* 'White Tokyo'**
Syn. of 'White Tokyo'

***macropetala* 'White Wings'**
Syn. of 'White Wings'

***macropetala* 'Wistaria Purple'**
Syn. of 'Wistaria Purple'

'Madame Abel Châtenay'
Parentage unknown
R: G. Boucher
Sepals white, tinged with mauve.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 85.

'Madame Albani'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (pre 1877)
Sepals 6, pale lilac-mauve to greyish lavender, broadly ovate, pointed, base clawed. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets ovate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Misspelling: 'Mademoiselle Albani')

'Madame Alfred Bonneau'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure

Fls semi-double. Sepals white tinged with pink.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 85.

'Madame André Lacaux'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure
Fls semi-double. Sepals pinkish mauve with slate-coloured lustre.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 85.

'Madame Bafun'
Misspelling of 'Madame Bajun'

'Madame Bajun'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Nazarov, I: (1966)
Fls single and semi-double, 8-10 cm across, solitary. Sepals of single fls 6-8, white, 4-5 x 2-2.7 cm, obovate, blunt. Stamens 1.5 cm; filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow to creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Vaigla, *Cat.* 1982.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Bafun')

'Madame Baron Vaillard'
Misspelling of 'Madame Baron-Veillard'

'Madame Baron-Veillard'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Baron-Veillard (pre 1885), I: Baron-Veillard (1885)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals (5-)6(-8), dusky to bright lilac-pink (Imperial Purple HCC 33/2-3), upper surface puckered, 6.5-9 x 3.4-4.6 cm, obovate, slightly gappy (Evison 1998 says overlapping), apiculate, tip somewhat reflexed. Stamens c. 1.8 cm; filaments greenish white, shaded purple; anthers creamy to greenish white. Stems 2.2-6 m, much-branched. Lvs ternate, rarely pinnate with 5 lflets, each lflet long-stalked, ovate to elliptic. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1888: 447.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Baron Vaillard'; 'Madame de Baron-Veillard'; 'Madame Baron Vellard'. Probably named after the wife of the raiser. Fls fade badly.)

'Madame Baron Vellard'
Misspelling of 'Madame Baron-Veillard'

'Madame Bosselli'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen, I: (1885)
Sepals 6-8, lavender-blue with pink-violet bar, elliptic, spreading, pointed, recurved along margin. Filaments white; anthers dark purple. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1885: 133.

'Madame Briot'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen (pre 1889)
Sepals light blue.
Published ref. Chargueraud in *Rev. Hort.* 1889: 285.
(Misspelling: 'M. Briot'; Monsieur Briot')

'Madame Charles Lacaux'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals lavender-mauve with violet bar.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 85.

'Madame Christen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen, I: (pre 1879)
Fls double. Sepals greenish white (Johnson 1997: 769 says sepals greyish white).
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 236.

'Madame Crousse'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals deep blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 85.
(Johnson 1997 put this cv. into the old Fortunei Group, thus suggesting that the fls are double.)

'Madame de Baron-Veillard'
Misspelling of 'Madame Baron-Veillard'

'Madame E. André'
Misspelling of 'Madame Édouard André'

'Madame Ed. André'
Misspelling of 'Madame Édouard André'

'Madame Édouard André'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' x *patens*
R: Baron-Veillard (pre 1893), I: Baron-Veillard (1893)
AGM 1993
Fls rather cup-shaped, 9-15 cm across. Sepals (4-)6(-7), reddish purple (Lilac Purple HCC 031)(71A) to wine-red, lightly mottled with white, fading to a more mauvy red with age, outside smoky red-purple with white bar merging into dusky red margin, 4.5-6.5 x 2.8-3.6 cm, elliptic, pointed, somewhat overlapping, margin incurved. Stamens c.1 cm; filaments cream or pale purple-violet (80C); anthers creamy yellow to pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with red-brown stems 1.5-3.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June-

Sept on current year's growth.
Trade designation: AMERICA'S POPULAR RED.
Published ref. Bruno in *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 180.
(Misspelling: 'Madame E. André'; 'Madame Ed. André'; 'Mad. Edouard Andrée'; 'Mme. Eduard Andre'; 'Mme. André'. Named after the wife of Édouard André, the Editor of *Revue Horticole.*)

'Madame Édouard Desfossé'
Syn. of 'Édouard Desfossé'

'Madame Elise Schenck'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Elise Schenck'

'Madame Émile Sorbet'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: L. Paillet (pre 1878), I: (1878)
Fls 20-22 cm across. Buds hairy. Sepals 6-8, lilac-violet changing to brighter lilac or deep blue with metallic lustre, overlapping. Lflets oblong-elliptic.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 291 (1878); Chatenay Les Sceaux *Cat.* 1878.
(Misspelling: 'Madame E. Sorbet'; 'Madame Emilie Sorbet'; 'Mme Emil Sorbet'; 'Mademoiselle Amilie Sorbet'; 'Mlle Emil Sorbet'; 'Madll. Emilie Sorbet')

'Madame Emilie Sorbet'
Misspelling of 'Madame Émile Sorbet'

'Madame E. Schenck'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Elise Schenck'

'Madame E. Sorbet'
Misspelling of 'Madame Émile Sorbet'

'Madame Eugène Delattre'
Misspelling of 'Eugène Delattre'

'Madame F. Gerbeaux'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine or Taillandier
Sepals dark lilac with greyish bar.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 235.
(Jouin 1907 says the raiser was Lemoine, as does the copy of M & J (1877) in the RHS Library with annotations by A.G. Jackman. However, Spingarn 1935: 85 and Johnson 1997: 770 say the raiser was Tallandier.)

'Madame Furtado-Heine'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa (s) × 'Rubra Grandiflora'
R: Christen (pre 1883), F: (1883), I: (1889)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 4-6, wine-red shaded with carmine and with darker bar, obovate, shortly pointed. Stamens greenish. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1889: 108.

'Madame Georges Boucher'
Parentage unknown
R: G. Boucher (c. 1889), I: G. Boucher (1889)
Fls double at first, later single. Sepals very dark velvety blue, stained and dotted with light green, outside pale green before fl opens completely, inner sepals incurved.
Published ref. Chargeuraud in *Rev. Hort.* 1889: 286.

'Madame Grangé'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Rubra Grandiflora'
R: Th. Grangé, I: (1873)
FCC 1877, AGM 1993
Fls 10-13(-17) cm across. Buds erect. Sepals (4-)6, deep velvety violet (79A,B,C), with brownish maroon to purple-red (71A) or cherry-red bar which later fades, outside smoky purple (79D) to dusky pink with darker bar, grey-woolly or downy, 6-8.5 × 5-6 cm, broadly elliptic, blunt, tip and margin inrolled producing a boat-shaped sepal especially on young plants. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments greenish at first, later tinged with pale red-purple; anthers beige to brownish green or grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 ovate lflets. FL: June-July, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa purpurea*; 'Lanuginosa Purpurea'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 5: 258 (1874) (as *C. lanuginosa purpurea*).
(Misspelling: 'Madame Grangler'; 'Madame Granger'; 'Mad. Granger'; 'Granger'; 'Mme Grande'. First named *C. lanuginosa purpurea* by the raiser. Feltwell 1999: 117 says the fls do not open fully.)

'Madame Granger'
Misspelling of 'Madame Grangé'

'Madame Grangler'
Misspelling of 'Madame Grangé'

'Madame Gustave Croux'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: G. Croux, I: (1893)
Sepals pale lilac-blue.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 233.

'Madame Henriette de Pulligny'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Henriette de Pulligny'

'Madame Isidora Salles'
Misspelling of 'Madame Isidore Salles'

'Madame Isidore Salles'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Amalia' × unknown
R: Carré (1867), I: (pre 1872)
Fls to 21 cm across. Sepals white, edged with pale rose-pink. Anthers purple-red. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.

Syns: *C. patens* 'Madame Isidora Salles'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 122.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Isidora Salles'; 'Isidora Salles')

'Madame J. de Puligny'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Jeanne de Pulligny'

'Madame J. de Pulligny'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Jeanne de Pulligny'

'Madame Jeanne de Puligny'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Jeanne de Pulligny'

'Madame Jouannet'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure
Fls semi-double. Sepals mauve with amaranth tips.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 86.

'Madame Jubilee'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Bees' Jubilee' × 'Marie Boisselot'
I: Nihon Kaki (1992)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals light pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Madame Jules Correvon'
Misspelling of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

'Madame Julia Correvan'
Misspelling of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

'Madame Julia Correvon'
Viticella Group
'Rubra Grandiflora' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: F. Morel (pre 1900), I: (1900)
AGM 1993
Fls somewhat bell-shaped, 5-10(-13) cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 4-6, deep wine-red to purplish red (59C), with brighter purplish red (66B) shading, deeply grooved, outside pale pink with a whitish bar, rhombic, twisting as fl matures, gappy, pointed, tip recurved, margin wavy and toothed. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.6(-4) m. Lvs grey-green beneath, pinnate with 5 lflets that are further subdivided. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Madame Julia Correvon'.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 366.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Julia Correvan'; 'Madame Jules Correvon'; 'Mme Jules Correvon'; 'Corrévon')

'Madame Kellogg'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Kellogg'

'Madame Le Coultre'
Syn. of 'Mevrouw Le Coultre'

'Madame Lerocher'
Texensis Group
texensis × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: F. Morel (pre 1904)
Fls usually 3 together in lf-axils. Sepals 4, white bordered with pink, oblong to obovate, shortly pointed. Anthers yellow. Stems herbaceous, tinged with red when older. Lvs dark green. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Morel in *Rev. Hort.* 1904: 310.

'Madame Marie Deschamps'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Moser, I: (1898)
Sepals rounded, white shaded light rosy mauve, bar red. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1898: 236.

'Madame Maxime Cornu'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Eugène Delattre' × 'Jeanne d'Arc'
R: Christen (pre 1885)
Sepals greyish lilac. Stamens white.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1885: 133.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Maxine Cornu')

'Madame Maxine Cornu'
Misspelling of 'Madame Maxime Cornu'

'Madame Méline'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Duchess of Edinburgh' × 'Lucie Lemoine'
R: Christen, I: (1885)
Fls double. Sepals white.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1885: 132.

'Madame Morel'
Misspelling of 'Madame Moret'

'Madame Moret'
Texensis Group
'Comtesse de Bouchaud' × *texensis*
R: F. Morel (pre 1904), I: (1904)
Sepals 4, bright crimson with shiny red bar, outside wine-red, margin membranous, silvery white. Stems herbaceous or semi-woody at base, becoming purple-tinged. Lvs with rounded lflets, often irregularly lobed.
Published ref. Morel in *Rev. Hort.* 1904: 310.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Morel')

'Madame Moser'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Lemoine et fils (1890)
Sepals white tinged with sulphur-yellow, ageing to pure white. Anthers dark purple.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Madame Moser'.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

'Madame Raymond Guillot'
Texensis Group
'Gipsy Queen' × *texensis*
R: F. Morel (pre 1904), I: F. Morel (1904)
Fls broadly bell-shaped. Buds long-pointed, ribbed. Sepals 4, velvety garnet-red, outside 3-nerved, edged with grey, recurved in upper third, margin wavy. Anthers yellow. Stems reddish, herbaceous, or semi-woody at base. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate to oblong.
Published ref. Morel in *Rev. Hort.* 1904: 309.

'Madame Thibaut'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Th. Grangé, I: (1878)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals lilac tinged with blue, with rosy bar. Stamens greyish.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 86.

'Madame Torriana'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Torriani'

'Madame Torriani'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Torriani'

'Madame Urzula Ledochosk'
Misspelling of 'Matka Urszula Ledóchowska'

'Madame Vanforti'
Erroneous name for 'Madame Van Houtte' ?

'Madame Van Houtte'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1867)
FCC 1867
Fls 15-25 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, those of first fls shaded pale purple (75D), later in season suffused with mauve, 7.5-9 × 4-5.5 cm, elliptic, pointed, overlapping but gappy at base, margin crinkled. Stamens c. 2.4 cm; filaments whitish; anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate, rarely simple. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.

'Madame Victor Vandermarcq'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure
Fls semi-double. Sepals white.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 86.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Victor Vandermarq')

'Madame Victor Vandermarq'
Misspelling of 'Madame Victor Vandermarcq'

'Madame Yukiko'
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls double, 8-10 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).
(Named after the raiser's daughter.)

'Mad. Edouard Andrée'
Misspelling of 'Madame Édouard André'

'Madeleine'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell (1982)
Sepals deep purple-blue, colour a little paler on outer staminodes.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Madeleine'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 120.

'Mademoiselle Albani'
Misspelling of 'Madame Albani'

'Mademoiselle Amilie Sorbet'
Misspelling of 'Madame Émile Sorbet'

'Mademoiselle Elisa Schenck'
Misspelling of 'Madame Elise Schenck'

'Mademoiselle Elise Schenck'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Jackmanii'
R: Th. Grangé (1878)
Fls 10-15(-18) cm across. Sepals 4-6, blue-violet to dark blue with velvety lustre. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Lemoine et fils *Cat.* 1879.
(Misspelling: 'Madame E. Schenck'; 'Madame Elise Schenck'; 'Mademoiselle Elisa Schenck'; 'Mlle Elisa Schenck')

'Mademoiselle Henriette de Puligny'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Henriette de Pulligny'

'Mademoiselle Henriette de Pulligny'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Dauvesse, I: (1877)
Sepals deep blue.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 13 (but confused with 'Mademoiselle Jeanne de Pulligny'); Jouin 1907: 233.
(Misspelling: 'Mademoiselle Henriette de Puligny'; 'Madame Henriette de Pulligny')

'Mademoiselle Jeanne de Pulligny'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Dauvesse, I: (1877)
Fls semi-double. Sepals lilac-violet.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 235.
(Misspelling: 'Madame J. de Pulligny'; 'Madame J. de Puligny'; 'Madame Jeanne de Puligny')

'Deviatyi Val' × unknown
R: E. Kala (1984)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 63.

'Maiden's Blush'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' or 'Fortunei' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871)
Fls c. 15 cm across, with fragrance intermediate between that of violets and primroses (*Primula vulgaris*). Sepals 6-8, blush-white, bar cream with rosy lilac veins and a rosy lilac tint at base, broadly elliptic, overlapping. Filaments white, tipped with pink; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 123; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.

'Maid of Kent'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1875)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals pale silvery lilac. Filaments white; anthers dark purple. Lvs deep green, ternate; lflets elliptic.
Published ref. *The Garden* 7: 476 (1875).

'Maidwell'
See synonymy of *C. macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall'

'Maihime'
Parentage unknown
R: Teruo Isogai (1985)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals vivid purplish red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1991.

'Majo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Gravetye Beauty' × 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Fls 13-16 cm across. Sepals deep bluish purple. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Gazebo* 1998.

'Majojo'
Forsteri Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals white. Stems 1-1.3 m. Lvs evergreen, finely cut. FL: Mar-Apr.
Published ref. Bulkyard Plants *Cat.* 1994-96.

'Major'
Viticella Group
viticella × unknown
Fls c. 5 cm across. Sepals 4, reddish plum, almost spreading. Stamens green. Lvs ternate or pinnate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Major'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 153.

'Major'
See *C.* × *durandii* 'Major'

'Major'
See synonymy of *C. texensis*

'Makhrovi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Makhrovyi'

'Makhrovyi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1969)
Fls single, semi-double and double, 10-14(-16) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, 40-70 in double fls, violet (Aster Violet HCC 38/1)(87C) to pale red-violet, base pale yellow-green (150D). Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls double and semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Toovere 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Machrovyj'; 'Machrovyi'; 'Machrovy'; 'Makhrovi'; 'Mahrovyj'; 'Mahrovyi'; 'Mahrovôi')

'Makita Queen'
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals red with spot. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Maksi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Deviatyi Val' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 6-7, light cobalt-violet with paler bar. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Maxi')

'Maksymilian Kolbe'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals intense carmine-lilac. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 92.

'Malva'
Syn. of 'Mauve Star'

'Malysh'
Early Large-flowered Group

in its smaller female fls. Fruit-heads silvery, c. 4 cm across. Achenes hairless.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 198 (1990).
(Selected from seed of *C. marata* collected by Hutchins on South Island, New Zealand in 1981.)

'Marcel Moser'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Bélisaire' × unknown
R: Moser, I: (1896)
AM 1897
Fls 14-20(-23) cm across. Sepals (6-)8, petunia-mauve to pale violet (84C) or pale lilac (Pastel Lavender HCC 440), with deep carmine or purple-violet (80C,B) bar, outside paler with paler bar, 8-10 × 3.6-4.6 cm, oblong-elliptic, long-pointed, gappy, margin wavy. Stamens 0.8-1.8 cm; filaments whitish at base tinged with purple near top; anthers red-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs ternate, downy when young. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1896: 270, without description; *Rev. Hort.* 1898: 236.

'Märchenfee'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930)
Sepals carmine-pink, becoming lavender-pink. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.
(Misspelling: 'Maerchenfee')

'Marc Micheli'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Marc Micheli'

'Margaret Dumbar'
Misspelling of 'Margaret Dunbar'

'Margaret Dunbar'
Early Large-flowered Group
'John Gould Veitch' (s) × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (c. 1877)
Sepals 6-8, deep purple or bluish lilac-grey. Filaments white; anthers brown. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Margaret Dumbar'.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Misspelling: 'Margaret Dumbar')

'Margarete Reinold'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Reinold Baumschulen (1974), I: (1975)
Sepals violet with deep violet bar. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Hugo Reinold Baumschulem *Hauptkatalog* 1975-6: 27.

'Margaret Gordon'
Parentage unknown
Sepals 8, soft pink.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 61.

'Margaret Hunt'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Margaret Hunt (early 1960s), I: J. Fisk (1969)
Fls 9-15 cm across. Buds ovoid, nodding. Sepals (4-)6(-8) lavender-pink to dusky mauve-pink, with deeper colour along the margin and on the veins and forming a half-bar towards sepal base, outside with dusky red bar, elliptic to rhombic, pointed, gappy, margin crimped. Filaments whitish to pale yellow; anthers red, purple or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5(-6.5) m. Lvs pale green, pinnate with 5 entire lflets, or lower lflets lobed. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 82.

'Margaret Jones'
Montana Group
montana var. *rubens* × unknown
R: A. Smyth, I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1991)
Flowers semi-double and double, c. 5 cm across. Sepals creamy white flushed with green, the 4 outer c. 3 × 0.5 cm. Staminodes 6-12, greenish cream. Stamens absent. Deciduous climber with stems 6-9 m. Lvs light green, ternate. FL: Apr-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Margaret Jones'; *C. montana* 'Mrs Margaret Jones'.
Published ref. Gooch 1996: 158.
(A chance seedling found by Anne Smyth in her garden in Hoveton, Norfolk. She named it after her mother.)

'Margaretta'
Syn. of 'Emma Margaretha'

'Margaret Wood'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Wood, I: J. Fisk (1981)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, ivory-white (on first opening with a bluish tint). Anthers purple-black. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5(-4) m. FL: May-June, with a few in Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 82.

'Margo Koster'
Misspelling of 'M. Koster'

'Margot Koster'
Misspelling of 'M. Koster'

'Mari'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1993),

N: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, greyish blue-violet, 6-7 cm long, elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers red to purplish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* (1998).

'Maria'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: R. Zwijnenburg (pre 1988)
Sepals pink.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Maria'; *C. macropetala* 'Maria'.
Published ref. P. Zwijnenburg Jr, *Cat.* 1988.

'Maria'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1996)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals (5-)6, bluish-mauve, darker towards base, bar pinkish violet, 7-8 cm long, broadly ovate, overlapping, margin crinkled. Filaments whitish; anthers purplish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Maria Desfossé'
Misspelling of 'Marie Desfossé'

'Maria Lefébvre'
Misspelling of 'Marie Lefébvre'

'Maria Louise Jensen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F.M. Westphal (c. 1986), I: I.J. Jensen (1987)
Fls usually single, sometimes double or semi-double on previous year's growth, 10-15 cm across. Sepals of single fls (4-)6-8, blue-violet (Victoria Violet HCC 781/1), bar paler and with strong red tinge, c. 6 × 2.5 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy or crinkled. Stamens 0.6-2 cm; filaments white, purplish or reddish at top; anthers dark purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs simple to lobed. FL: May-June, July-Oct.
Syns: 'Marie Louise'.
Published ref. I.J. Jensen *Katalog* 2: 74 (1986).
(Misspelling: 'Marie Louise Jensen'; 'Marie Louise Jenson')

'Maria Teresa'
Misspelling of 'Matka Teresa'

'Marie'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis (1865), I: Lemoine et fils (1868)
Sepals 4-6(-8), dark purplish blue becoming more bluish. Filaments white; anthers dark brown. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Marie'; *C. patens* 'Maria'.
Published ref. Morren in *Belgique Horticole* 8 (1866).

'Marie'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chikayoshi Kitayama (1991)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anther reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Marie Boisselot'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Boisselot (c. 1885), I: (1890)
AGM 1993
Fls 15-20(-22) cm across, scented when first open. Buds oblong-ovoid, erect, downy. Sepals 6-8, creamy white with faint lilac-pink flush on opening, soon becoming white, with deep grooves along midrib, sometimes twisting with age, overlapping, blunt, mucronate. Stamens 0.8-1.5 cm; filaments at first greenish, later creamy white; anthers pale yellow with a yellow connective that remains yellow. Lvs dark green, simple or ternate. Deciduous climber with ribbed stems 2.5-4(-6.5) m. Lflets broadly ovate to heart-shaped. FL: sometimes late May-July on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1888: 275.
(For some years 'Mevrouw Le Coultre' (q.v.) has erroneously been regarded as a synonym. Lloyd 1989 says he heard a story in Holland that 'Marie Boisselot' and 'Mevrouw Le Coultre' were the same person under her single and married names, but this has not been confirmed. In Japan, for many years 'Marie Boisselot' was sold as 'Madame Van Houtte', resulting in much confusion. There are reports that there are two sorts of 'Marie Boisselot', one with pure white fls and the other with fls that are tinged with lilac at first: this may be a result of environmental factors. 'Marie Boisselot' often dies back to ground level in winter and then produces no early flowers on the old wood. It is said to be less hardy than 'Mevrouw Le Coultre'.)

'Marie-Claire'
Misspelling of 'Mary-Claire'

'Marie Defossé'
Misspelling of 'Marie Desfossé'

'Marie Deschamps'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Moser, I: (pre 1898)

Sepals mauve with reddish margin.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 86.

'Marie Desfossé'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: H. Desfossé (pre 1877)
Sepals 7-8, pale lilac or pinkish, becoming white. Anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 104.
(Misspelling: 'Maria Desfossé'; 'Marie Defossé')

'Marie Finchk'
Parentage unknown
Published ref. *Deutsches Magazin für Garten* 1864.

'Marie Lefébre'
Misspelling of 'Marie Lefébvre'

'Marie Lefébvre'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1867)
FCC 1867
Fls c. 20 cm across, scented. Sepals 6-8, pale silvery mauve with deeper mauve bar and veins, broadly oblong, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale brown. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *The Garden* 1867: 258; *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.
(Misspelling: 'Marie Lefébre'; 'Mary Lefébvre'; 'Maria Lefébvre')

'Marie-Louise'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Le Bêle (c. 1875), F: J. Le Bêle (1880), I: (pre 1896)
Fls 20-25 cm across. Sepals white, light lilac-blue on first opening, 5-7.5 cm wide, narrow at base, tip pointed. Anthers greyish brown-purple. Deciduous climber with reddish, grooved stems 2-3 m. Lvs dark green, simple or ternate. FL: May-June, and with some fls later.
Syns: 'Marie-Louise Le Bêle'.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 45.
(Named after one of the raiser's two daughters.)

'Marie Louise'
Syn. of 'Maria Louise Jensen'

'Marie Louise Jensen'
Misspelling of 'Maria Louise Jensen'

'Marie Louise Jenson'
Misspelling of 'Maria Louise Jensen'

'Marie-Louise Le Bêle'
Syn. of 'Marie-Louise'

'Marie Madelaine'
Misspelling of 'Marie-Madeleine'

'Marie-Madeleine'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: J. Le Bêle (c. 1875), F: J. Le Bêle (1879)
Sepals mauve, changing to violet-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4.5 m.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 45.
(Misspelling: 'Marie Madelaine'. Named after one of the raiser's two daughters.)

'Marie Treyve'
Parentage unknown
Sepals pale mauve.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 86.
(Misspelling: 'Marie Treyves')

'Marie Treyves'
Misspelling of 'Marie Treyve'

'Marine'
Syn. of 'Mia'

'Marinka'
Heracleifolia Group
potaninii var. *fargesii* (s) × ? *stans*
R & F: R. Zwijnenburg (1989), N: R. Zwijnenburg (1991)
Fls broadly bell-shaped at first, later with sepals more spreading, upright to semi-nodding in terminal and axillary clusters. Sepals 4-6, white with blue flush outside, tip recurved. Filaments hairy below anthers. Stems erect, subshrubby. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets toothed.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 74.

'Marinus Koster'
Misspelling of 'M. Koster'

maritima
Syn. of *C. recta*

'Maritima Plena'
See *C. recta* 'Maritima Plena'

'Marjamaa'
Misspelling of 'Märjamaa'

'Märjamaa'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (8-)12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, heliotrope-blue or violet-blue (93C), ovate, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow (Toovere 1992 says reddish brown). Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.

Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985). (Misspelling: 'Marjamaa'; 'Maerjama'; 'Maerjamaa'. Named after an Estonian town.)

'Marjori'
See synonymy of *C. montana* 'Marjorie'

'Marjorie'
Montana Group
montana var. *wilsonii* × unknown
S: M. Free, I: J. Fisk (1980)
Fls semi-double, 4-6(-8) cm across. Outer sepals 4, at first greenish white to creamy white, later pale pink with salmon-pink tinging and strong pink veins, 2-2.5 × 0.8-1.8 cm, oblong, pointed, outside hairy, margin downy. Staminodes shorter than sepals, salmon-pink to light yellow with copper-red margin, lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, densely hairy outside. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 5-7(-10) m. Lvs light green. FL: May-July.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Marjorie'; *C. montana* 'Marjory'; *C. montana* 'Marjori'.
Published ref. Clark 1988.
(Found by Marjorie Free who lived in Westleton, Suffolk.)

'Marjory'
See synonymy of *C. montana* 'Marjorie'

'Markhamii'
See synonymy of 'Markham's Pink'

'Markham's Pink'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Markham (pre 1935), I: W. Robinson (1935)
AM 1935, AGM 1993
Fls double, 5-8 cm across. Sepals 4, rose-pink or dusky purple-pink to light purple (75C), outside deep reddish purple (77A) with narrow pale lilac margin, purple at the base, 5-6 cm long, spreading. Outer staminodes 4-10 with at least the 4 longest equal in length to sepals, lanceolate, pinkish to greenish white; inner staminodes greenish cream. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs pale green. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Markham's Pink'; *C. macropetala* 'Markhamii'; *C. macropetala* var. *markhamii* E. Markham; *C. macropetala* forma *markhamii* (E. Markham) Rehder.
Published ref. *J RHS* 60: 175 (1935); Markham 1935: 95.

'Marleen Ditrich'
Misspelling of 'Marlene Dietrich'

'Marlen Ditrich'
Misspelling of 'Marlene Dietrich'

'Marlene Dietrich'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × 'Ernest Markham' & 'Mrs. Hope'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals light purple with red-purple bar. Anthers yellowish. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 14.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Marlen Ditrich'; 'Marleen Ditrich')

'Marmon'
Misspelling of 'Marmori'

***marmoraria* Sneddon**
PC 1984, AM 1988, AGM 1993
Fls male and female on separate plants, male fls 2(-3) cm across, female 1.6-2.5 cm across, drooping in bud, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals of male flowers 5-8, greenish white becoming creamy white, 1-1.9 × 0.3-1 cm, oblong-elliptic, blunt, outside sparsely red-brown-hairy. Sepals of female flowers c. 0.8 × 0.6 cm. Staminodes few. Stamens 40-50; filaments green, flattened; anthers cream to brown. Achenes brown, 3-4 mm long, ovoid, softly hairy; styles golden brown to red-brown, 1.5-3 cm. Semi-woody evergreen sub-shrub with prostrate, suckering stems 4-10 cm high, to 50 cm long. Lvs glossy green, leathery, ternate; lflets deeply divided, hairless. FL: Nov-Jan (Mar-May in cultivation in N hemisphere), on previous year's wood. New Zealand (S Island).

'Marmorata'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1868)
Fls c. 4 cm across. Sepals 4, light mauve to grey-blue, speckled with white, and with darker bar and veins, broadly ovate to obovate, tip strongly recurved. Filaments greenish; anthers white. Lvs pinnatisect or pinnate; lower lflets ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Marmorata'.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 265; M & J 1872: 125.

'Marmori'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Roogoja'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (8-)12-18 cm across, sepals recurved on opening, fl flat on maturity, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, lilac-pink tinged and mottled with dusky rose-purple on bar and towards base, ageing to pinkish white, surface deeply textured, 8-9 cm long, elliptic to rhombic, overlapping, pointed, margin crimped. Filaments creamy white; anthers deep pink to purple-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; *The*

Clematis 1996: 58.
(Misspelling: 'Marmon')

'Marquis de Dampierre'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals white, veined and edged with carmine.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 231.

'Marquis of Salisbury'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1872)
FCC 1874
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 4-6, velvety maroon-purple or dark plum-purple with maroon-purple bar, tinged with chestnut-brown towards base, obovate, tapered below, overlapping, somewhat reflexed. Filaments white; anthers straw-coloured. Lvs pinnate; lflets lanceolate to ovate, sometimes ternate, hairy. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 126.

'Marszalek Pilsudski'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals violet-blue. Stamens violet-purple.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 103.

'Marta'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6, steel-blue, overlapping, pointed. Filaments cream; anthers brown. FL: June and later in the autumn.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 18.

'Marubuchi Nigoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Tsuneo Ishiguro
Fls double. Sepals light blue.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese district + product number.)

'Mary-Claire'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' (s) × 'Louise Rowe'
R: Mrs J.B. Rowe, I: J. Fisk
Fls single and semi-double. Sepals white, margin frilly. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June (fls semi-double), Sept (fls single).
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 80.
(Misspelling: 'Marie-Claire'. Named after Mary-Claire Patten.)

'Mary Lefébvre'
Misspelling of 'Marie Lefébvre'

'Mary Rose'
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

'Masachino'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer (1991), without description.

'Masako'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1987)
Fls 18-20 cm across. Sepals white with red bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Maskarad'
Viticella Group
'Kermesina' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1969)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), raspberry-red, margin wrinkled. Filaments white; anthers dark red. Deciduous climber with brown stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 entire lflets. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3:10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Masquerade')

'Masquerade'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: R.J. Evison (1993)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale mauve-blue with mauve bar, outside with pale bar, pointed, margin crinkled. Filaments whitish; anthers dark red. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: May-June, July-Aug.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 95.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Later fls are paler. Received by Evison under another name which proved to be incorrect, hence he renamed it 'Masquerade'.)

'Masquerade' (Viticella Group)
Misspelling of 'Maskarad'

'Masumi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sinji Kajita
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light purplish red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Mate Julija'
Misspelling of 'Maate Juulija'

'Matenroo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1993)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepal purple with reddish

purple bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Mathieu de Dombasle'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1895)
Fls double. Sepals blue-violet, veined with purple and marbled. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Mathieu de Dombasle'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

'Matilda'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens 'Manshuu Ki' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1990)
Fls 13-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, purple-pink (Phlox Purple HCC 632/1-3), darker towards tip (HCC 632/1), lighter towards base (HCC 632/3). Filaments white, purple-tinged towards top; anthers dark purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 777.
(Named after Magnus Johnson's mother.)

'Matka Seidiska'
Misspelling of 'Matka Seidliska'

'Matka Siedliska'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1970), F: S. Franczak (1981), I: S. Franczak (1987), REG: S. Franczak (1989)
Fls single and double, 12-18 cm across. Sepals white, 7.5 × 4 cm, tip with fine point, margins finely crimped. Filaments white; anthers dark brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(Misspelling: 'Matka Seidiska'. Named for Mother Maria Franciszka Siedliska (1842-1902) who worked among Polish emigrants in Europe and N America.)

'Matka Teresa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (pre 1989)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin crimped. Anthers brown (Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says red and gold). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Trade designation: MOTHER TERESA (Misspelling: MOTHER THERESE)
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 18.
(Misspelling: 'Maria Teresa'; 'Mere Theresa'; 'Mother Therese'; 'Mother Teresa'. Introduced to UK by J. Fisk in 1993.)

'Matka Urszula Ledóchowska'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1980), F: S. Franczak (1984), I: S. Franczak (1988), REG: S. Franczak (1998)
Fls 12-18 cm across. Buds downy. Sepals 8, white with pale green bar, c. 7 × 4.5 cm, elliptic, pointed. Filaments creamy white; anthers deep red-brown. Styles c. 6 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(Misspelling: 'Madame Urzula Ledochosk'. Named after Mother Urszula Ledóchowska (1865-1939) who founded the order of the Grey Ursulines, and who contributed much to education as well as helping the needy.)

matsumurana
Syn. of *C. kirilovii*

'Matthias'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Anna' ? × unknown
R: M. Johnson (c. 1970)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, at first pale purple (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637) fading to pale blue-lilac (HCC 637/2-3), outside pale blue-lilac (HCC 637/3), with greenish white, hairy bar, 8-9 × 3-4 cm, elliptic with a short, white, downy point, overlapping, margin wavy. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments white, tinged with green; anthers purple-red with white pollen. Deciduous climber with stems to c. 2 m. Lvs ternate or sometimes simple; lflets ovate. FL: June-July, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 21 (1984).
(Named after the raiser's grandson.)

'Maud'
Early Large-flowered Group
Seedling of *patens* (s) × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: C. Noble (c. 1877)
Sepals pale greyish mauve to pale lilac-pink. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Maud Branscombe'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1882)
Sepals white with red bar.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1882: 91.

'Maureen'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gurteen & Ritson Ltd. (c. 1955), I: Gurteen & Ritson Ltd. (1956)
AM 1956
Fls (10-)12-18(-23) cm across. Sepals 6, dark purple (Violet Purple HCC 733) to purple-red, tinged with

deep purple (Doge Purple HCC 732), with velvety sheen and with redder bar, fading slightly with age, outside dusky red with grey bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments creamy white with green tinge; anthers pale yellow or beige (Evison 1998 says light chocolate-brown). Deciduous bushy climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: June-Sept on current season's growth.
Published ref. *J RHS* 81: 423 (1956).
(According to Mary Toomey in *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1998: 45 and Evison 1998, this cv. was raised by George Swadwick at Gurteen & Ritson's Worth Park Nurseries, and named after his granddaughter. Fretwell 1994 gives the raiser as George Strudwick.)

'Maurice de Vilmorin'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Maurice de Vilmorin'

***mauritiana* Lam.**
Fls 3-4 cm across, nodding, borne 1-3 together. Buds almost hairless. Sepals 4(-5), white, at first edged with pale lilac, 1.5-2.5 × 1-1.4 cm, elliptic, pointed or notched, downy on both sides. Filaments hairy below. Achenes c. 3 × 2 mm, ovoid, with a rim, hairy; styles to 4.5 cm. Evergreen climber or scrambler with stems 3-4 m. Lvs glossy, ternate; lflets deeply veined, toothed. FL: Dec-Mar. Madagascar, Mauritius & Réunion.

'Mauve Beauty'
Parentage unknown
Sepals 7-8, pale mauve.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 61.
(Possibly Australian.)

'Mauve Star'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Moonlight' × unknown
R: M Johnson (1991)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8, mauve-pink (Mallow Purple HCC 630/1-3), with paler bar and paler towards base, c. 7 × 3-3.5 cm, narrowly obovate to almost elliptic, pointed. Filaments greenish yellow to white; anthers dark purple-red to brown-purple. Stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June.
Syns: 'Malva'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 774.
(Originally named 'Malva', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.13) so Johnson renamed it 'Mauve Star')

'Maxi'
Misspelling of 'Maksi'

'Maxima'
Syn. of 'Maxim's Beauty'

maximowicziana
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

maximowicziana* var. *robusta
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

'Maxim's Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1982)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 10 cm across. Buds ovoid, pointed, midribs and seams raised, downy. Sepals 4, blue-violet (Campanula Violet HCC 37/1-2), narrowly oblong to elliptic, 2 opposite 6 × 2.5 cm, the other 2 slightly shorter, all hairy outside with a 2 mm-wide downy margin. Staminodes greenish tinged with purple, claw white, 1.5-2 × 0.4-0.5 cm, spathulate, pointed to notched, margin hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lflets more or less deeply lobed and irregularly toothed.
Syns: 'Maxima'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Maxima', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Maxim's Beauty')

'Max Leichtlin'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Leichtlin, N & I: F.C. Heinemann (1883)
Fls 20-24 cm across. Sepals 8, snow-white, tip with abrupt point, overlapping. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 88.
(Raised by Max Leichtlin from seed received from Anderson-Henry of Edinburgh. Spingarn 1935 says (erroneously) that the fls are deep blue.)

'Mayleen'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Fisk (1984)
Fls 4-8 cm across, vanilla-scented. Sepals 4, light pink with deeper colour in middle and towards base, obovate, margin somewhat wavy towards recurved tip. Anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 7-10 m. Lvs dark green, tinged with bronze. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Mayleen'.
Published ref. Clark 1988: 16.
(Given to Jim Fisk by one of his customers.)

'Mayoi'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Mayor Isao'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1997)

Sepals light purplish blue. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Shumi no engei* 1998.
(Named after the Mayor of Sagamihara City, Japan.)

'May Queen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Seedling of *patens* (s) × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (1873)
FCC 1873
Sepals 8, blush-white, rosy pink on margin. Filaments white; anthers purplish. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 186; *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Mazurka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1990)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals pink. Anthers white.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Mazuruka')

'Mazuruka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mazurka'

'M. Briot'
Misspelling of 'Madame Briot'

'Mechta'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Duchess of Edinburgh' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1967)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals (5-)6-7, white, overlapping. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-July, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Meczta'. There seems to be some confusion, as Snoeijer 1991 says sepals are purple with a darker bar, and Johnson 1997 says sepals are pale lilac with a darker bar.)

'Meczta'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mechta'

'Medeinė'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Sepals red-purple, narrowly elliptic, pointed. Stems 1.5-2 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Meeli'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6, pale purple-violet (80C), veins red-purple (74C), bar intense red-purple (74B), outside purple-violet (80C) with prominent darker (80B) veins and bar, 7.5-9 × 3-3.2 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2.5 cm; filaments whitish at base tinged with red-purple above; anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs pinnate with 3-7 lflets. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Mefistofel'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × *viticella*
R: M.I. Orlov (1966)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, dark purple (Plum Purple HCC 934)(79C), with red-purple (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/2)(71A) veins and shading, bar red-purple (71A), elliptic, tip pointed with fine teeth, margin turned back. Anthers dark grey-purple with darker connective. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Mephistophel'; 'Mefistofelj'; 'Mephistopheles'; 'Mephistopholes')

'Mefistofelj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mefistofel'

'Mekurij'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Merkurii'

'Mellow Yellow'
Montana Group
'Starlight' or 'Sunrise' × unknown
R: R.C. & L. Mitchell (1996), F & N: R.C. & L. Mitchell (1998), REG: Cadsonbury Plant Breeders (1999)
Fls double, c. 6 cm across. Sepals 15 or more, primrose-yellow (deeper yellow when young), c. 3 × 1 cm, elliptic. Filaments green; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with the current year's stems red, old stems with a brownish surface layer that peels to reveal green. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 14.

'Melodea'
Misspelling of 'Meloodia'

'Melodia'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Meloodia'

'Melodja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Meloodia'

'Melody'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1992)

Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 2000.

'Meloodia'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6, pale purple (77C), with violet (84A) veins, elliptic, pointed, margin finely toothed. Anthers pale purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Melodea'; 'Melodja'; 'Melodia')

'Memm'
Atragene Group
sibirica × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1992), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1994), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 3-5 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4-8, white, c. 5 cm long. Staminodes white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 3-5 m. Lflets toothed. FL: May on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. sibirica* 'Memm'.
Published ref. Sugimoto *Cat.* 1995; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

mendocina
Syn. of *C. denticulata*

'Mephistophel'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mefistofel'

'Mephistopheles'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mefistofel'

'Mephistopholes'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mefistofel'

'Mercurij'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Merkurii'

'Mercurius'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals purple-violet.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 64.
(Johnson 1997: 779 says this is the same as Sharonova's 'Merkurii'.)

'Mercury'
'Lilactime' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1990)
Fls double, 10-12.5 cm across. Sepals 8, white, in some lights with a blue-grey tinge, elliptic, overlapping, margin wavy. Stamens pale to bright yellow.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.12. No evidence of publication has been found, but the name cannot be accepted because it is too similar to the earlier 'Merkurii'.)

'Mercury'
Misspelling of 'Merkurii'

'Mere Theresa'
Misspelling of 'Matka Teresa'

'Meritäht'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Vaigla (1972)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-5, blue-violet. Stamens grey. Stems 2-2.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.

'Merkurii'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 6, deep purplish red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1)(61A) or purple (Royal Purple HCC 834/2) with reddish tinge, violet-purple (Violet Purple HCC 733/2) towards base on bar, eventually fading to purple-violet (77A, 80A), obovate or rhombic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy or crimped. Filaments white; anthers grey-purple to purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.3-2 m. Lvs ternate, those below fls often simple. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Mercury'; 'Mercurij'; 'Mekurij')

'Metamorfoza'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis, I: (1957)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, dark brownish purple-violet, fading to bluish violet. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7(-9) lflets. FL: (June-)July-Oct.
Published ref. Vaigla 1982.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Metamorphosa'; 'Metamorphose')

'Metamorphosa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Metamorfoza'

'Metamorphose'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Metamorphose'

'Mevrouv Oud'
Misspelling of 'Mevrouw Oud'

'Mevrouw Le Coultre'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown

R: F.J. Grootendorst (pre 1890)
Fls 14-18 (-22) cm across. Buds ovoid, pointed, pale green, white-downy. Sepals 6-9, at first with slight lilac tinge, soon fading to white or creamy white, 7-9(-10) × 4-6 cm, obovate, blunt or apiculate, margin often reflexed. Stamens c. 2.4 cm; filaments whitish; anthers whitish to yellow with a yellow connective that quickly develops a black tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3(-4) m. Lvs mid-green to dark green, simple or ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: June on previous year's growth. July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Madame Le Coultre'; 'Mme Le Coultre'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 25.
(For many years this cv. was wrongly thought to be a synonym of 'Marie Boisselot' (q.v.). The early flowers on the old wood are usually only produced in warmer localities. 'Mevrouw Le Coultre' is said to be more hardy than 'Marie Boisselot'.)

'Mevrouw Oud'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K. Maarse Dzn., Jr (1952), I: (1957)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, milk-white, broadly elliptic, blunt, overlapping but with margin upturned near base, leaving gaps. Anthers dark brown or reddish. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk Cat. 1962.
(Misspelling: 'Mevrouv Oud'; 'Mrs Oud')

'Mevrouw Washer'
Misspelling of 'Mevrouw Wasscher'

'Mevrouw Wasscher'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K. Maarse Dzn., Jr (1961)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 7-8, pale lavender-blue, bar darker. Anthers purple-red.
Published ref. Krüssmann 1976: 381.
(Misspelling: 'Mrs Washer'; 'Mrs Wasscher'; 'Mevrouw Washer'; 'Mevrouw Wasser')

'Mevrouw Wasser'
Misspelling of 'Mevrouw Wasscher'

***meyeniana* Hook. fil.**
Syn. of *C. armandii*

***meyeniana* Walp.**
AM 1920
Fls 1.8-2.5(-4) cm across, fragrant or not, in large, many-flowered panicles. Buds oblong, pale yellow, hairless or hairy. Sepals 4, white, outside often reddish, 9-1.5(-2) × 0.2-0.5 cm, narrowly oblong, conspicuously 3-veined, spreading to slightly reflexed, margin downy. Filaments white; anthers white or yellow. Achenes 5-7 mm long, ellipsoid, flattened, downy; styles whitish or yellow, 2-4 cm. Evergreen climber with hairy, purplish brown or reddish brown stems to 7 m or more. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, leathery, sparsely hairy beneath. FL: (May-)June-Aug (Feb-Mar under glass). S & SE China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Laos & S Japan.
Syns: *C. oreophila* Hance; *C. hedysarifolia* DC. subsp. *meyeniana* (Walp.) Kuntze.

'Meyeniana'
Syn. of *C. armandii* 'Little White Charm'

meyeniana* Walp. var. *heterophylla
Syn. of *C. quinquefoliolata*

meyeriana* Walp. var. *pavoliniana
Syn. of *C. finetiana*

'M. Gladstone'
Misspelling of 'W.E. Gladstone'

'M. Grandeau'
Misspelling of 'Monsieur Grandeau'

'Mia'
Early Large-flowered Group
R: F.M. Westphal (1989)
Fls single and double, 12-14 cm across. Sepals blue, margin wavy. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. FL: June-July (fls double), Aug-Sept (fls single).
Syns: 'Marine'.
Published ref. F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996/7.

'Michelle'
Integrifolia Group
fusca ? × 'Pastel Blue'
R: R. Savill (1998), F & N: R. Savill (1999), REG: R. Savill (2001)
Fls in 3s in lf-axils, nodding, scented. Sepals 4, indigo, 4-5 cm long, fleshy, with pronounced central rib, recurved towards pointed tip. Stamens creamy brown. Fruit-heads silvery. Stems semi-herbaceous, non-clinging, 0.9-1.2 m. Lvs simple or 2-3-lobed, or ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 2000: 114.
(Named after Robin Savill's fiancée.)

micrantha
Syn. of *C. catesbyana*

***microphylla* DC.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 2.5-3(-5) cm across, in short panicles. Sepals 4, greenish to cream, 1.2-2.5 × 0.2-0.4 cm, oblong-lanceolate to linear, often somewhat twisted, outside hairy. Anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 4 × 2.5 mm, ovoid, hairless or hairy, with prominent often bulging or warty rim; styles 4-6 cm. Evergreen climber with woody, ribbed, stems 5-10 m. Lvs dull green to grey-

green, 1-2-ternate; lflets oblong to ovate-lanceolate, usually entire. FL: Aug-Nov (Mar-May in cultivation in N hemisphere). Australia & Tasmania.
Syns: *C. hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *microphylla* (DC.) Kuntze.

'Middlemarch'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' (s) × Seedling of *patens*
R: C. Noble (pre 1873)
Sepals pale bright violet suffused with red and with a red bar.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Has been considered to be synonymous with 'The Czar' but the latter was raised by T. Cripps.)

'Midget Blue'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 11-13 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale purple or pale purple-pink, becoming pale blue-violet, bar paler, broadly elliptic, long-pointed, thick. Filaments white; anthers purple-brown or red-purple. Stems c. 1 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: June-Oct(-Nov).
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1985.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Misette Blue')

'Midnight'
Parentage unknown
R: K. & C. Fair (1980s)
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 8, deep blue with paler bar, outside the bar is green at first and changes to cream. Anthers red. Lvs simple or ternate. Stems climbing to 3 m. FL: June-Aug.
Published ref. Evison 1998: 129.

MIDNIGHT SHOWERS
Trade designation of 'Warszawska Nike'

'Miikla'
Misspelling of 'Mikla'

'Mikawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals creamy white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Mikelite'
Viticella Group
'Madame Julia Correvon' (s) × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, dark purple-red with brighter bar, 6-7 cm long, elliptic to rhombic, pointed, gappy. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik *Katalog* 1990.

'Mikla'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 8-13 cm across. Sepals 6, white, pale yellow (2D) or pinkish, bar pale green, pinkish green or whitish bar, purple or purple-spotted at base, outside pale yellow (2D), bar pale green (145B), elliptic, pointed, margin finely toothed, wavy. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments whitish, tinged with purple at top; anthers dark grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 ovate lflets. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Miikla')

'Mikołaj Kopernik'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' (s) × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: S. Franczak (1977), F: S. Franczak (1981), I: S. Franczak (1986), REG: S Franczak (1987)
Fls single and double, 13-16 cm across. Sepals lilac tinged with pink, c. 6.5 × 3.5 cm, elliptic. Filaments white; anthers brown or purplish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June (fls double), July-Aug (fls single).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 28.
(Misspelling: 'Nicolaj Kopernik'; 'Nikolaj Kopernik')

'Mikumano'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals pale blue-purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Minipuna'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1989)
Fls 8-14 cm across. Sepals 6. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.2 m.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti Elulõngad* 1998.

'Miniseelik'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Iubileinyi-70' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1982), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (5-)8-9 cm across. Sepals 6, red-purple (72A) (J.

van Zoest Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says red, Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says bright red, fading to purplish red), bar pale purple-violet (80B) (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says white with red veins), outside paler (78A,B) with pale purple (78D) bar, obovate, blunt, overlapping, margin wavy. Stamens c. 0.8 cm; filaments whitish flushed with purple; anthers pale greenish yellow. Stems 0.5-2 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Minisini'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 6. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.2 m.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti Elulõngad* 1998.

'Minister'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' (s) × 'Bal Tsvetov'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1982), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls single, semi-double and double, (12-)15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls (4-)6(-8), violet (88C) to violet-blue (94C), turning red-purple in hot weather, with red-purple (74C) shiny spots, outside violet (87D) with greenish bar and purple-violet (81C) veins, 8.5-10 × 5-7 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin fine-toothed. Stamens c. 2.2 cm; filaments creamy white, purple-violet at top; anthers dark brown-red to grey-purple (Evison 1998 says yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets heart-shaped. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double or double), July-Oct on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Minister Doctor Lucius'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F.C. Heinemann (c. 1885), I: (pre 1889)
Fls semi-double and double. Sepals deep satiny blue. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1889: 89.
(Named for Dr Robert Lucius von Ballhausen (1835-1914), German Minister of Agriculture 1879-90.)

'Mino'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple with deeper tip. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Minos'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1890)
Sepals blue, flushed with carmine-red on margin.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890.

'Minos Patens'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Minuet'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (c. 1900), N: E. Markham, I: George Jackman & Son (1952)
AGM 1993
Fls broadly bell-shaped at first, becoming flatter, 3-8 cm across, 2-3 together, semi-nodding on long stalks each with 2 bracteoles. Sepals 4(-6), creamy white with mauve-red veins, edged with deep purple (Doge Purple HCC 732), obovate or sometimes elliptic to ovate, shortly pointed. Filaments pale greenish yellow, anthers cream to pale yellow (Howells 1998: 56 says anthers mauve fading to brown). Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets that are further divided. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Minuet'
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1952-53: 86.

'Miriam Markham'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Markham (pre 1937), I: A.G. Jackman (c. 1939)
Fls single and double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, grey-lavender sometimes tinged with purple, elliptic, finely pointed; inner sepals of double fls shorter, rosy lilac. Filaments pale green; anthers rosy beige to red-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lvs ternate with some lflets lobed. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double), July-Oct on current year's growth (fls single, slightly smaller but more numerous than early ones).
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939-40: 174.
(Named for Markham's wife, after his death. Johnson 1997 says the single fls are produced first, followed by double fls on the current year's growth, and Toovere 1992 and Savill agree with this.)

'Misayo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' × 'The President'
R: Kootaroo Ishiwata
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light violet-blue with broad paler or white bar, elliptic, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white, tinged reddish towards top; anthers dark red-purple or brown. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Misette Blue'
Misspelling of 'Midget Blue'

'Miss Bajoo'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoko Bajoo
Fls 12-18 cm across. Sepals reddish purple with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after the raiser's daughter.)

'Miss Bateman'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1869)
FCC 1869, AGM 1993
Fls single or rarely semi-double, opening flat, 10-15 cm across, faintly violet-scented, solitary or in 3s. Sepals of single fls (6-)8, white with cream bar, later pure white (fls grown in shade have sepals with pale green bar), outside with green bar, 5.5-7.5 × 3-3.8 cm, ovate to elliptic, apiculate, overlapping, silky outside. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments whitish, tinged with pink at top; anthers chocolate-red to red-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Floral Magazine* t. 495 (1869); *Fl. & Pom.* 1869: 141.
(Catherine Bateman was the daughter of James Bateman (1837-74) the famous orchid specialist.)

'Miss Braddon'
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend, I: (1865)
SCC 1865
Sepals lilac-purple with pale bar.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 10.

'Miss Cavell'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure, I: (c. 1918)
Fls single and semi-double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals white with greenish bar, narrowed at base, pointed, overlapping. Anthers straw-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lvs bronze-tinged when young, becoming dark green, ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.
(Misspelling: 'Edith Cavell'. Named after Edith Cavell (1865-1915), the nurse who helped Allied soldiers in German-occupied Belgium during World War I, and who was arrested and executed.)

'Miss Crawsbay'
Misspelling of 'Miss Crawshay'

'Miss Crawshay'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1873), I: George Jackman & Son (1875)
Fls single and semi-double, 10-15(-17) cm across. Sepals of single fls 8, pinkish lilac, bar with a bronze tint, ovate-elliptic to elliptic-oblong or obovate, rather narrow at base, blunt but with long point. Filaments white; anthers pale fawn. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly obovate. FL: May-June (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.
(Misspelling: 'Miss Crawsbay'; 'Miss Gravenshay'; 'Miss Grawshay'; 'Miss Grauwshay')

'Miss Falconer'
Parentage unknown
Sepals lavender or mid-blue.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 61.
(Probably Australian.)

'Miss Grauwshay'
Misspelling of 'Miss Crawshay'

'Miss Gravenshay'
Misspelling of 'Miss Crawshay'

'Miss Grawshay'
Misspelling of 'Miss Crawshay'

'Miss Lily Harris'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930)
Sepals 6-8, delicate mauve fading to white, ovate to almost elliptic, shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers purple-red. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate. FL: Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.
(Misspelling: 'Lily Harris')

'Miss Marianne North'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Miss Marianne North'

'Miss Mitchell Innes'
Misspelling of 'Mrs G. Mitchell Innes'

'Miss P.B. Traux'
Misspelling of 'Mrs P.B. Truax'

'Miss Strick'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Barbier et Co., I: Barbier et Co. (1908)
Fls double. Sepals violet fading to lilac, the outer ones with green bar.
Published ref. Barbier & Co. *Cat.* 1908-09: 186.

'Miss Tokyo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Miss Tookyoo'

'Miss Tookyoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Crimson King' (or more probably 'Ernest Markham') × unknown
I: Nihon Kaki
Fls 14-15 cm across. Sepals 8, dull purple-pink to light purplish red, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic. Filaments whitish or yellow-green; anthers dark red-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate.
Published ref. Nihon Kaki *Cat.* 1985.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Miss Tokyo'. 'Crimson King' (one of the parents) as grown in Japan usually turns out to be 'Ernest Markham'.)

'Mister Iks'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: M. F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 5-6, bright purple (Bishops Violet HCC 34/1) or purple (81B,C), bar paler (81D), tinged with purplish red (64A), elliptic or rhombic, pointed, margin wavy, Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Mister X')

'Mister X'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mister Iks'

'Mistress Quilter'
Misspelling of 'Mrs Quilter'

'Mistress S.C. Baker'
Misspelling of 'Mrs S.C. Baker'

'Miyabi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, red-purple with deeper purple-red bar. Anthers deep yellow.
Published ref. Ino 1984.

'Mizue'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1986)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals light blue with white spot. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'M. Johnson'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1955)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 7 cm across. Buds ovoid-oblong to somewhat square, hairy. Sepals 4(-6), pale violet-blue (95D) to pale violet (Gentian Blue HCC 42/2) or silver-blue, 4.5-6.5 cm long, oblong, narrowing towards tip, the 2 opposite 1.7-2 cm wide, the others 1.5-1.8 cm wide, outside hairy, mainly on nerves. Staminodes pale, 1.4-2 × 0.5 cm, tip notched. Stamens 1.4 cm long; filaments pale yellow; anthers paler. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Leaves 2-ternate; lflets irregular, very coarsely toothed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth, with some fls later on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'M. Johnson'; *C. alpina* 'Magnus Johnson'; *C. alpina* 'Strain M. Johnson'; *Atragene alpina* 'Strain Magnus Johnson'; 'Strain M. Johnson'; 'Magnus Johnson'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 50.
(Fl-buds are like those of *C. ochotensis* and staminodes like those of *C. sibirica*.)

'M. Koster'
Viticella Group
patens × ? *viticella*
S: M. Koster (between 1890 and 1895), N: M. Koster, I: (c. 1895)
Fls somewhat bell-shaped, the first ones 7-8 cm across, later ones 10-14 cm across, erect to horizontal or semi-nodding. Sepals (4-)6, rose-pink to pale red-purple (Lilac Purple HCC 031-031/1)(70B), veins darker (70A), bar paler (70C,D), outside paler, obovate, pointed, often twisted, gappy, tip and margin recurved. Filaments white to greenish white; anthers yellow to yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.6(-4) m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 ovate entire lflets. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Margot Koster'.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 231.
(Misspelling: 'Marinus Koster'; 'Margot Koster'; 'Margo Koster'; 'Monsieur Koster'; 'Mr. Koster'. Early references to this cv. give 'M. Koster'; later 'Margaret Koster' and 'Margot Koster' became widely used in the UK, 'Marinus Koster' in Holland and 'Monsieur Koster', 'Mr. Koster' or 'M. Koster' in France.)

'Mlle Elisa Schenck'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Elise Schenck'

'Mlle Emil Sorbet'
Misspelling of 'Madame Émile Sorbet'

'Mlle Kellog'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Kellogg'

'Mme André'
Misspelling of 'Madame Édouard André'

'Mme Eduard Andre'
Misspelling of 'Madame Édouard André'

'Mme Emil Sorbet'
Misspelling of 'Mademoiselle Émile Sorbet'

'Mme Grande'
Misspelling of 'Madame Grangé'

'Mme Jules Correvon'
Misspelling of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

'Mme Le Coultre'
Syn. of 'Mevrouw Le Coultre'

'Moat Star'
R: E. Markham (pre 1937)
Published ref. *J RHS* 62: clx (1937), without description.

'Modèle'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1877)
Sepals lilac with deep pink bar. Anthers brown. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 106.

'Modesta'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *viticella*
R: Modeste-Guérin, I: (1866)
Sepals pale blue with darker bar and veins. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Modesta'; 'Jackmanii Violacea'?
Published ref. M & J 1872: 127.
(Different authors may not be referring to the same cv., and the name is confused. Le Bêle 1896: 50 has it as a synonym of 'Jackmanii Violacea', with deep violet sepals that become bright violet. Jouin 1907: 232 says the sepals are lilac-red changing to pale violet. Later books such as Markham 1935 and Whitehead 1959 say the flowers are clear violet. The suggestion that this cv. is the same as 'Prince Charles' has not been substantiated.)

'Mogamigawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Momo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Toyohiko Iwai
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals light red-purple with white bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Momo-no-kawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light pink. Anthers reddish brown.

'Momo-no-sato'
Parentage unknown
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Momotaroo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1998)
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals pink. Anthers light yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 2000.

'Mongolian Gold'
See *C. fruticosa* 'Mongolian Gold'

'Monika'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Lindmark (1984)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across. Buds broadly ovoid, hairless with downy seams, at first erect, later nodding. Sepals 4, deep blue-violet (Moorish Blue HCC 739), 3.5-4 × 0.8-1 cm, oblong-lanceolate with winged downy margin. Stems c. 70 cm.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Monika'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 575.
(Snoeijer 1991 says the sepals are white.)

'Moniuszko'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 8, dark violet, overlapping, pointed. Filaments cream; anthers violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. FL: June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 18.

'Mons. Grandeau'
Misspelling of 'Monsieur Grandeau'

'Monsieur Briot'
Misspelling of 'Madame Briot'

'Monsieur Georges Magne'
Misspelling of 'Georges Magne'

'Monsieur Grandeau'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1896)
Sepals 4-5, pink-mauve with violet margin and veins and pale mauve bar (Le Bêle 1896: 48 says pink-veined).
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Monsieur Grandeau'.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 48.
(Misspelling: 'Mons. Grandeau'; 'M. Grandeau')

'Monsieur Hoppe'
Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
Sepals lavender-blue.
Published ref. Pépinières Travers *Cat.* 1955; Lavedeau *Cat.* 1955.

'Monsieur Koster'
Misspelling of 'M. Koster'

'Monsieur Léon Beaulieu'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls semi-double. Sepals lavender-mauve with greenish bar and tip.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.

'Monsieur Louis Van Houtte'
Misspelling of 'Louis Van Houtte' (of Lemoine)

'Monsieur Th. Lacroix'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Jacob-Makoy
Sepals pinkish mauve.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.

'Monsieur Tisserand'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1898)
Sepals 4-5, white with light blue margin and veins.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Monsieur Tisserand'.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 71.

monstrosa
Syn. of 'Monstrosa'

'Monstrosa'
Early Large-flowered Group
P: Van Houtte (1854), I: Van Houtte
Fls single or semi-double, usually with an involucre of stalked simple or ternate lvs generally some distance below fl, sometimes these lvs more or less white. Sepals of single fls 6-7, white tinged and sometimes spotted with green, lanceolate, tapered at base, pointed. Stamens yellow. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. bicolor monstrosa* Siebold; 'Bicolor Monstrosa'; *C. monstrosa* hort. ex C. Koch; *C. patens* var. *monstrosa*; *C. patens* 'Monstrosa'.
Published ref. *Flore des Serres* 9: 265, t. 960 (1853-4).
(Introduced from Japan by von Siebold in 1836 as *C. bicolor monstrosa.*)

***montana* Buch.-Ham. ex DC.**
AGM 1930
Fls 2-9(-14) cm across, scented or not, borne on downy stalks in groups of 1-5 in lf-axils. Buds ovoid, adpressed-hairy. Sepals 4(-5), white, creamy white or pink, hairy outside. Stamens 0.5-1.8 cm, cream. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 3-5 × 3-4 mm, ovoid or obovoid to almost round, flattened, with a distinct rim, hairless or sometimes hairy; styles 2.5-4.5(-7) cm. Deciduous woody climber with stems to (4-)8 (-12) m, somewhat downy when young, weakly ribbed. Lvs ternate; lflets rarely entire, usually coarsely toothed, often 3-lobed at apex, hairy to almost hairless on both sides. FL: (Apr-)May-June(-Aug) on previous year's growth. Himalaya, China including Xizang (Tibet), Taiwan.

montana* var. *alba
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *montana*

***montana* 'Alba'**
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *montana*

***montana* 'Aleksander'**
Misspelling of *C. montana* 'Alexander'

***montana* 'Alexander'**
Montana Group
Selection from *montana*
I: J. Fisk (1961)
Fls 5-8(-10) cm across, fragrant. Sepals white to creamy white, 5-7.5 cm long. Anthers cream to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 6-10 m. Lvs light green, ternate, densely silky. FL: May-June.
Syns: 'Alexander'.
Published ref. Fisk 1962: 33.
(Misspelling: *C. montana* 'Aleksander'; *C. montana* 'Alexandria'. Brought from N India to Britain by Col. R.D. Alexander after whom it was named.)

***montana* 'Alexandria'**
Misspelling of *C. montana* 'Alexander'

***montana* 'Boughton Beauty'**
Probably an error for 'Broughton Star'
(Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1999/2000.)

***montana* 'Broughton Star'**
Syn. of 'Broughton Star'

montana* var. *chrysocoma
Syn. of *C. chrysocoma*

***montana* 'Continuity'**
Syn. of 'Continuity'

***montana* 'Crinkle'**
Syn. of 'Crinkle'

***montana* 'East Malling'**
Syn. of 'East Malling'

***montana* 'E.H. Wilson'**
Montana Group
Published ref. Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1994: 46, without description.

***montana* 'Elizabeth'**
Syn. of 'Elizabeth'

***montana* 'Elten'**
Syn. of 'Elten'

montana* var. *fasciculiflora
Syn. of *C. fasciculiflora*

***montana* 'Fragrant Spring'**
Syn. of 'Fragrant Spring'

***montana* 'Freda'**
Syn. of 'Freda'

***montana* 'Giant Star'**
Syn. of 'Giant Star'

***montana* var. *glabrescens* (Comber) W.T. Wang & M.C. Chang**
Differs from var. *montana* in having larger (5-12 cm across), strongly fragrant fls and sepals that are white to creamy white, often flushed with reddish or purple on the outside, oblong to somewhat obovate, often with a mucronate tip. The achenes are hairy and the styles are 4.5-7 cm long, and densely silky. Stems climbing 1.5-6 m, described as 'not vigorous'. Leaves sparsely hairy. FL: May-Sept. W China including E Xizang (Tibet), N Myanmar, Sikkim.
Syns: *C. chrysocoma* Franch. var. *glabrescens* Comber; *C. montana* var. *trichogyna* M.C. Chang.
(There is controversy about the status of this variety. The *Flora of China* Vol. 6 (2001) accepts *C. montana* var. *glabrescens* (Comber) W.T. Wang & M.C. Chang. Johnson 1997: 390 treats var. *glabrescens* as a variety of *C. chrysocoma* despite the former's much taller, climbing stems and lvs that are densely hairy beneath. Grey-Wilson 2000: 89 reduces var. *glabrescens* to a synonym of *C. spooneri*, although the fls are not always white and are scented, and the stems are less vigorous. *C. montana* var. *trichogyna* M.C. Chang, here cited as a synonym, is maintained as a separate variety of *C. montana* in Johnson 1997: 402. Further investigation is necessary to determine the correct placing of var. *glabrescens*.)

***montana* 'Gothenburg'**
Syn. of 'Gothenburg'

montana* forma *grandiflora
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *grandiflora*

***montana* var. *grandiflora* Hook.**
AGM 1993
Differs from var. *montana* in its larger (5-8(-14) cm across), unscented fls. Sepals white to creamy white. Anthers usually yellow but sometimes purplish. FL: May-June, and sporadically later. Himalaya, W & S China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. anemoniflora* D. Don; *C. montana* forma *grandiflora*; *C. montana* 'Grandiflora'.

***montana* 'Grandiflora'**
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *grandiflora*

***montana* 'Hakuju'**
Montana Group
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 25, without description; Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1994: 46, without description.

***montana* 'Hidcote'**
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'

***montana* 'Hidcote Variety'**
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'

***montana* 'Highdown'**
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Highdown'

***montana* 'Jackie'**
Syn. of 'Jacqui'

***montana* 'Jacqueline'**
Erroneous name for 'Jacqui'

***montana* 'Jacqui'**
Syn. of 'Jacqui'

***montana* 'Jenny'**
Syn. of 'Jenny Keay'

***montana* 'Jenny Keay'**
Syn. of 'Jenny Keay'

***montana* 'Lilacina'**
Montana Group
montana var. *grandiflora* × *montana* var. *rubens*
R: Lemoine et fils (c. 1910)
Fls like those of *C. montana* var. *rubens*, but larger and with blue-lilac sepals. Deciduous climber with stems 7-10 m. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *The Garden* 74: 119 (1910).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Misspelling: *C. montana* 'Lilacine')

***montana* 'Lilacine'**
Misspelling of *C. montana* 'Lilacina'

***montana* 'Lyons White'**
Montana Group
Published ref. Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1994: 46, without description.

***montana* 'Magic Star'**
Syn. of 'Magic Star'

***montana* 'Margaret Jones'**
Syn. of 'Margaret Jones'

***montana* var. *wilsonii* Sprague**
Differs from var. *montana* as follows: Fls 4-9 cm across, smelling of hot chocolate or (according to Johnson, 1997, *Robinia pseudoacacia*), solitary in lf-axils. Sepals pure white to somewhat creamy white, often flushed with green outside. Styles 4-6 cm. FL: June-Aug. W & SW China.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Wilsonii'; *C. montana* var. *wilsonii* forma *platysepala* Rehder & E.H. Wilson; *C. montana* 'Platysepala'; *C. repens* Veitch.
(Many plants sold today under this name do not fit the original description and in particular do not have the late flowering time.)

***montana* 'Wilsonii'**
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *wilsonii*

***montana* var. *wilsonii* 'Hergest'**
Montana Group
Published ref. Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1994: 46, without description.
(Misspelling: *C. montana* var. *wilsonii* 'Hergist'. Presumably selected at Hergest Croft, Herefordshire, England.)

montana* var. *wilsonii* forma *platysepala
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *wilsonii*

***montana* 'Wrightii'**
Syn. of 'Wrightii'

'Monte Cassino'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1975), F: S. Franczak (1978), I: S. Franczak (1986), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 10-16(-20) cm across. Sepals 6, vivid red, c. 6 × 4 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, rounded, margin wavy. Filaments cream; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 28.
(Commemorates the battle at the fortified abbey of that name SE of Rome, Italy in 1944. Introduced to the UK by Fisk in 1990.)

montevidensis
Syn. of *C. denticulata*

'Montrose'
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1900), I: (1900)
Sepals long and narrow, lilac-rose, brighter than those of 'Comtesse de Bouchaud'.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 394.

'Monty Zary'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: S.J. Zubrowski (1990), N: S.J. Zubrowski (1997), REG: S.J. Zubrowski (1997)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 9 cm across, nodding, solitary. Buds pale yellow (11D). Sepals 4, pale orange-yellow (159C) with prominent strong reddish purple (72B) veins towards base, c. 5.5 × 2.5 cm, ovate with a long-pointed recurved tip, gappy, hairy outside. Staminodes light purple (80D), outside strong purple (80B), to 1.7 cm long, blunt. Filaments pale yellow-green, hairy; anthers light yellow-green. Deciduous climber with hairy stems to 3 m or more. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed, hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 73.
(Named to commemorate Monty Zary, renowned horticulturist of Saskatoon, Canada.)

'Moojoo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myoojoo'

'Moonbeam'
Forsteri Group
'Fairy' × *foetida*
R: G. Hutchins (1990), F: G. Hutchins (1992), N & I: Blooms of Bressingham (1996), REG: G. Hutchins (1996)
Fls male, 2-2.5 cm across, drooping at first but soon upward-facing, in compound clusters of 5-15, scented. Sepals 6, greenish yellow becoming creamy white when mature, 1-1.2 × 0.4-0.5 cm, blunt, downy outside, tip slightly recurved. Stamens green at first, becoming yellowish; anthers cream. Evergreen with trailing or climbing stems to 2 m, new growth green to brownish. Lvs dark green, ternate, often again divided; lflets irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: Mar-May on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Moonbeam'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 75.
(This cv. has mistakenly been assumed to have the parentage *C. marmoraria* × *C. paniculata* and thus has been incorrectly named *C.* × *cartmanii* 'Moonbeam'.)

'Moonlight'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage uncertain
I: (1968)
Fls shallowly cup-shaped, single or semi-double, (12-) 14-20 cm across, (Johnson 1997: 785 says scented). Buds hairy. Sepals of single fls 6-8(-10), to 20 in semi-double fls, opening light green-yellow (1D), strong greenish yellow (Citron Green HCC 763/1) or creamy white, changing to white, creamy yellow or bright greenish yellow (Sulphur Yellow HCC1/1) later pale greenish yellow (Primrose Yellow HCC 603/1), bar primrose-yellow, outside paler with green bar, 7-20 × 2.5-3.5 cm, elliptic to obovate, shortly pointed, gappy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish to cream; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Styles yellow, 3-4 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs matt green to grey-green, ternate, or sometimes pinnate with 5 ovate lflets which often

have the margin paler than the central area. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls with up to 20 sepals), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls with 6-10 sepals).
Syns: 'Lawsoniana Henryi'; 'Lawsoniana-Henryi'; 'Yellow Queen' (of Lundell/Treasures).
Published ref. Johnson in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 23 (1984).
(According to Magnus Johnson, in 1947 he received 2 cream-yellow-flowered plants from Copenhagen University Botanic Garden under the name 'Lawsoniana' (a blue-violet-flowered cv. raised by Anderson-Henry in 1855). Copenhagen thought that the white-flowered 'Henryi' (also raised by Anderson-Henry from the same cross as 'Lawsoniana') might also be involved in the parentage. So Johnson gave the working name 'Lawsoniana Henryi' to his Danish plants, propagated them, and gave material of both to Göteborg Botanic Garden and to Tage Lundell in Helsingborg. Lundell renamed them 'MJ Yellow' and 'MJ Yellow seedling 2'. The latter clone died out in all sites, but 'MJ Yellow' was renamed 'Yellow Queen' by Lundell, who sent it simultaneously to Jim Fisk and to Treasures of Tenbury. Fisk did not like the name 'Yellow Queen' and changed it to 'Moonlight'. Treasures kept the name 'Yellow Queen' and offered it in their catalogue in 1968, the same year that Fisk offered 'Moonlight'. The 'Yellow Queen' of Lundell/Treasures cannot be used because there was already a cv. with this name in Holland: this turned out to be the same as *C. patens* 'Manshuu Ki' (trade designation - WADA'S PRIMROSE) from Japan. 'Moonlight' is thus the accepted name for this clematis.)

'Moonman'
Forsteri Group
marata (s) × *marmoraria*
R: G. Hutchins
Fls male, c. 2.5 cm across. Buds white, becoming pale green later, hairy. Bracts often 3-lobed at apex. Sepals 4-5(-6), very pale green, 1-1.8 × 0.5-0.7 cm. Stamens c. 35, 0.6-0.8 cm long. Evergreen. FL: Apr-May.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 208 (1990).
(One of the Havering Hybrids. Is a male plant.)

'Mooreana'
Viticella Group
'Atrorubens' or *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: George Jackman & Son (1862), I: George Jackman & Son (1864)
C: 1864
Sepals deep violet, erect and much recurved at margin.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Mooreana'; *Viticella mooreana.*
Published ref. *Gardener's Weekly Magazine & Floricultural Cabinet* 1864: 383.

***morefieldii* Kral**
Fls urn-shaped, 1-5 in lf-axils. Buds broadly ovoid, silky. Sepals 4, pinkish red flushed with green, 2-2.5 cm long, lanceolate to ovate, pointed, white silky-downy, tip spreading to recurved. Stamens 1.2-2 cm; filaments hairy in upper part; anthers hairy. Achenes ovoid, 7-9 mm long, silky, with rim; styles brownish, 3-3.5 cm. Stems climbing to 5 m, hairy. Lvs pinnate with 9-11 lflets, or often with terminal tendril; lflets entire to 2-3-lobed. FL: May-Aug. SE USA (Alabama).

× ***morelii* Rehder**
pitcheri (s) × *texensis*
R: F. Morel (pre 1893)
Fls bell-shaped to urn-shaped, solitary in lf-axils, vanilla-scented, in form like those of *C. pitcheri.* Sepals purple-violet, inside edged with white hairs, tip spreading to somewhat recurved. Stamens pale yellow. Lvs pinnate, usually with 4 pairs of lflets.
Syns: 'Morelii'.

'Morelii'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii*

× ***morelii* 'Auguste Dufour'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals pale flesh-pink. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Auguste Dufour'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No.124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Baronne Adolphe de Rothschild'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Sepals carmine, outside paler.
Syns: 'Baronne Adolphe de Rothschild'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'Boulevard'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri (s) × *texensis*
R: J. McLellan-Scott (1996), F: J. McLellan-Scott (1997), N: J. McLellan-Scott (1997), I: Scott's Clematis Nursery (1998), REG: Scott's Clematis Nursery (1998)
Fls urn-shaped, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4, carmine-red, gradually changing to lilac-blue towards base, inside more intense carmine, c. 3 × 1.5 cm, thick and fleshy, tip recurved. Filaments and anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 6 irregularly toothed lflets. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Boulevard'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 34.

× ***morelii* 'C.J. van der Haer'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)

Fls urn-shaped. Sepals light blue, whitish inside, tip recurved. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'C.J. van der Haer'.
Published ref. *Möller's Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung* 1898: 43; Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Coccineopitcheri'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: F. Morel (pre 1900)
Fls bell-shaped, scented. Sepals carmine or carmine-violet.
Syns: *C. coccineo-pitcheri*; 'Coccinea-Pitcheri'.
Published ref. *J RHS* 24: 31 (1900).

× ***morelii* 'Comte Turati'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Sepals pink-lilac, outside pink.
Syns: 'Comte Turati'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'Conte Ernesto Turati'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Fls urn-shaped. Sepals light lilac-red, with long-pointed recurved tip.
Syns: 'Conte Ernesto Turati'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Garteninspector Wetter'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Sepals carmine, outside white. Sepals light carmine-red, long-pointed with recurved tip.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.
(Misspelling: 'Garteninspector Wetter'; 'Garteninspektor Vetter'; 'Gartendirektor Vetter')

× ***morelii* 'George Nantin'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals dark blue, white inside.
Syns: 'George Nantin'; 'Georg Nantin'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Giovanni Piccinelli'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Fls urn-shaped. Sepals deep violet-purple, tip recurved. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Giovanni Piccinelli'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'Gustave Seyderhelm'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Fls urn-shaped. Sepals light purple-red to deep carmine, outside pink, tip recurved. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Gustave Seyderhelm'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'J.-H. Krelage'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Fls urn-shaped. Sepals dull wine-dreg colour with violet bar, fringed, the very long-pointed tip spreading to somewhat recurved.
Syns: 'J.-H. Krelage'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'John Poë'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals blue with paler bar, long pointed. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'John Poë'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Léon Simon'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals light carmine-red with white bar. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Léon Simon'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Ludwig Schröter'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Sepals carmine-red, outside red.
Syns: 'Ludwig Schröter'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'Marc Micheli'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals azure-blue.
Syns: 'Marc Micheli'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Maurice de Vilmorin'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals light red with white bar.
Syns: 'Maurice de Vilmorin'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

× ***morelii* 'Miss Marianne North'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals ash-grey, very long, pointed, reflexed.
Syns: 'Miss Marianne North'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).
(Named after the intrepid Victorian whose flower-paintings from around the world are housed at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.)

× ***morelii* 'O.-J. Van den Haer'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Sepals deep violet, outside with white bar.
Syns: 'O.-J. Van den Haer'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'Reverend C. Wolley Dod'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Sepals lilac-red or violet-red.
Syns: 'Rev. C. Wolley Dod'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).
(Named after C. Wolley Dod (1826-78), an assistant Master at Eton, the famous English school.)

× ***morelii* 'Saint-Olbrich'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1893)
Sepals very deep violet.
Syns: 'Saint-Olbrich'.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1893: 462.

× ***morelii* 'Stephan Olbrich'**
Viorna Group
pitcheri × *texensis*
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1898)
Fls urn-shaped. Sepals dark carmine-red, whitish inside, long-pointed, tip recurved.
Syns: 'Stephan Olbrich'.
Published ref. Fröbel *Katalog* No. 124 (1898).

morii
Syn. of *C. henryi* var. *morii*

'Morikata Oké'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1874)
FCC 1874
Fls 16-21 cm across. Sepals 8, pale mauve-pink with silver-grey margin, broadly ovate, somewhat concave, pointed, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers brown to dark purple. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly heart-shaped. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 136.
(Misspelling: 'Morikati oké'. Named after a Japanese visitor to England.)

'Morikati oké'
Misspelling of 'Morikata Oké'

'Morning Cloud'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls cup-shaped. Sepals 6, creamy white with wide blue-grey margins, elliptic, somewhat boat-shaped, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.2 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. Caddick's Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1998-99.
(Feltwell 1999: 80 says it was formerly known as 'Satsukibore', which must be Japanese. This name is not known for a Japanese cv. - the nearest is 'Satsukibare' but this has mauve-blue fls.)

'Morning Glory'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Morning Yellow'
Montana Group
'Sunrise' ? × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1998), F: R.C. Mitchell (1999), N: R.C. Mitchell (1999), REG: R.C. Mitchell (2000)
Fls semi-double, c. 6 cm across, solitary. Outer sepals 4, primrose-yellow, c. 3 × 2 cm, ovate, blunt but apiculate; inner sepals shorter and narrower. Filaments yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Oct (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 45.

'Morta'
Parentage unknown
Sepals tricolored (spotted).
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58, without adequate description.

'Moscow'
See note under 'Daugava'

MOTHER TERESA
Trade designation of 'Matka Teresa'

MOTHER THERESE
Misspelling of trade designation of 'Matka Teresa'

'Motiiv'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD

(2000)
Fls 18-22 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, light pink with purplish red bar, 8-10 cm long, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik *Cat.* 1989.

'Moto'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Baikal' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 13-15 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, lavender-blue with red-lilac bar, 6-7 cm long, broadly elliptic. Filaments whitish; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik *Cat.* 1989.

'Moulin Rouge'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1994)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals bright red. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Mr Badger'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Standish (pre 1875)
Sepals mauve-lilac. Lvs ternate.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 107.
(Misspelling: 'Mr Radger'? Johnson 1997: 786 treats this cv. as a synonym of 'Mrs Badger', (q.v.), although 'Mr Badger' is the earlier name. The situation is confused by Jouin 1907: 235 who lists 'Mrs Badger' with lilac-blue fls.)

'Mr Fesserano'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Mr G.J. Patijn'
Misspelling of 'J.G. Patijn'

'Mr Grandeau'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer (1991), without description.

'Mr James Bateman'
Misspelling of 'Mrs James Bateman'

'Mr. Koster'
Misspelling of 'M. Koster'

'Mr Lincoln'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Sepals pink with deep red bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Mr Morito'
Parentage unknown
R: Yasuko Morito
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers purplish brown.

'Mr Radger'
Misspelling of 'Mr Badger'?

'Mr R.J. Evison'
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 68.

'Mrs Badger'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Standish
Fls c.16 cm across. Sepals 8(-13), satiny white, elliptic, narrowed at base. Filaments white, reddish at top; anthers dark brown-violet. Lvs ternate; lflets oblong-elliptic, long-pointed. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1880: 85.
(Perhaps a synonym of 'Mr Badger', although the fl colour would suggest otherwise. But, confusingly, Jouin 1907: 235 says 'Mrs Badger' has lilac-blue fls.)

'Mrs Baker'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals white with light violet margin.
Published ref. Moser et fils *Cat.* 1910-1920.

'Mrs Barr'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Standish
Sepals white.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 235.

'Mrs Bateman'
Misspelling of 'Mrs James Bateman'
FCC 1867

'Mrs Bush'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 15-20(-25) cm across. Sepals 6-8, satiny pale bluish mauve (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/1) to deep lavender, bar slightly paler and tinged with deep pink especially towards base, ovate-lanceolate, overlapping, finely pointed. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow to

pale brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate, leathery. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 93; Spingarn 1935: 87.

'Mrs Calvert'
Syn. of 'Amy Calvert'

'Mrs Charles Malmo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'John Gould Veitch' × unknown
R: Mrs J. Rines ?, I: (1934)
Sepals blue-lavender.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.

'Mrs Cholmondeley'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble, I: (c. 1873)
FCC 1873, AGM 1993
Fls single and sometimes semi-double, 12-23 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6(-8), lavender-blue (91B) with darker (91A) veins overlying the paler (91C) bar, outside paler than inside (91C,D), slightly convex, 7-9(-10) × 4-5.5 cm, elliptic but appearing narrower at base where margin tends to recurve, gappy at base, apiculate. Stamens c. 1.8 cm; filaments white flushed with blue-violet; anthers coffee-brown. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-6 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 ovate lflets. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls single or semi-double), July-Oct on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 186; *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 108-9 say that the early fls on the previous year's growth are semi-double with 14-20 sepals in 2 rows. There are several reports of semi-double fls, although sometimes the extra sepals are only a few in number and much shorter than the normal outer ones. There are reports that the fls may be slightly scented.)

'Mrs Colmanday'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kitajima
Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Mrs Erastus Corning'
Syn. of 'Betty Corning'

'Mrs. Geo Jackman'
Misspelling of 'Mrs George Jackman'

'Mrs George Jackman'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Fortunei'
R: George Jackman & Son (1873), I: George Jackman & Son (1875)
FCC 1875, AGM 1993
Fls single or semi-double, 14-18 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, satiny white, sometimes with a creamy yellow bar, outside creamy white, elliptic, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments white to cream; anthers beige with red-brown connective. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs simple, or more often ternate; lflets oblong-ovate to heart-shaped. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.
(Misspelling: 'George Jackman'; 'Mrs. Geo Jackman'; 'Mrs G. Jackman')

'Mrs G. Innes'
Misspelling of 'Mrs G. Mitchell Innes'

'Mrs G. Jackman'
Misspelling of 'Mrs George Jackman'

'Mrs Gladstone'
Misspelling of 'W.E. Gladstone'

'Mrs G.M. Innes'
Misspelling of 'Mrs G. Mitchell Innes'

'Mrs G. Mitchell Innes'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × *lanuginosa*
R: I. Anderson-Henry, I: (1876)
Fls double or semi-double, 10-13 cm across. Sepals pale lavender-blue to soft lilac-pink, fading with age. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: early summer to late autumn on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 457 (1876).
(Misspelling: 'Mrs G.M. Innes'; 'Mrs G. Innes'; 'Miss Mitchell Innes'; 'G. Innes'; 'G.M. Innes')

'Mrs Henry Wood'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: (pre 1892)
Fls 18-23 cm across. Sepals 8, pale mauve-pink with stronger pink bar and veins, fading to white, oblong-ovate, overlapping, pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 3.5 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 51: 415 (1912).

'Mrs Hewett'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Standish (pre 1875)
Fls violet-scented. Sepals white.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 235.

'Mrs Hope'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Standishii'

R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1875)
FCC 1875
Fls single or double, 13-18(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, satiny lavender-blue (84A) with deeper bar, outside paler (84C), 6.5-8.5(-10) × 4-6 cm, broadly ovate to elliptic, apiculate, overlapping, tip slightly reflexed. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments white; anthers dark red to purple-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Lvs usually simple, rarely ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls 13-15 cm across), Aug-Oct on current year's growth (fls 16-18(-20) cm across).
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142; *The Garden* 7: 456, 1875.
(Occasionally confused in the trade with 'Blue Gem' and 'William Kennett'. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 188 say a different clematis is frequently sold under this name.)

'Mrs Howard Vyse'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (pre 1972)
Sepals 8, white, tinged with mauve along margin, oblong-elliptic. Filaments white; anthers pale purplish. Lvs 1-2-ternate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 129.

'Mrs James Baker'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals whitish with deep carmine-red bar.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.
(Possibly synonymous with 'Mrs S.C. Baker')

'Mrs James Bateman'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' seedling × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1867)
FCC 1867
Buds narrowly ovoid, woolly, erect. Sepals 6, deep reddish lilac at first, fading to pale lavender, the red of the bar fading less quickly, obovate, pointed, overlapping. Filaments greenish; anthers reddish lilac. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly heart-shaped. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 208, as 'Mrs Bateman'. Subsequent publications referred to this cv. as 'Mrs James Bateman', so this name is accepted (ICNCP Art. 14.3).
(Misspelling: 'Mr James Bateman'; 'Lady James Bateman'; 'Mrs Bateman'.)

'Mrs James Mason'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Vyvyan Pennell' (s) × 'Doctor Ruppel'
R: B. Fretwell (1984)
Fls single and double, (12-)15-28 cm across. Sepals of single fls 8, violet-blue with reddish mauve bar, overlapping, pointed, margin frilled and curving upwards to form a boat shape. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 69; Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 188.

'Mrs Lister'
Misspelling of 'Mrs Villiers Lister'

'Mrs Lundell'
Misspelling of 'Mrs T. Lundell'

'Mrs Margaret Jones'
See synonymy of 'Margaret Jones'

'Mrs Melvill'
Misspelling of 'Mrs Melville'

'Mrs Melville'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × *lanuginosa*
R: I. Anderson-Henry, I: (1876)
Fls 20-21 cm across. Sepals 8, pale mauve. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 457 (1876).
(Misspelling: 'Mrs Melvill')

'Mrs Moore'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
FCC 1874
Fls 20-23 cm across. Sepals 6, white, with slight mauve bar on first opening, 10-11 cm long, oblong-elliptic, long-pointed. Filaments white tinged with green; anthers pale brown. Leaves pinnate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped, long-pointed. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 130.

'Mrs Nasmyth'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: T. Cripps (1867)
Sepals 6, white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.

'Mrs Norm Thomson'
Misspelling of 'Mrs N. Thompson'

'Mrs N. Thompson'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell (1954), N & I: W. Pennell (1961)
Fls (10-)12-17 cm across. Sepals (4-)6(-8), deep violet (87A) to bluish purple with scarlet or petunia (74A) bar, outside with greenish cream bar merging into pink-purple (88C,D) margin, 6-7.5 × 2.4-

3.4 cm, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin twisted and irregularly wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments pale pink; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly oblong to ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Lloyd 1965: 100.
(Misspelling: 'Mrs N. Thomson'; 'Mrs Norm Thomson'; 'Mrs Thomson'. Named for the wife of Mr N. Thompson who was the then nursery office manager at Pennell's Nursery.)

'Mrs N. Thomson'
Misspelling of 'Mrs N. Thompson'

'Mrs Old'
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1999: 38, without description.

'Mrs Oud'
Misspelling of 'Mevrouw Oud'

'Mrs Patijn'
Misspelling of 'J.G. Patijn'

'Mrs P.B. Traux'
Misspelling of 'Mrs P.B. Truax'

'Mrs P.B. Truax'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1939)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals (6-)8, satiny periwinkle-blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1) to mauve-blue (Veronica Violet HCC 639) with slightly green-flushed bar, fading with age, obovate, long-pointed, narrowed at base and gappy. Filaments white; anthers cream or pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly oblong-ovate to ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939-40: 178.
(Misspelling: 'Mrs P.B. Traux'; 'Miss P.B. Traux'. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 188 say it has been sold as 'Xerxes'.)

'Mrs P.T. James'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Mr P.T. James, N & I: Wayside Gardens (1965)
Fls double, single before well-established, (12-)15-18(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-8, violet-blue (Victoria Violet HCC 738) with paler (HCC 738/2-3) bar, rather regular and flatly arranged, 7.5-9 × 3-3.5 cm, ovate to narrowly elliptic, narrowing in the middle, long-pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white, purplish at top and base; anthers yellow (Johnson 1997 says red-violet). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to narrowly oblong-ovate. FL: June (fls double), July-Sept (fls single).
Trade designation: BLUE STAR.
Published ref. Wayside Gardens *Cat.* 1965.
(Misspelling: 'P.T. James')

'Mrs Quilter'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Standish (pre 1875)
Sepals 8, white. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 457 (1876).
(Misspelling: 'Mrs Quiltes'; 'Mistress Quilter')

'Mrs Quiltes'
Misspelling of 'Mrs Quilter'

'Mrs Rivis'
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

'Mrs Robert Brydon'
Heracleifolia Group
tubulosa × *virginiana*
R: R. Brydon (c. 1935), I: Wayside Gardens (1939)
Fls wide open and lacking a tube, 1.5-3 cm across, borne in clusters. Buds ovoid to obovoid. Sepals 4-5(-6), at first bluish (Veronica Violet HCC 639/1), becoming off-white to creamy white with blue or grey-mauve (Mauvette HCC 537/2) tinge towards tip, sometimes rather faint, 2-2.5 × 0.4-0.9 cm, tip rolled back, outside silky with downy, upturned margin. Stamens 0.7-1.5 cm long; filaments white, hairy towards top; anthers creamy yellow changing to brown. Stems semi-herbaceous, semi-climbing, 1.5-2(-3) m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'; *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'; *C. tubulosa* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'.
Published ref. *Horticulture* (Jan. 1939).
(Probably raised as early as 1935 by Robert Brydon, who at the time was gardener at Mrs Elisabeth Prentiss's property in Cleveland, Ohio. Plants grown in the United States have fls whose sepals are white with a sky-blue margin. It is not known whether the European plants are different, or whether the variation is due to environmental factors: study is needed.)

'Mrs Sampson Choyce Baker'
Misspelling of 'Mrs S.C. Baker'

'Mrs S. Baker'
Misspelling of 'Mrs S.C. Baker'

'Mrs S.C. Baker'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: H. Cobbett, I: (c. 1875)
Sepals 8, blush-white with prominent claret bar on

both surfaces, broadly ovate-elliptic, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers deep purple. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Syns: 'Mrs James Baker'?
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.
(Misspelling: 'Mrs S. Baker'; 'Mrs Sampson Choyce Baker'; 'Mistress S.C. Baker')

'Mrs Spencer Castle'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (c. 1913), I: George Jackman & Son (pre 1924)
Fls single and semi-double, 10-15 cm across. Sepals of single fls (4-)6, pale pinkish heliotrope (Cobalt Violet HCC 634/2-3) to pale mauve (Pastel Mauve HCC 433) with a rosy pink flush spreading along bar from the base, oblong-elliptic, long-pointed, scarcely overlapping at base. Filaments lilac-pink; anthers creamy yellow or white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.8(-5) m. Lvs ternate, or sometimes 3-lobed; lflets lanceolate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Markham 1935: 107.

'Mrs Thomson'
Misspelling of 'Mrs N. Thompson'

'Mrs T. Lundell'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
S: K. Cedergren, I: K. Cedergren (1985)
Fls bell-shaped at first, opening flatter, 5-7(-12) cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, greyish lilac-rose (Mineral Violet HCC 635), tinged with deep purple (Doge Purple HCC 732/2) towards margin and on bar, outside pale mauve with darker bar that fades with age, narrowly ovate, twisted, long-pointed, tip recurved, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens 0.7-1 cm; filaments green; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4.5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate, entire or lobed. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Mrs T. Lundell'; *C. viticella* 'Mrs Lundell'; *C. viticella* 'Mrs Tage Lundell'.
Published ref. Cedergren *Cat.* 1991.
(Misspelling: 'Mrs Lundell'. Found in Tage Lundell's nursery after his death by Krister Cedergren who named it after Lundell's wife, Tolga.)

'Mrs Villiers Lister'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (c. 1870)
FCC 1873
Sepals 3, white with deep lilac-pink bar near base, narrowly lanceolate, gappy. Filaments white; anthers purple. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Floral Magazine* 9: t. 495 (1870).
(Misspelling: 'Mrs Villiers Listre'; 'Mrs Lister')

'Mrs Villiers Listre'
Misspelling of 'Mrs Villiers Lister'

'Mrs Washer'
Misspelling of 'Mevrouw Wasscher'

'Mrs Wasscher'
Misspelling of 'Mevrouw Wasscher'

'Mrs Yuki'
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1997)
Fls double. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Mr Th. Lacroix'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Mr Vanunu'
'Henryi' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: E. Rodker (1992), F & N: E. Rodker (1997), REG: E. Rodker (2000)
Fls c. 16 cm across, slightly fragrant, solitary. Sepals 8, white with pale green bar, bar deeper outside, c. 7.5 × 3.5 cm, elliptic, pointed, touching. Filaments at first green becoming white; anthers purple. Climber with stems 1.6-2 m. Lvs simple to ternate, entire. FL: May on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 44.
(Named after Mordecai Vanunu, a political prisoner imprisoned in Israel.)

'Mukle'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 2000/01 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Multi Blue'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sport from 'The President'
S: J. Bouter & Zoon (1983), I: J. Bouter & Zoon (1983)
Fls double, 8-13(-15) cm across. Guard sepals 6-8, light French navy-blue (90A), outside with green bar, inner sepals narrower and shorter, slightly paler with greenish cream edges and tip, sometimes tinged with various shades of red, c. 6 × 2.6-3.2 cm, long-pointed. Inner sepals same colour as outer, half to two-thirds their length, lanceolate, with long-pointed green tip. Stamens absent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets lanceolate to narrowly ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. *Dendroflora* 27: 62 & 78-79 (1990).
(Misspelling: 'Multiblue'; 'Multi-blue'.)

'Multi-blue'
Misspelling of 'Multi Blue'

'Multiblue'
Misspelling of 'Multi Blue'

'Multiflora Rubra Plena'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1900), I: (1900)
Fls double. Sepals deep wine-red.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 394.

'Multiplex'
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

'Multi Young'
Early Large-flowered Group
Mutation of 'H.F. Young'
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1994)
Fls double. Sepals pale lavender, guard sepals broad, inner sepals very narrow, tinged with green. Stamens greenish yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1995/96: 46.

'Muly'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 2000/01 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Mu Meri'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-blue (90B), bar and veins darker (90A), obovate. Anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

munroana
Syn. of *C. smilacifolia* subsp. *munroana*

'Murakumo'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Murasakihime'
Parentage unknown
R: Masayoshi Okuboo
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, dark purple, overlapping, pointed. Anthers reddish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.5 m. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Sugimoto & Hayakawa 1985.

'Murasakikakoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara (1996)
Sepals 6, reddish purple with red bar, broadly elliptic, pointed. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Murasakimaru'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Fls double, 8-12 cm across. Sepals light purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Murasaki-no-mai'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohiko Iwai (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale blue-purple with whitish bar. Anthers red-purple to brownish.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.

'Murasaki-no-yoso'oi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1990)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Murasakishikibu'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto
Fls 13-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, blue-purple. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Sugimoto & Hayakawa 1985.

'Murasakishintama'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1997)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple, outside whitish. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Murasaki Yae'
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer (1991), without description.

'Murechidori'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Muroo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1993)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato nooen) 1994.

'Musachina'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Musashino' (of Sakurai)

'Musa China'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Musashino' (of Sakurai)

'Musachino'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Musashino' (of Sakurai)

'Musashino'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown, but possibly a wild variant of *C. patens*
N: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light red-purple with light purple bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1996.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Named after a local Japanese clematis group.)

'Musashino'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 12-23(-27) cm across. Buds downy. Sepals 8, white, sometimes with light purplish tinge towards base, c. 9 × 4.5-5 cm, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs simple or with 2-3 lobes, or ternate with ovate lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Musachino'; 'Musachina'; 'Musa China'; 'Muso China'. Musashino is the old name of Kanto district.)

'Musihi'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota
Sepals white. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Muso China'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Musashino' (of Sakurai)

'My Angel'
Tangutica Group
intricata × *orientalis* var. *orientalis*
R: W. Snoeijer (1993), I: J. van Zoest (1997)
Fls c. 3 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, inside yellow-orange, outside red-purple with cream margin. Filaments dark red; anthers green. Fruit-heads silvery, persistent. Deciduous climber with purple stems up to 3 m. Lvs blue-green, pinnate. FL: June-Sept(-Oct).
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'My Angel'; *C. tangutica* 'My Angel'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999: 5.
(Named after Lina (Engelina) van Zoest, the wife of the introducer.)

'Myogin'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myoojin'

'Myojo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myoojoo'

'Myōjō'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myoojoo'

'Myôjô'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myoojoo'

'Myoko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myookoo'

'Myōkō'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myookoo'

'Myoojin'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 3-5 cm across. Sepals violet-blue with prominent veins. Anthers yellow. Stems c. 80 cm. FL: June-Aug.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Myogin'.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Myogin'. Named after a Japanese god.)

'Myoojoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Star of India' (Japanese type) × unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai (1986)
Fls 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, satiny violet-red or purple with darker, redder bar, obovate, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers creamy white to pale or bright yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Trade designation: BRIGHT STAR; VELOURS BLEU.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Myojo'; 'Myôjô'; 'Moojoo'; 'Myōjō'. Named after the planet Venus. See note under 'Myoyo')

'Myookoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale pink or blue-purple with broad, deep red-pink bar, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, abruptly pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers yellow with red-brown connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 72.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Myoko'; 'Myuokuo'; 'Myōkō'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Myoukou'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Myookoo'

'Myoyo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals velvety red with darker bar. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Toovere 1992.
(Said to have been bred in Japan. Possibly this is 'Myoojoo' under a deviant spelling.)

N

'Naaber'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ramona' × unknown
F: U. & A. Kivistik, I: U. & A. Kivistik (1979), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, violet (91A). Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Nabekura'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masayoshi Okoboo
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals purple or blue-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Nachi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Nachtmusik'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Hakuba' irradiated.
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1992)
Fls double, 10-12 cm across. Sepals soft blue-lavender. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 35.
(Produced by radioactive treatment of seeds of 'Hakuba')

'Nadezda'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nadezhda'

'Nadezhda'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' & 'Lawsoniana' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1965), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls 12-16 cm across, bowl-shaped, borne in groups of 1-3. Sepals (4-)6, purple-pink (Magnolia Purple HCC 030/2)(78C-D), with broad, bright red-purple (78A-B) or ruby-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1-2) bar, 6-7 × 4-4.5 cm, obovate, long-pointed, hairy outside, margin crimped. Filaments light yellow; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with brown-red-hairy stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Luksa 1978: 52.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nadezda'. Beskaravainaya 1998 puts this cv. into the former Patens Group. In hot weather, the fls are paler.)

'Nagara'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-red with paler bar, elliptic, apiculate. Filaments white, reddish towards the top; anthers brown to red-purple.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 38.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Nakts'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gunta' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1984), F: J. Ruplēns (1986), N: J. Ruplēns (1987), REG: J. Ruplēns (2000)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals 6, deep violet-purple, 4-5 × 3-3.5 cm, ovate, pointed. Filaments whitish, tinged with mauve at base; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Lauku Dāve* 1989, no. 3.

'Nana'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 4-5 cm across. Sepals 4, light violet to pink-violet. Subshrub with non-climbing stems 30-50 (-100) cm.
Syns: *C. viticella* var. *nana* Carrière; *C. viticella* 'Nana'
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1869: 307.
(Chance seedling found in Jardin des Plantes, Paris. Howells 1998: 177 speculates that it may be a cross between a *viticella* and an *integrifolia*.)

'Nana'
See *C.* × *distorta* 'Nana'

***nannophylla* Maxim.**
PC 1956
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 1.5-3.2 cm across, nodding, solitary or sometimes 3-7 together, terminal. Sepals 4, golden yellow, brown at base, 0.6-1.6 × 0.4-0.8 cm, elliptic to ovate, blunt, spreading, often hairy outside. Stamens reddish brown. Achenes 3-4 mm, ellipsoid, flattened, downy; styles yellowish, c. 2 cm. Erect,

deciduous shrub with strongly ribbed stems to 1.2 m, grey-downy when young. Lvs leathery, 3-lobed or deeply pinnatisect; lflets hairless or nearly so. FL: June-Sept. N China.
Syns: *C. recta* subsp. *nannophylla* (Maxim.) Kuntze.

'Nanotsu'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***napaulensis* DC.**
AM 1957
Fls narrowly bell-shaped to cup-shaped, 0.7-2 cm across, hanging, in groups of 6-10 in lf-axils, borne on stalks with 2 united bracteoles about half-way up. Sepals 4, creamy yellow or greenish cream, 1.2-2.5 × 0.4-1 cm, ovate-oblong, pointed or blunt, erect to somewhat spreading, outside silky-hairy, tip often recurved. Stamens 1-3 cm long, protruding; filaments broadened towards base, silky-downy, reddish purple towards top; anthers purple or reddish. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 3-6 × 2-4 mm, ovoid, obovoid or almost globose, with a rim, downy; styles 3.5-5 cm. Evergreen or semi-evergreen woody climber with stems to 10 m, new growth grooved, grey. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, sparsely toothed or 3-lobed, hairless, the terminal lflet largest. FL: Nov-Mar mainly on previous year's growth. Himalaya (from Nepal & N India to Bhutan) & SW China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. cirrhosa* var. *nepalensis* (DC.) Kuntze; *C. forrestii* W.W. Sm.
(Misspelling: *C. nepalensis*; *C. nepaulensis*)

'Nara'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fumio Hagiwara
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals pale reddish purple with deep red bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* 95 (1977).
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Natacha'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K. Cedergren (1985)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals (5-)6-8, blue-lavender (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637) with slightly paler bar tinged with purple especially towards the top, c. 6 × 4-4.5 cm, elliptic, blunt, overlapping, margin somewhat wavy. Filaments greenish white to white; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets heart-shaped. FL: (May-) June-July, Aug-Sept.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4. Valid publication of this cv. name has not been established. There has been, and is, inevitable confusion with 'Natascha'. Named after one of Cedergren's customers.)

'Natali'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals purple with darker bar.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 69.

'Natascha'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F.M. Westphal (c. 1984)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pink to violet or mauve-blue with purple-red bar which later fades, outside mauve with a white bar, lanceolate, pointed, tip recurving with age, margin wavy. Filaments pink; anthers dark purple or red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-July, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. F.M. Westphal *Farbkatalog* 1: 13 (1996).
(Misspelling: 'Natasha'. There has been, and is, inevitable confusion with 'Natacha'. Under ICNCP Art. 14.4, 'Natascha' is selected as the accepted name.)

'Natasha'
Misspelling of 'Natascha'

'Neeva'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Sepals purple.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 69.

'Négresse'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals dark velvety purple.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.

'Negristka'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000 & 2000/01 as offered by Priorswood Clematis.

'Negritianka'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × *viticella*
R: M.I. Orlov (1964), I: (1964)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, deep velvety purple (Plum Purple HCC 934)(79A,B) or deep violet (Aconite Violet HCC 937), outside grey-violet, rhombic or obovate, gappy, pointed. Filaments greenish white, tinged with purple at top; anthers grey-purple to red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate, or more usually pinnate with 5 ovate lflets. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Negritianka'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Negrityanka'; 'Negritjanka'; 'Negritjanica')

'Negritjanica'
Misspelling of 'Negritianca'

'Negritjanka'
Misspelling of 'Negritianka'

'Negrityanka'
Misspelling of 'Negritianka'

'Negus'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' × unknown
S: M.F. Sharonova (1972)
Fls 13-16 cm across. Sepals 6, deep bluish violet. Anthers brownish purple to grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 25.

'Neige et Cerise'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals white, edged with cherry-red.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 87.

'Nellie Moser'
Misspelling of 'Nelly Moser'

'Nelly Koster'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koster & Zonen (pre 1895)
Sepals satiny white. Anthers chestnut-brown. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Levavasseur & fils *Cat.* No. 41 (1895-96).

'Nelly Moser'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Bélisaire' × 'Marcel Moser'
R: Moser (pre 1897), I: Moser (1897)
AGM 1993
Fls 14-18(-20) cm across, opening flat. Sepals 6-8(-9), pale mauve (Rose Purple HCC 533)(85C) fading to a lighter shade (HCC 533/3) or almost white, with carmine (74B) or deep purplish pink (Magnolia Purple HCC 030-030/1) bar, outside greyish pink (Rose Purple HCC 533/3)(85D) with paler, often yellow-green bar, 7-9(-10) × 3.2-4.2 cm, overlapping but gappy at base, apiculate, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2.3 cm; filaments white to greenish white, shading to purple-pink at top; anthers reddish purple to brownish red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4.5 m. Lvs ternate, rarely simple, often lobed; lflets narrowly ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1897: 262.
(Misspelling: 'Nellie Moser'. Fades badly in sun, thus best planted in shade or semi-shade.)

'Neodynamia'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Carmencita' × 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)
R: M. Johnson (1951), F: M. Johnson (1957), I: (post 1957)
Fls 10-18 cm across, solitary. Buds hairy. Sepals 4-6, purple-violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/1-2)(77A) tinged with red-purple (71D), which fades and becomes purple-violet (82A), outside grey-hairy, the bar with 3 prominent dark red-purple (Doge Purple HCC 732) veins, elliptic or rhombic, tip long-pointed, margin wavy or wrinkled. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments greenish; anthers purple-red or brown-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs dark green, at first with purple tinge, usually pinnate with 5 lflets, although simple and ternate lvs may occur on new growth and at top of stems; lflets narrowly ovate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Krüssmann 1976: 381.

'Neodynamia's Son'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Neodynamia' × 'Venosa Violacea'
S: W. Stastny, F: W. Stastny (1989), N: M. Johnson, I: M. Johnson (1991)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Buds ovoid, pointed, striped, nodding, sparsely hairy. Sepals 4-6, purple-violet (Royal Purple HCC 834), bar tinged with purple-red, outside greyish with 3 purple-red almost hairless veins, the sides downy, rhombic, long-pointed, margin wavy. Filaments greenish white, hairy at top; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m, branches at first pale green or tinged with purple, becoming violet-brown. Lvs pinnate, the lower simple or ternate; lflets broadly lanceolate to narrowly ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 800.

***nepalensis* DC.**
Misspelling of *C. napaulensis*

***nepalensis* Royle**
Syn. of *C. barbellata*

***nepaulensis* DC.**
Misspelling of *C. napaulensis*

'Neptun'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1969)
Sepals violet-purple.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Neptun' (of Späth Katalog 1897-98)
Misspelling of 'Neptune'

'Neptune'
Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Lemoine et fils (1877)
Sepals pale lilac or blue-violet with reddish tinge on bar. Anthers brown. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 109.
(Misspelling: 'Neptun' (of Späth *Katalog* 1897-98).)

'Nero'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (pre 1877)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8, velvety claret-purple fading to light purple, bar reddish purple, retaining its colour. Filaments white; anthers red-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 109.

nervata
Syn. of *C. drummondii*

'Neshdannyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nezhdannyi'

'Nevka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet-blue.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 70.

'New Dawn'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals bright pink, broad. Deciduous climber with stems 7-10 m. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'New Dawn'.
Published ref. Pépinières Travers *Cat.* 1995-6.

'New Eriostemon'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'New Eriostemon'

NEW ERIOSTEMON
Trade designation of 'Evisix'

'New Love'
Heracleifolia Group
Parentage unknown
S: J. Fopma, N & I: J. van Zoest (1997)
Fls c. 3 cm across, tubular, fragrant, in dense clusters. Sepals pale violet-blue, outside darker, tips spreading to recurved. Subshrub with annual stems 60-80 cm. Lvs dark green. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* 'New Love'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1997: 125.
(Named for Ria Stockmann, partner of Jan Fopma.)

New Zealand Hybrids
Forsteri Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 2000/01 as offered by County Park Nursery.

'Nezhdannyi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya & A.N. Volosenko-Valenis, I: M.A. Beskaravainaya & A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1958)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, light violet. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Luksa 1978: 48.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nezhdannyj'; 'Nezhdany'; 'Neshdannyj')

'Nezhdannyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nezhdannyi'

'Nezhdany'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nezhdannyi'

'Nezhnost'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Kermesina' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1964)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, intense red-pink with raspberry-red tinge (Snoeijer 1991 & Riekstiņa 1985 say purple). Stamens whitish. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nezhnostj')

'Nezhnostj'
Misspelling of 'Nezhnost'

'Nichirin'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple with deep red bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Nicolai Rubtkov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikolai Rubtsov'

'Nicolaj Kopernik'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mikołaj Kopernik'

'Nigricans'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: L. Simon-Louis (1872)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, velvety deep purple, almost black. Filaments green; anthers purple. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 110.

'Nihonnishiki'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Kegon'

'Niji'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pink with deep red bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nizi')

'Niji-no-kakehashi'
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohiko Iwai (1991)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pink with deep red bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.

'Nikitskii Lazurnyi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1960)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, violet turning to Prussian blue, narrowed towards base. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs 2-ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 26.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nikitskij Lazurnyj'; 'Nikitskij Lasurnyi')

'Nikitskii Rozovyi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis & M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1965)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, intense rose-pink (Mallow Purple HCC 630/1-2) with a bright raspberry-red bar, obovate, overlapping, pointed. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya in *Tsvetovodstvo* 6: 10 (1972).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nikitskij Rozovyj'. Beskaravainaya 1998 puts this cv. into Viticella Group.)

'Nikitskij Lasurnyi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikitskii Lazurnyi'

'Nikitskij Lazurnyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikitskii Lazurnyi'

'Nikitskij Rozovyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikitskii Rozovyi'

'Nikko'
See *C. patens* 'Nikko'

'Nikolai Rubtsov'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1962), F: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1965), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1998)
Fls 8-16 cm across, solitary or in groups of 3 in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)5-6, violet-pink (Petunia Purple HCC 32/1-2) tinged with crimson (80B), bar broad, lighter (82C,D), 5-6 × c. 3.5 cm, obovate to rhombic, gappy, long-pointed, margin wavy, downy outside. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 entire lflets; lflets downy beneath. FL: June-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Luksa 1978: 48.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nikolaj Rubzov'; 'Nikolaj Rubtzov'; 'Nikolaj Rubtsov'; 'Nikolai Rubtzov'; 'Nicolai Rubtkov'; 'Nikolay Rubtzov'. Named in honour of the Russian Professor of Botany, N. Rubtsov.)

'Nikolai Rubtzov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikolai Rubtsov'

'Nikolaj Kopernik'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Mikołaj Kopernik'

'Nikolaj Rubtsov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikolai Rubtsov'

'Nikolaj Rubtzov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikolai Rubtsov'

'Nikolaj Rubzov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikolai Rubtsov'

'Nikolay Rubtzov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nikolai Rubtsov'

'Niks'
Viticella Group
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58, without description.

'Nimfa'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Nimphe')

'Nimphe'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nimfa'

'Niobe'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll (c. 1970), I: J. Fisk (1975)
AGM 1993
Fls somewhat cup-shaped, 10-15(-17) cm across. Buds narrowly ovoid, hairy. Sepals 4-6(-8), deep velvety ruby-red (Dahlia Purple HCC 931), almost black on first opening, becoming bright ruby, outside smoky red-purple (HCC 931/3)(pale 70A), edge and bar darker, 5-8.5 × 3-3.8 cm, elliptic, pointed,

partly overlapping. Stamens c. 1.8 cm; filaments white or greenish with purple-violet or purple-red shading; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs simple, lobed or ternate; lflets ovate to almost elliptic. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 35, 82.

'Nivea'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1862)
Sepals 6-8, at first with faint pale pink, lavender or bluish tinge, changing to pure white, very narrow. Anthers pale brown. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Nivea'; *C. lanuginosa* var. *nivea*; 'Lanuginosa Nivea'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 116.

'Nizi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Niji'

'Nocturne'
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata
(Japan Registration No. 11788 (1999).)

'Nojiri'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, white with red bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers reddish purple.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Noziri'; 'Noziti'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Noohime'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals bluish purple with red bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Named after an ancient princess.)

'Nordstern'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930)
Fls single or semi-double. Sepals of single fls 8, violet-mauve changing to lavender-blue, obovate, blunt. Filaments white; anthers cream. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann, *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.

'Norfolk Queen'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' or 'Marie Boisselot' × 'William Kennett'
R: Mrs J.B. Rowe, I: J. Fisk (post 1996)
Sepals 6, ivory-white, tinged with ice-blue or pale mauve on opening. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. Lvs dark green, ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996:116; *Clem. Int.* 1995-6: 28.

'Norikura'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals 8, light blue-purple, broadly elliptic, overlapping, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.3-1.8 m. FL: June-July.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Norma'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: Lemoine et fils (pre 1895)
Fls semi-double. Sepals pale mauve. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Levavasseur & fils *Cat.* 1895-96: 41.

'North Star'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson, I: (1988)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals violet-blue shaded red-purple, bar deeper, sepal-tip with a slender point c. 1.2 cm long. Filaments violet-blue; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Noziri'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nojiri'

'Noziti'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Nojiri'

'Nozomi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hideo Sakurai (1991)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale bluish purple, rippled. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Nuit de Chine'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals violet-purple with deeper purple bar (Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says deep magenta-red with mid purplish blue bar). Deciduous climber with stems 2.3-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Pépinières Travers *Cat.* 1995-96.

'Nunn's Gift'
Forsteri Group
marmoraria × *petriei*
R: R. Nunn (c. 1995)
Fls male. Sepals 6-7, pale cream, twisted, veined. Stamens yellow-green. Evergreen. Lvs dark green, finely cut. FL: Mar-Apr.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1999: 26.

***nutans* hort.**
Syn. of *C. veitchiana*

***nutans* Becket**
Syn. of *C. rehderiana*

***nutans* Royle**
Syn. of *C. roylei*

'Nutans'
See *C. montana* 'Nutans'

nutans* Royle subsp. *aethusifolia
Syn. of *C. aethusifolia* var. *aethusifolia*

nutans* Royle subsp. *latisecta
Syn. of *C. aethusifolia* var. *latisecta*

***nutans* Royle var. *thyrsoidea*, pro parte**
Syn. of *C. rehderiana*

***nutans* Royle var. *thyrsoidea*, pro parte**
Syn. of *C. veitchiana*

nuttallii
Syn. of *C. pauciflora*

'N. van Kleef'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'N. van Kleef'

O

'Oborozuki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1954)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale sky-blue. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.

'Obrońców Westerplatte'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals dark purple-red. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 97.

***obscura* Maxim.**
Fls c. 3 cm across, slightly scented. Buds ovoid. Sepals 4-6, white. Anthers greenish white. Stems 3-3.8 m. Lvs glossy green, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire. FL: Apr-Oct on previous and current year's growth. China.

obtusidentata
Syn. of *C. argentilucida*

obvallata
Syn. of *C. japonica* var. *obvallata*

***occidentalis* (Hornem.) DC.**
Flowers more or less broadly bell-shaped, 4-8 cm across, drooping, solitary. Buds oblong-ovoid, downy. Sepals 4, reddish violet, purple, blue-purple or pale blue, rarely white, 2-6 × 1-1.5 cm, lanceolate to ovate or oblong-elliptic, blunt to long-pointed, outside hairy. Staminodes usually 4, sometimes lacking, c. 1.8 × 0.2-0.4 cm, narrowly spathulate, blunt or pointed, margin hairy, rudimentary anthers sometimes present. Stamens 1-1.6 cm long; filaments greenish white, hairy on sides; anthers creamy white. Achenes dark brown, c. 5 × 2.5 mm, obovoid, adpressed-hairy near base, spreading-hairy towards top; styles 3-5(-7) cm. Stems climbing or trailing, 0.25-3.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to broadly lanceolate, simple or lobed, margin entire or with shallow teeth. FL: (Apr-)May-July(-Sept) on previous year's growth. W & SE Canada, NW & NE USA.
Syns: *Atragene occidentalis* Hornem.; *C. alpina* subsp. *occidentalis* (Hornem.) Kuntze; *C. alpina* var. *occidentalis* (Hornem.) A. Gray; *Atragene americana* Sims; *C. pseudoatragene* Kuntze; *C. verticillaris* DC.

***occidentalis* 'Alba'**
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *columbiana*

***occidentalis* 'Big Horns'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *occidentalis*
Stems only 7-10 cm tall.
Syns: *C. columbiana* 'Big Horns'; 'Big Horns'.
Published ref. *Gardening Life*, Spring 1999 p. 71; *Rock Garden Quarterly* 57: 104 (1999).

***occidentalis* var. *dissecta* (C.L. Hitchc.) J.S. Pringle**
Differs from var. *occidentalis* as follows: Sepals reddish violet, less often violet-blue, lanceolate-ovate, tip pointed to long-pointed. Stems tufted, or trailing to 0.5(-1.5) m. At least the terminal lflet deeply lobed or ternate. FL: Apr-May. NW USA (Washington).
Syns: *C. columbiana* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray var. *dissecta* C.L. Hitchc.

occidentalis* subsp. *grosseserrata
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *grosseserrata*

***occidentalis* var. *grosseserrata* (Rydb.) J.S. Pringle**
Differs from var. *occidentalis* as follows: Sepals pale

blue to violet-blue, rarely white, lanceolate-ovate, tip long-pointed and more or less recurved, margin often wavy. FL: Apr-June, sometimes also Aug-Sept. W Canada, NW USA (Rockies south to Utah & Colorado).
Syns: *Atragene grosseserrata* Rydb.; *C. occidentalis* subsp. *grosseserrata* (Rydb.) Taylor & MacBryde; *C. occidentalis* subsp. *grosseserrata* (Rydb.) Grey-Wilson. The final synonym is superfluous.
(The names *C. columbiana* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray and *C. verticillaris* var. *columbiana* (Nutt.) A. Gray have long and often been misapplied to this variety, and this erroneous usage continues in some horticultural references.)

occidentalis* subsp. *occidentalis
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*

occidentalis* var. *occidentalis
Sepals reddish violet to purple or blue-purple, ovate to oblong-elliptic, tip pointed to blunt and apiculate. Stems climbing or trailing, 0.25-3.5 m. Lflets unlobed or sometimes 1-3-lobed. SE Canada, NE USA.
Syns: *C. occidentalis* subsp. *occidentalis.*

***ochotensis* (Pall.) Poiret**
Fls bell-shaped, nodding, solitary. Buds ovoid, hairy. Sepals 4, varying in colour from pale violet-blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1) to mid blue-violet (Dauphin's Violet HCC 039-039/1), but may also be indigo, dark purple, pinkish lilac or rosy purple, rarely white, 4-5.5 × 1.2-2.4 cm, lanceolate to narrowly ovate, shortly pointed, 3-7-veined, inside sparsely hairy, downy outside and on margin. Outer staminodes creamy white to yellow-green, narrowly to broadly spathulate, 1.2-2 × c. 0.3 cm, downy; inner staminodes with immature anthers. Stamens 0.7-1 cm; filaments linear or narrowed upwards, spreading-hairy, greenish white; anthers pale yellow. Achenes light brown, 4-5 × 2-3 mm, obovate, stiff-hairy, densest towards top; styles 2.5-3 cm. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.8(-3) m. Lvs rather yellowish green, 2-ternate; terminal lflet 3-lobed, lateral 2-3-lobed, coarsely toothed, hairy beneath. FL: Apr-May (-Aug). Russia (E Siberia, Sakhalin, Kamschatka), NE China, North Korea, N Japan.
Syns: *C. alpina* var. *ochotensis* (Pall.) S. Watson; *C. alpina* subsp. *ochotensis* (Pall.) Kuntze; *Atragene ochotensis* Pall.; *C. platysepala* (Trautv. & Mey.) Hand.-Mazz.
(Snoeijer (*The Clematis* 1992: 11) says there are 2 sorts of *C. ochotensis* in cultivation, one in England and the other in Holland. The Dutch one has some staminodes more than half the length of the sepals, especially in the summer fls, so it must be a hybrid with involvement of *C. macropetala.*)

***ochotensis* 'Carmen Rose'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *ochotensis*
S: M. Johnson (1950)
Fls bell-shaped, 10-12 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, shortly pointed, purple. Sepals 4, pale purple (75D) to purple-pink (Petunia Purple HCC 32/3), outside (HCC 32/1-2) at tip and base, shaded reddish purple (Imperial Purple HCC 33/1) and with bright red-purple (78B) veins, 3.5-7 × 1.5-2.2 cm, oblong-ovate, tip narrowly pointed, hairy on both sides, margins recurved. Outer staminodes yellow-white, tinged with purple-pink on veins and at tip, 2-2.5 × 0.3-0.5 cm, narrowly spathulate to almost linear, margin hairy. Stamens c. 0.8 cm; filaments whitish; anthers yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth, June-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Carmen Rose'; *C. platysepala* var. *rosea.*
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 55.
(Raised from seed of *C. ochotensis* sent from Kamschatka by Eric Hultén. In early catalogues it was distributed under the name *C. platysepala* var. *rosea.*)

***ochotensis* 'Chastity'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *ochotensis*
S: M. Johnson (1990)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 10-12 cm across, nodding. Sepals pure white, 6-7 × 1.8-2.5 cm, lanceolate, margin and tip somewhat recurved. Staminodes pale green, 1.3-1.5 × 0.2-0.3 cm, linear and weakly spathulate, tip bent inwards. Stamens c. 1.2 cm long with tip bent inwards; filaments greenish, hairy; anthers green-yellow. Lvs dark green, 2-ternate, or ternate with lflets 3-lobed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 232.

ochotensis* var. *fauriei
Syn. of *C. fauriei*

***ochotensis* 'Frances Rivis'**
Syn. of 'Frances Rivis'

***ochotensis* 'Frankie'**
Syn. of 'Frankie'

ochotensis* var. *japonica
Syn. of *C. fusijamana*

***ochotensis* 'Pauline'**
Syn. of 'Pauline'

***ochotensis* 'Purity'**
Syn. of 'Purity' (Atragene Group)

ochotensis* var. *ternata
Syn. of *C. fauriei*

***ochroleuca* Aiton**
Fls narrowly bell-shaped or urn-shaped, narrowing at the mouth where the sepals recurve, solitary at ends

of shoots and later, in lf-axils. Sepals 4, whitish to yellowish green, outside pale yellow to pale purple, 1-4 cm long, ovate to narrowly lanceolate, silky outside, tip recurved. Filaments green, hairy; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 3-6 x 3-5 mm, ovoid to spindle-shaped with narrow rim, hairy; styles greenish white to yellowish brown or reddish, 3-6.5 cm. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, erect to sprawling, 45-60 cm, adpressed-silky when young. Lvs simple, stalkless, narrowly to broadly ovate, entire or sometimes lobed or with small teeth, hairy to almost hairless beneath. FL: May-July. E USA (NY to Georgia).
Syns: *C. integrifolia* subsp. *ochroleuca* (Aiton) Kuntze; *Viorna ochroleuca* (Aiton) Small; *C. ovata* Pursh; *Viorna ovata* (Pursh) Small.

ochroleuca* var. *fremontii
Syn. of *C. fremontii*

'Odorata' (Atragene Group)
Syn. of *C. alpina* 'Odorata'

'Odorata' (Montana Group)
See synonymy of *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Odorata'

'Odorata Trelleborg'
See *C. montana* 'Odorata Trelleborg'

'Odoriba'
Viorna Group
crispa × *viorna*
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1990)
Fls bell-shaped, 2.5-3(-5) cm across. Sepals 4, dark pink, white at base, tip recurved. Anthers greenish yellow. Stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 35.
(Japan Registration no. 4910 (1996).)

'Odyssée'
Early Large-flowered Group
florida × unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1907)
Fls semi-double. Sepals pale lilac-pink. Lvs 2-ternate.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 236.

'Ohnagare Number 1'
Syn. of 'Oonagare Ichigoo'

'Ohnagare Number 2'
Syn. of 'Oonagare Nigoo'

'Oiseau Bleu'
Heracleifolia Group
C. × *jouiniana* ? × *tubulosa*
R: Lemoine et fils
Fls at first tubular to bell-shaped, later more open, 4.5-5 cm across, somewhat nodding, upright, scented. Buds narrowly oblong-ovoid to obovoid, nodding, densely silky. Sepals 4, lilac-blue to lilac-pink or mauve (pale Cobalt Violet HCC 634/2), 2.5-3(-3.5) × 0.3-0.5 cm, linear, 3-veined, pointed, rolled back towards tip, outside densely adpressed-silky, margin downy. Stamens 1-1.5 cm; filaments broad and hairy at top; anthers pale yellow. Stems to 90 cm, at first upright, later lying down or creeping, but not climbing. Lower lvs ternate, upper ternate or pinnate. FL: Sept-Oct.
Syns: *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Oiseau Bleu'; *C. tubulosa* 'Oiseau Bleu'.
Published ref. Spingarn in *Gard. Chron.* 1938: 406.

'Ojashima'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ooyashima'

'O.-J. Van den Haer'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'O.-J. Van den Haer'

'Okina'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Sepals white. Anthers white.
Published ref. Arai 1957.

'Oktiabrenok'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals 6-7, light purple or purple-red, bar and tip darker. Anthers grey-brown. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 18.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Oktjabrjonok')

'Oktjabrjonok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Oktiabrenok'

'Ola Howells'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
S: J. Howells & W. Snoeijer (1997), N: J. Howells (1997), I: Busheyfields Nursery (1999)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, to 7 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, violet-blue (90D) with a slightly purple tint, slightly darker at base, inside wholly violet-blue (90D), to 3.5 × 1.6 cm, elliptic, pointed. Staminodes up to 12, violet-blue (90D), paler at base; outer sub-spathulate and bearing anthers; inner white, linear, anthers cream with yellow connective. Deciduous climber with stems to 2(-3) m. Lvs ternate; lflets simple to subternate, toothed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Ola Howells'.
Published ref. Howells, *Choosing your Clematis*, 128 (2000).
(Named after the originator's wife.)

'Oleńka'
Viticella Group

Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 7-11 cm across. Sepals 4, bronze-lilac with indistinct whitish bar. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 18.

'Olga'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
S: O. Cadge
Fls scented. Sepals deep pink. Deciduous climber with stems to 6 m. Lvs bronze. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Olga'; *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Olga'; *C. montana* 'Rubens Olga'.
Published ref. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1998.

'Olgae' (Integrifolia Group)
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Olgae'

'Olgae'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals blue.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 72.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Olgae Purpureostriata'
Syn. of 'Purpureostriata'

'Olgae Rosea'
See *C. integrifolia* 'Olgae Rosea'

'Olimpiada-80'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' (s) × mixed pollen of 'Madame Édouard André & 'Candida'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1968), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1973), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 12-18 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)6, crimson or purple (78B), with brighter (78C,D) bar, 5-7.5 × up to 3 cm, oblong-elliptic, pointed, gappy, outside hairy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Oct(-Nov) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Olympiad 80'. Named in honour of the summer Olympic Games held in Moscow in 1980. Beskaravainaya 1998 puts this cv. into the former Lanuginosa Group.)

'Olympiad 80'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Olimpiada-80'

'Omoshiro'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Kathleen Wheeler' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1988)
Fls 10-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with pink margin and underside, or light pink with deep red tip, boat-shaped, elliptic, pointed. Filaments white; anthers red-purple or brown. Stems climbing 1.5-3 m. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Ondine'
Misspelling of 'Undine'

'Oonagare Ichigoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota (1995)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Ohnagare Number 1'.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Named after the district + product number.)

'Oonagare Nigoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota (1995)
Sepals light reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Ohnagare Number 2'.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Named after the district + product number.)

'Ooyashima'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1954)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8, cream or white. Anthers russet-brown.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Ojashima'; 'Ooyasima'; 'Oyashima')

'Ooyasima'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ooyashima'

'Oozora'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi (pre 1957)
Fls 12-18 cm across. Sepals light sky blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Arai 1957.

OPALINE
Trade designation of 'Asagasumi'

'Optimist'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, blue-violet with light violet bar, 7-8 cm long, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-

Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Orange Peel'
See synonymy of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

'Orchid Purple'
Atragene Group
'Ruby' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls broadly bell-shaped. Sepals purple-pink (Orchid Purple HCC 31/3), 4-5 × 1.5-2 cm, broadly lanceolate. Staminodes yellow-green, c. 2 × 0.5 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets often deeply lobed and irregularly toothed.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Orchid Purple'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.

'Ordensstern'
Misspelling of 'Ordenstern'

'Ordenstern'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930), I: (c. 1930)
Fls semi-double. Outer sepals 5-6, dark cornflower-blue to violet-blue, with lighter bar, almost elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Anthers dark red-violet or yellow. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann, *Preisliste* 1930-31: 106.
(Misspelling: 'Ordensstern')

oreophila
Syn. of *C. meyeniana*

***orientalis* L.**
AM 1950
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3-5 cm across, nodding, slightly scented, in terminal and axillary (3-)many-flowered clusters. Buds ovoid, more or less silky-downy, green with purplish tinge on sunny side. Sepals 4, pale yellow to greenish yellow or mid-yellow, sometimes tinged with red-violet outside and purplish brown inside, 0.8-1.5(-2) × 0.25-0.7 cm, lanceolate to elliptic, pointed, thick and fleshy, spreading, later recurved to reflexed, often twisted, outside usually downy, inside and margins silky-downy. Stamens 0.3-1.2 cm; filaments at first green, later deep red-purple to brown-purple, hairy towards base; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 2-4 × 1-2 mm, ovoid, hairy with indistinct rim; styles 2-5 cm. Deciduous woody climber or scrambler with stems to 8 m, hairless except when young. Lvs blue-green, pinnate with (3-)5-7(-9) lflets which may be further divided into 3; lflets to 3.5 cm wide, lanceolate to elliptic or ovate, 1-2-lobed or sometimes entire, finely downy at least beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. Greece (islands of Kos and Tinos), Turkey, N Iraq, N & W Iran, Afghanistan, N Pakistan, S Russia, NW China including Xizang (Tibet). Naturalized in N America from Ontario south to New Mexico.
Syns: *Viticella orientalis* (L.) W. A. Weber; *C. aurea* A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.
(Plants sold under this name often turn out to be *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*.)

orientalis* var. *akebioides
Syn. of *C. akebioides*

***orientalis* var. *baluchistanica* Grey-Wilson**
Differs from var. *orientalis* in having the fls usually in groups of 3-9, the sepals 0.8-1.1 cm long, and the lflets to 0.4 mm wide, linear to linear-lanceolate, entire or with 1-2 short lobes. Pakistan and possibly adjacent Afghanistan.
(Brandenburg 2000: 139 considers this variety to be a synonym of *C. orientalis*.)

***orientalis* 'Bill MacKenzie'**
Syn. of 'Bill MacKenzie'

***orientalis* 'Bravo'**
Syn. of 'Bravo'

***orientalis* 'Burford Variety'**
Syn. of 'Burford Variety'

***orientalis* 'Corey'**
Syn. of 'Corry'

***orientalis* 'Corry'**
Syn. of 'Corry'

***orientalis* var. *daurica* (Pers.) Kuntze**
Differs from var. *orientalis* in having the fls in groups of (1-)3-7, the sepals 1.7-2.3 cm long and the lflets to 0.5 cm wide, narrowly elliptic to oblong, usually entire. E Kazakstan and probably adjacent Russia and NW China.
Syns: *C. daurica* Pers.; *C. glauca* Willd.
(Brandenburg 2000: 139 considers this variety to be a synonym of *C. orientalis*.)

orientalis* subsp. *graveolens
Syn. of *C. graveolens*

***orientalis* 'Gravetye Seedling'**
Syn. of 'Gravetye Seedling'

***orientalis* 'Helios'**
Syn. of 'Helios'

orientalis* var. *intricata
Syn. of *C. intricata*

***orientalis* L & S 13342**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

***orientalis* 'Lemon Peel'**
Syn. of 'Lemon Peel'

***orientalis* 'My Angel'**
Syn. of 'My Angel'

***orientalis* 'Orange Peel'**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

orientalis* var. *orientalis
Fls in many-flowered groups, sometimes only 3 together. Sepals 0.8-1.5 cm long. Lflets 0.5-3.5 cm wide, usually with 1-2 lobes on each side towards base, occasionally entire. Throughout the species' range except for the extreme south-east and east.

***orientalis* 'Red Ballon'**
Syn. of 'Red Ballon'

***orientalis* 'Rubromarginata'**
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993 to 2000/01 as offered by Peveril Clematis Nursery.

orientalis* var. *serrata
Syn. of *C. serratifolia*

***orientalis* 'Sherriffii'**
Syn. of 'Sherriffii'

***orientalis* 'Sundance'**
Syn. of 'Sundance'

orientalis* var. *tangutica
Syn. of *C. tangutica*

***orientalis* var. *tenuifolia* (Royle) Grey-Wilson**
Differs from var. *orientalis* in having the fls in groups of 3-many, the sepals bright yellow, 1.3-1.8 cm long, sparsely downy to almost hairless outside, inside silky, and the lflets linear-lanceolate, unlobed or with 1-2 short lobes, or toothed. FL: Aug-Oct. C Afghanistan, N Pakistan, NW India.
Syns: *C. tenuifolia* Royle.
(Brandenburg 2000: 139 considers this variety to be a synonym of *C. orientalis*.)

orientalis* subsp. *thunbergii
Syn. of *C. triloba*

'Oriflamme'
Viticella Group
'François Morel' (s) × 'Kermesina'
R: F. Morel (pre 1900)
Fls small. Sepals red (Spingarn 1935: 88 says sepals violet-red with minute speckles of white).
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1892: 206.

'Orihime'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers red-purple.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.

'Orizuru'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1995)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Orleanensis'
Parentage unknown
R: G. Boucher (pre 1897), I: (1897)
Sepals lavender-blue.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1897: 224, without description; Spingarn 1935: 88.

'Ornata'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1872)
Sepals 6-8, violet suffused with bronze, with darker bar. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 132.

'Ostrich Plume'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Burbank, I: Jackson & Perkins (pre 1896)
Fls double. Sepals white, broad, pointed, with very wavy margin.
Published ref. *The Garden* 49: 189, 191 (1896).

'Otello'
Misspelling of 'Othello'

'Othello'
Viticella Group
'Venosa' × unknown
R: T. Cripps (pre 1877), I: (1880)
Fls 10-15 cm across, the early ones often up to 20 cm. Sepals 6, velvety violet-purple. Filaments and anthers green. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 110.
(Misspelling: 'Otello')

'Otto Fröbel'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × *lanuginosa*
R: Lemoine et fils (1865), I: (1871)
Fls 15-23 cm across. Buds erect, woolly. Sepals 8, opening pale lilac with whitish bar, becoming blue-rosy lilac and ageing to greyish white or creamy white, broad, blunt, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments pink; anthers brownish red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.3 m. Lvs leathery, simple or ternate; lflets broadly ovate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept on current

year's growth.
Published ref. *L'Horticulture Français* 1869: 347.
(Misspelling: 'Otto Froebel'; 'Otto Frohbel'. Named after Otto Fröbel, the Swiss nurseryman.)

'Otto Froebel'
Misspelling of 'Otto Fröbel'

'Otto Frohbel'
Misspelling of 'Otto Fröbel'

'Õuekivi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (10-)12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, light lavender-blue or spectrum-violet (90B), bar paler (90D). Anthers pale yellow or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Oume'
See *C. patens* 'Oume'

'Ourika Valley'
See *C. cirrhosa* 'Ourika Valley'

***ovata* Pursh**
Syn. of *C. ochroleuca*

***ovata* Torr. & A. Gray**
Syn. of *C. addisonii*

ovatifolia
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

'Ovidius'
Atragene Group
'Blushing Ballerina' × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls double, open bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds ovoid, apiculate, ribbed, brown-red, hairless. Sepals deep violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/1), lanceolate, 3-4.5 × 1.5-1.6 cm, tip somewhat recurved. Staminodes c. 10, somewhat shorter than sepals and same colour but lighter at base, tip pointed, light green. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lflets usually lobed and toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 214.
(Named after the Roman poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso).)

***oveniae* Harvey**
Fls 2-2.5 cm across, scented. Sepals white, 1-1.2 × 0.4-0.6 cm, lanceolate to elliptic, blunt or pointed; spreading. Stamens c. 0.6 cm; filaments hairy in lower part. Achenes pinkish to brown; styles 1-2 cm. Climber with densely grey-hairy ribbed stems. Lvs 1-2-pinnate with 3-4 primary divisions, the 2 lowest lflets ternate; lflets hairy on veins beneath. FL: Feb-Apr. C & Southern Africa.

'Oyashima'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ooyashima'

'Ozawa'
See *C. integrifolia* 'Ozawa'

'Ozawa-no-ichigoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Ozawa's Number 1'.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).

'Ozawa-no-nigoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Ozawa's Number 2'.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).

'Ozawa-no-sangoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Ozawa's Number 3'.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Ozawa-no-shiro'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals creamy white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Ozawa-no-yongoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Ozawa's Number 4'.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Ozawa's Number 1'
Syn. of 'Ozawa-no-ichigoo'

'Ozawa's Number 2'
Syn. of 'Ozawa-no-nigoo'

'Ozawa's Number 3'
Syn. of 'Ozawa-no-sangoo'

'Ozawa's Number 4'
Syn. of 'Ozawa-no-yongoo'

'Ozawa Variety'
See *C. armandii* 'Ozawa Variety'

P

'Paadimees'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-blue (90D) or violet (Mineral Violet HCC 635), oblong-elliptic, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Paala'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Bajun' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), I: (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls single or semi-double, 12-16(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6(-8), light lavender-pink to violet (87D or 88D depending on climatic conditions), sometimes with a brighter purple-violet (80C-D) bar, narrowly obovate or rhombic. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow-green to beige. Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Oct (fls semi-double on previous year's growth).
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Named after a place in the Vilyandi region of Estonia.)

'Paddington'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (c. 1985), I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1997)
Fls (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, rich reddish purple mottled with deep mauve, changing to plum-red, and with purple-red bar and margin, overlapping, pointed, margin crimped. Filaments white flushed with pink; anthers wine-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Gooch 1996: 163.
(Given by the raiser to Gooch's nursery in 1991. Named after the famous bear created by the author Michael Bond. The factory that made Paddington Bear soft toys was close to Watkinson's Nursery: it closed in 1998.)

'Pafar'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell
Fls single and double. Sepals of single fls c. 8; outer sepals of double fls c. 8, much broader than inner, and a deeper reddish pink fading to pale pink at margin; inner sepals very pale pink with a narrow deep pink bar. Stems to 2.8 m. FL: May-June (fls double), Sept (fls single).
Trade designation: PATRICIA ANN FRETWELL.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1995-6: 27.
(Misspelling: 'Parfar'. Named after the raiser's wife (trade designation).)

'Pagoda' (Atragene Group)
See note under 'Rosy Pagoda'

'Pagoda'
Viticella Group
'Étoile Rose' × *viticella*
R: J. Treasure (1980), I: J. Treasure (1983)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6-8(-10) cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid to almost conical, pointed, dark purple-red, hairy. Sepals 4, whitish to pale purple (Heliotrope Purple HCC 636/2-3) with broad mauve-pink margin and veins, outside with deep purple-pink bar and pale creamy pink margin, 6-8 cm long, rather narrow, strongly recurved in upper half. Filaments green, hairy; anthers greenish cream to yellow green. Deciduous climber with purplish stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 7 lflets. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C.* × *pseudococcinea* 'Pagoda'; *C. texensis* 'Pagoda'; *C. viticella* 'Pagoda'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 190.

'Päkapikk'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 11-15 cm across. Sepals (4-)6(-7), mauve to violet-blue (93C), with purple-violet (80B) bar, ovate or broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin toothed, wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers pale grey-purple or red. Deciduous climber with stems 1-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3:14 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Paekapikk')

'Pallida' (Integrifolia Group)
See *C.* × *durandii* 'Pallida'

'Pallida'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Van Houtte (1856)
SCC 1864
Fls c. 26 cm across. Sepals 6-7, very pale blue, broadly elliptic, pointed.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* var. *pallida* hort.; *C. lanuginosa*

'Pallida'; 'Lanuginosa Pallida'.
Published ref. *Flore des Serres* 11: 207, t. 1176-77 (1856).
(Found in a Japanese garden and introduced into Europe by Fortune in 1850. Very similar to *C. lanuginosa* itself, differing in having larger, paler blue fls: it may be synonymous.)

'Pallida'
Viticella Group
lanuginosa × a cv. of *viticella* (probably 'Atrorubens') or *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Hendersonii'
R: George Jackman & Son (1858)
SCC 1864
Sepals lilac with reddish bar, spreading.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Pallida'; *Viticella pallida.*
Published ref. *Proc. RHS* 4: 159 (1864); *The Gardener's Weekly Magazine and Horticultural Cabinet* 1864: 383.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Palmyre'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1915)
Sepals white with carmine or purple-red margin.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1915-16: 86.

'Paloma'
Atragene Group
Selection from *macropetala* × unknown
S: M. Johnson (pre 1990)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds oblong to ovoid, pointed, slightly furrowed, greyish violet-blue tinged with green, downy. Sepals 4, pale greyish violet-blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/2-41/3), c. 4 × 1.5 cm, lanceolate. Outer staminodes 8-12, same colour as sepals, c. 4 × 0.3-0.5 cm, narrowly lanceolate; inner staminodes pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 1-2-ternate; lflets 3-lobed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Paloma'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Selected by Johnson from seedlings of a "macropetala selection" sent to him in 1974 by Hans R. Horn-Gfeller.)

'Pamela'
Flammula Group
recta × *terniflora*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (1962), I: J. Fopma
Fls 3-4 cm across, scented. Sepals white, eventually reflexed. Stamens creamy yellow. Stems herbaceous, semi-erect to 2 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. recta* 'Pamela'.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 35.

'Pamela Jackman' (Atragene Group)
Syn. of *C. alpina* 'Pamela Jackman'

'Pamela Jackman'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: G.R. Jackman (pre 1939)
Sepals cream, edged with rich purple (deep purple-red with creamy margin, according to Johnson 1997). Anthers purple. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Pamela Jackman'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1939-40: 178.
(Named by Rowland Jackman after his daughter.)

'Pamela Jackson'
Misspelling of 'Pamela Jackman' (see *C. alpina* 'Pamela Jackman')

'Pamiat Dzhona-Lennona'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pamiat John Lennon'

'Pamiat John Lennon'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenho' × unknown
R: V. Reinwald (1981)
Fls c. 18 cm across. Sepals 6, purple-violet. Anthers brownish. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs simple. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 18.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Pamiat Dzhona-Lennona'. Named after the Beatle John Lennon.)

'Pamiat Serdtsa'
Integrifolia Group
'Intermedia Rosea' × 'Candida'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1973), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6-10(-12) cm across, nodding, borne in groups of 1-3. Sepals 4(-6), satiny violet-lilac or purplish violet (79B, 79D)(Spectrum Violet HCC 735/2), margins paler (79C), bar purple (77A), outside HCC 735/1 with lighter (HCC 735/30) margin, (5-)6-7(-9) × 3-4 cm, obovate or rhombic, overlapping, tip long-pointed and recurved, margin slightly recurved, hairy outside. Filaments white to pale violet; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous non-climbing semi-shrub with hairy stems 1.5-2 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs simple or ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire or asymmetrically cut, hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Pamiat Serdtsa'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Pamjat Serdtsa'; 'Pamjat Sertza'; 'Pamjatj Serdtza'; 'Pamjatj Sertsa')

***pamiralaica* Grey-Wilson**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 2.5-4 cm across, nodding, solitary, usually terminal, sometimes axillary. Sepals yellow, often tinged with greenish brown outside, 1.7-3.3 × 0.6-1.2 cm, narrowly lanceolate to narrowly

elliptic, pointed or almost so, rather papery, finely silky on both surfaces, margin downy. Stamens 0.8-1.1 cm long; filaments broadened in lower half and hairy. Achenes ellipsoid, hairy; styles to 4 cm. Subshrub with woody base and erect ribbed herbaceous stems 10-45 cm. Lvs bright green, ternate, or pinnate with 5(-7) lflets; lflets lanceolate to elliptic, entire or with 1-2 short lobes, margin toothed. FL: June-Aug. S Central Asia (Pamir Mountains) and neighbouring W China.

'Pamjatj Serdtza'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pamiat Serdtsa'

'Pamjatj Sertsa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pamiat Serdtsa'

'Pamjat Serdtsa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pamiat Serdtsa'

'Pamjat Sertza'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pamiat Serdtsa'

'Pandy'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Johnson (c. 1990)
Sepals purple with paler margin.
Published ref. Johnson 2001: 807.

'Pangbourne Park'
See synonymy of 'Pangbourne Pink'

'Pangbourne Pink'
Integrifolia Group
Selection from 'Rosea' (Integrifolia Group)
R: Busheyfields Nursery, I: Busheyfields Nursery (1992)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-6 cm across, nodding, scented. Sepals 4, slightly mauvish deep pink, both sides with a deeper bar, 3.5 cm long, deeply grooved, outside with 3 distinct ribs, pointed, twisting at tips as fl opens, recurved. Anthers pale yellow. Stems herbaceous, 60-90 cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Pangbourne Pink'; *C. integrifolia* 'Pangbourne Park'; *C. integrifolia* 'Pangbourne'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 118; Bulkyard Plants *Cat.* 1994-96.

***paniculata* Gmel.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, in many-flowered axillary panicles. Male fls 7-10 cm across, scented; female fls c. 5 cm across. Sepals of male flowers 6(-8), white to whitish yellow, 2.5-4 × 0.8-2 cm, spathulate to obovate or oblong, blunt, overlapping, hairy outside (Johnson 1997 says hairless). Sepals of female flowers 1.6-3.5 × 0.7-1.3 cm. Staminodes few. Filaments yellow, sparsely hairy to hairless; anthers orange-pink, pink or purple. Achenes c. 20 mm long, spool-shaped, hairy; styles 3-5.5 cm. Semi-evergreen or usually evergreen climber with woody, furrowed, hairless or downy stems to 10 m. Lvs dark green, ternate (may be simple on young plants); lflets leathery, entire to crenate, or lobed towards apex, rarely deeply lobed, hairless. FL: Aug-Nov on current or sometimes previous year's growth (Feb-Apr(-May) in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand.
Syns: *C. indivisa* Willd.; *C. integrifolia* Forster fil.
(Is a sacred plant in Maori folklore.)

***paniculata* Thunb.**
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

***paniculata* 'Bodnant'**
Forsteri Group
Selection from *paniculata*
R: Lord Aberconway, I: R.J. Evison
Fls 5-6 cm across. Sepals 6-7, white, narrowly elliptic, blunt. Anthers pink. Evergreen with stems 3-4 m. FL: Mar-Apr.
Published ref. Evison 1998: 75, 103.
(Named after Lord Aberconway's garden in N Wales.)

paniculata* Thunb. var. *dioscoreifolia
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

***paniculata* 'Early Sensation'**
Syn. of 'Early Sensation'

***paniculata* Gmel. var. *lobata* Hook. fil.**
Fls c. 4 cm across. Lvs toothed or lobed. Stems 2-3 m. FL: Mar-Apr.
Syns: *C. indivisa* var. *lobulata* Hook. fil.; *C. indivisa* var. *lobata*; *C. indivisa* 'Lobata'; *C. paniculata* 'Lobata'; 'Lobata'.
(Grey-Wilson 2000: 71 suggests that var. *lobata* may represent an extreme of the variation exhibited by *C. paniculata*. As *C. indivisa* 'Lobata', Hillier's *Manual of trees and shrubs* 543 (1991) gives it as the juvenile state of the species, and as *C. indivisa* var. *lobata*, Fretwell 1989: 112 says it is the 2-3-year stage of the species.)

***paniculata* 'Lobata'**
Syn. of *C. paniculata* var. *lobata*

paniculata* Thunb. forma *pauciflora
Syn. of *C. brachyura*

***paniculata* 'Purity'**
Syn. of 'Purity' (Forsteri Group)

***paniculata* 'Serenity'**
Forsteri Group
(PVR granted to B.N. Sewell & R. Platt in New Zealand in 1998.)

'Pani Helena'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pani Khelena'

'Pani Khelena'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'
R: V. Reinwald (1980)
Fls c. 18 cm across. Sepals violet, bar paler. Anthers brownish. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 18.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Pani Helena')

'Pansy'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1955), I: M. Johnson (1960)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 8 cm across, drooping. Sepals 4, purple-red (Pansy Violet HCC 033), 3.5-5.5 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate to almost oblong, pointed. Staminodes almost white on claw, blade green-yellow with slight purplish tinge towards tip, spathulate, pointed, blunt or slightly notched, margin hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; the lateral lflets 2-3-lobed and the others often cut to base, 3-lobed. FL: spring, and with some fls in summer.
Syns: *C. barbellata* 'Pansy'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.

'Paola'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls single, semi-double or double. Sepals of semi-double and double fls plum-maroon (outer), lilac-blue tinged with pink (inner); sepals of autumn fls pale mauve with white bar. Anthers creamy yellow. FL: May-June (fls single, semi-double and double), Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 2000.
(Misspelling: 'Paolo')

'Paolo'
Misspelling of 'Paola'

'Papa Christen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Bellanger (pre 1897), I: (1897)
Sepals light mauve with deep carmine bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1897: 262.

***papuasica* Merr. & Perry**
Fls male and female on separate plants, in many-flowered panicles, 2.4-2.8 cm across. Sepals 4, white or yellowish, spreading, outside hairy, those of male fls (0.5-)0.7-0.9(-1) cm long, those of female fls 1.1-1.3 cm long. Male fls have stamens whose anthers have an appendage 2-3 mm long. Female fls have 6-8 staminodes. Achenes 5-6.5 mm long, ovoid, hairy, with a broad rim; styles 6-8 cm. Evergreen climber with stems to 10 m. Lvs usually ternate. FL: Oct-Mar. SE Asian Islands.

'Parasol'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals pale pink with irregular deeper pink bar (sometimes sepals are wholly pale pink, sometimes deep pink). Stems 2-3.2 m. FL: June-July, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Parfar'
Misspelling of 'Pafar'

'Parkeri'
See *C. montana* 'Parkeri'

'Parkmanii'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***parviflora* A. Cunn.**
Syn. of *C. cunninghamii*

***parviflora* DC.**
Syn. of *C. viticella* subsp. *campaniflora*

'Parviflora'
See synonymy of *C. texensis*

parviflora* A. Cunn. var. *depauperata
Syn. of *C. cunninghamii*

parviflora* A. Cunn. var. *trilobata
Syn. of *C. cunninghamii*

parvifolia
Syn. of *C. graveolens*

parviloba* subsp. *bartlettii
Syn. of *C. parviloba* var. *bartlettii*

***parviloba* var. *bartlettii* (Yamamoto) T.Y. Yang & T.C. Huang**
Fls 2.8-4.5 cm across, in clusters of 5-many. Sepals 4, white, usually green-tinged, 1.5-2.5 × 0.5-1.2 cm, elliptic, pointed, spreading, downy outside. Stamens 0.6-1.7 cm. Achenes ovoid, 2.5-3 mm long, hairy; styles red-brown, to 3 cm. Deciduous climber. Lvs pinnate with 5 primary divisions that are often ternate, or lvs 2-ternate; lflets toothed, densely downy beneath. FL: July-Nov. N Taiwan.
Syns: *C. bartlettii* Yamamoto; *C. parviloba* subsp. *bartlettii* (Yamamoto) T.Y. Yang & C.T. Huang.

parviloba* subsp. *pierotii
Syn. of *C. pierotii*

'Pastel Blue'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown

I: B. Fretwell (1986)
Fls scented, in groups of 10-12. Sepals light blue, recurved from mid-point. Stems 60-90 cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Pastel Blue'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 178; Fretwell 1989: 114.

'Pastel Pink'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
I: B. Fretwell (1986)
Fls nodding, scented, in clusters. Sepals 4, pale pink, 4-5 cm long, deeply grooved, recurving and twisting as fl opens, margins crimped. Anthers yellow. Stems herbaceous, 60-90 cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Pastel Pink'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 178; Fretwell 1989: 114.

'Pastel Princess'
Parentage unknown
I: Caddick's Clematis Nursery
Fls cup-shaped. Sepals 6, lilac-mauve with deeper mauve veins, and pink shading towards rounded tip. Filaments whitish; anthers reddish. Stems 2.5-3.2 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Caddick's Clematis *Cat.* 1998/99.
(Harry Caddick suggested (in litt., Feb. 2000) that 'Pastel Princess' may be the same as 'Minister.' Further investigation is needed.)

'Pastorale'
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1992)
Fls semi-double, 10-15 cm across. Sepals blue-purple. Filaments white; anthers yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Engei tsuushin* 1995.

'Pat Ann'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery. However, Harry Caddick (in litt., Feb. 2000) said that this cv. has not been cultivated by him.

'Pat Coleman'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Miss Bateman' ? × 'Lasurstern'
F: Mrs P. Coleman (pre 1994), N: Mrs P. Coleman (1994), I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1996), REG: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1996)
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals 8, opening pinkish white with rose-pink shading down midrib, fading to white in full sun, surface textured, pointed, overlapping, margin crimped. Filaments yellowish white; anthers dark red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.6-3.3 m. FL: May-July, Sept.
Published ref. Gooch 1996: 164.

***patens* Morren & Decne**
Fls 8-15(-18) cm across, solitary at the ends of the shoots. Buds ovoid, pointed, erect, hairy. Sepals 5-9, white to lilac-blue or violet-blue, occasionally yellowish, outside with green bar, 3.5-8 × 1.5-3.5 cm, elliptic-obovate to ovate, long-pointed, somewhat overlapping, outside densely adpressed-hairy on bar, the sides white-downy. Filaments white to greenish white; anthers purplish brown or purplish red, sometimes yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 3.5-6 × 4.5-5 mm, obovoid to almost round, flattened, adpressed-hairy and with a prominent rim; styles 3-5 cm. Deciduous somewhat woody climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets broadly lanceolate to ovate, entire, slightly downy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's growth. NE China, Korea & Japan (in Japan it is probably naturalized).
Syns: *C. azurea* Sieb. ex Steud.; *C. caerulea* Lindl.; *Atragene patens* (Morren & Decne) Decne.

***patens* 'Akagi'**
Syn. of 'Akagi'

***patens* 'Albertine'**
Syn. of 'Albertine'

***patens* 'Albert Victor'**
Syn. of 'Albert Victor'

patens* var. *amalia
Syn. of 'Amalia'

***patens* 'Amalia'**
Syn. of 'Amalia'

***patens* 'Amethystina Plena'**
Syn. of 'Amethystina Plena'

patens* var. *atropurpurea
Syn. of 'Atropurpurea' (of Spaë)

***patens* 'Atropurpurea'**
Syn. of 'Atropurpurea' (of Spaë)

***patens* 'Aureliana'**
Syn. of 'Aureliana' (of Briolay-Goiffon)

***patens* 'Candidissima Plena'**
Syn. of 'Candidissima Plena'

***patens* 'Clara'**
Syn. of 'Clara'

'Patensella'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1989)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 8, purple-pink with lighter bar, lanceolate to elliptic, pointed. Filaments

white; anthers purple-red with grey pollen. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 806.

***patens* 'Floribunda'**
Syn. of 'Floribunda' (of Lemoine)

'Patens Floribunda'
Syn. of 'Floribunda' (of Lemoine)

***patens* 'Florida Pallida'**
Syn. of 'Florida Pallida'

***patens* 'Florida Violacea'**
Syn. of 'Florida Violacea'

patens* var. *fortunei
Syn. of 'Fortunei'

***patens* 'Fortunei'**
Syn. of 'Fortunei'

***patens* 'Gablenzii'**
Syn. of 'Gablenzii'

patens* var. *grandiflora
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Grandiflora'

***patens* 'Grandiflora'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Possibly a selection from *patens*
Fls larger than in *C. patens* itself.
Syns: *C. caerulea* var. *grandiflora* Hook. fil.; *C. patens* var. *grandiflora* (Hook. fil.) Rehder; 'Azurea Grandiflora'; *C. azurea grandiflora* Sieb. ex Loudon.
Published ref. *Botanical Magazine* 69: t. 3983 (1843).

***patens* 'Gunma'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals blue.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 27.
(Named after the place in Japan where this clematis was found growing wild.)

patens* var. *helena
Syn. of 'Helena'

***patens* 'Helena'**
Syn. of 'Helena'

***patens* 'Hybrida Sieboldii'**
Syn. of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'

***patens* 'Imperialis'**
Syn. of 'Imperialis'

***patens* 'Insignis'**
Syn. of 'Insignis'

***patens* 'Ise'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals blue.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 27.
(Named after the place in Japan where this clematis was found growing wild.)

***patens* 'John Gould Veitch'**
Syn. of 'John Gould Veitch'

***patens* 'Kasumigawa'**
Early Large-flowered Group
N: Minoru Hoshino
Fls 18-20 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers red-purple.
Syns: 'Kasumigawa'.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a Japanese river. Is a naturally occurring variant of *C. patens* found in Tama, Tokyo.)

***patens* 'Kegon'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Okuda
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish brown.
Syns: 'Kegon'; 'Nihonnishiki'.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(A variant of *C. patens* collected in the wild, in Nikkoo, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan. Named after a waterfall.)

***patens* 'Komurasaki'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Minoru Hoshino
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8(-9), light bluish purple with slightly paler bar, narrowly elliptic, often with upturned margin. Anthers greenish yellow. FL: spring and again later.
Syns: 'Komurasaki'.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Apparently part of the wild variation of *C. patens*, collected in Kyuushuū, Japan.)

patens* var. *louisa
Syn. of 'Louisa'

***patens* 'Louisa'**
Syn. of 'Louisa'

***patens* 'Louisa Plena'**
Syn. of 'Louisa Plena'

***patens* 'Lucie'**
Syn. of 'Lucie'

***patens* 'Madame Isadora Salles'**
Syn. of 'Madame Isidore Salles'

***patens* 'Manshuu Ki'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Fls 10-18(-23) cm across (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says satsuma-scented). Sepals 7-8, creamy white to pale yellow (Dresden Yellow HCC 64/3) or pale yellow-green (4D), bar deep cream to green-yellow, sometimes tinged with pale grey-purple above, outside darker (4C), elliptic or obovate, pointed, curving inward along their length and thus appearing to be very narrow, overlapping halfway from base. Stamens 1.2-1.5 cm; filaments white or cream; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with slender stems 1.8-5 m. Lvs pale green, ternate; lflets oblong-ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls less abundant).
Syns: 'Manshuu Ki'; 'Mandshu-Kii'; 'Manshukiiro'; 'Manshûkirro'.
Trade designation: WADA'S PRIMROSE (erroneously 'Vada's Primrose'); YELLOW QUEEN (of Holland).
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(This cv. is apparently a yellow-flowered form of *C. patens* that was collected in Manchuria (or possibly Korea) by Baron Hirotaroo Hayashi, a former president of the Japan Clematis Society. He introduced it into Japan and it was named 'Manshuu Ki', which translates as Manchuria Yellow. In 1933 it was given to the Japanese nurseryman Kiyoshi Wada, who introduced it to Europe (The Netherlands) in 1965, under the name Wada's Primrose. The latter name, although widely used in some countries, is unacceptable because it is not used worldwide, and is not the first name of this cv. (ICNCP Art. 10.1): it is in fact a trade designation. In Holland this cv. has also been sold under the name Yellow Queen (not to be confused with 'Yellow Queen' of Lundell/Treasures).)

***patens* 'Margaret Dumbar'**
Syn. of 'Margaret Dunbar'

***patens* 'Maria'**
Syn. of 'Marie' (Early Large-flowered Group)

***patens* 'Marie'**
Syn. of 'Marie' (Early Large-flowered Group)

patens* var. *monstrosa
Syn. of 'Monstrosa'

***patens* 'Monstrosa'**
Syn. of 'Monstrosa'

***patens* 'Nikko'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals white.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 27.
(Named after the place in Japan where this clematis was found growing wild.)

***patens* 'Oume'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals white.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 27.
(Named after the place in Japan where this clematis was found growing wild.)

***patens* 'Rendatleri'**
Syn. of 'Rendatleri'

***patens* 'Ruriokoshi'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Fls single or double, 8-10 cm across. Sepals usually 8, white, pale blue or pale blue-purple, pointed. Anthers white or yellow.
Syns: 'Ruriokoshi'.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Ruri-Okoshi'. Aihara in *Clem. Int.* 1993: 17 says it was originally found in the wild and was brought into cultivation. It is generally accepted that it is part of the natural variation of *C. patens*. See note under 'John Gould Veitch'.)

***patens* 'Sanda'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals 8, white, pointed. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 27 and 1993: 18.
(A variant of *C. patens* found in the wild by Mr T. Yonada. Named after the Japanese city of Sanda.)

patens* var. *sophia
Syn. of 'Sophia'

***patens* 'Sophia'**
Syn. of 'Sophia'

***patens* 'Sophiae'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Syns: *Atragene patens* 'Sophiae'.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

patens* var. *sophia flore pleno
Syn. of 'Sophia Plena'

***patens* 'Sophia Flore Pleno'**
Syn. of 'Sophia Plena'

***patens* 'Sophia Plena'**
Syn. of 'Sophia Plena'

patens* var. *standishii
Syn. of 'Standishii'

***patens* 'Standishii'**
Syn. of 'Standishii'

***patens* 'Sylph'**
Syn. of 'Sylph'

***patens* 'Toki'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Sepals white.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 27.
(Named after the place in Japan where it was found growing in the wild. More study is needed to ascertain whether (as it would seem) this name post-dates 'Toki' of Sugimoto.)

***patens* 'Uranus'**
Syn. of 'Uranus'

patens* var. *violacea
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Spaë)

patens violacea
Syn. of 'Violacea' (published M & J 1877:111)

***patens* 'Violacea'**
Syn. of 'Violacea' (of Spaë)

'Patens Yellow'
Parentage unknown
Sepals cream-yellow. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. Davis 1990: 37.

***patens* 'Yukiokoshi'**
Early Large-flowered Group
Fls double, 10-14 cm across. Sepals greenish to yellowish white, often yellow-brown at tip, elliptic, pointed. Stamens pale greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: May-June, occasionally Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Yukiokoshi'.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Yuki Okoshi'; 'Yuki-Okoshi'. Aihara in *Clem. Int.* 1993: 17 says it was originally found in the wild and later introduced into Japanese gardens: it is part of the natural variation of *C. patens*.)

'Patricia Ann'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 17-22 cm across, the early ones often double. Sepals violet-blue with red-purple shading on bar, and with fine white margin. Filaments greenish yellow; anthers greenish white to brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
(Named after the raiser's eldest daughter.)

PATRICIA ANN FRETWELL
Trade designation of 'Pafar'

***pauciflora* Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 1-2.5 cm across, scented, solitary or in few-flowered axillary clusters. Buds obovoid, silky. Sepals (3-)4, white to cream, narrowly oblong to ovate or obovate, 0.7-1.3 cm long, spreading, densely silky outside. Achenes ovoid, flattened, hairless; styles creamy white or greyish, c. 3 cm. Stems scrambling or climbing to 3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, the lowest pair sometimes ternate; lflets usually with 3 teeth or lobes, hairless to downy. FL: Jan-Apr, sometimes continuing to Oct. SW USA (S California), Mexico (N Baja California).
Syns: *C. nuttallii* K. Koch; *C. lasiantha* subsp. *pauciflora* (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) Kuntze.

'Paul Avenel'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen (pre 1907)
Sepals pale lilac.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 234.

'Paul Farges'
Vitalba Group
potaninii × *vitalba*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya & A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1962), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls (2.5-)4-5(-6) cm across, scented, borne in groups of 3-7 in lf-axils. Buds densely grey-white-downy. Sepals (4-)6, white, cream or pale yellow (6D)(light Primrose Yellow HCC 601/3), occasionally crimson-white, spreading, (1.2-)2 × (0.4-)0.8(-1.2) cm, oblong with a blunt recurved tip, gappy, hairy outside. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes seldom developed and if so, not fertile. Deciduous climber with hairy, ribbed stems 3.5-8 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets irregularly toothed, hairy beneath, the lower ones often ternate. FL: July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Fargesioides'; *C.* × *fargesioides* nom. nud.
Trade designation: SUMMER SNOW.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya in *Tsvetovodstvo* 6: 10 (1972).
(Named after the French missionary and plant-collector. For discussion of name see *Clem. Int.* 1998: 74.)

'Paulina'
See synonymy of 'Pauline'

'Pauline'
Atragene Group
'Frances Rivis' × unknown
R: Washfield Nurseries (pre 1966)
Fls double. Sepals dark blue to bright blue, flushed with violet, 4-7 cm long. Staminodes blue or white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Pauline'; *C. alpina* 'Paulina'; *C. ochotensis* 'Pauline'; *C. macropetala* 'Pauline'.
Published ref. Washfield Nursery *Cat.* 1966.

'Pavasaris'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Ruplēns
Published ref. Howells 1998: 88.

pavoliniana
Syn. of *C. finetiana*

'P. du Buy'
Parentage unknown
R: Van der Vis & Co. (1952)
Fls large. Sepals light red.
Published ref. Van der Vis & Co. *Cat.* 1952-53.

'Pearl Pink'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals pale greyish pink. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Pearl Rose'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds oblong-obovoid, pointed, pale grey-green tinged with pink, downy. Sepals white to pale pink, tinged with deeper pink towards base. Outer staminodes 4-8, white, narrowly lanceolate. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate or almost 2-ternate, terminal lflet 3-lobed, lateral 2-3-lobed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Pearl Rose'.
Published ref. M. Johnson *Cat.* 1991.

'Peerless & Please'
See 'Pureness & Please'

'Peerless & Praise'
See 'Pureness & Please'

'Pellieri'
lanuginosa × *recta*
R: F.-J.-A. Pellier (pre 1880)
Fls c. 10 cm across. Sepals 4-5(-6), pale blue-violet, elliptic, pointed. Filaments pale lilac; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with purplish stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ovate-lanceolate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 52: 228, fig. 46 (1880).
(La Bêle 1896 gives the parentage as *C. viticella* × *C. lanuginosa*.)

'Pendragon'
Viticella Group
probably *crispa* × *viticella*
N: R. Savill, I: R. Savill (1999)
Fls nodding, with spicy scent. Sepals dusky reddish purple, fading to paler purple at base. Stems to 3 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 (appeared in Savill's 1998 *Cat.* as *C. crispa* hybrid).
(Plants received from Denis Bradshaw, Busheyfields Nursery about 1993 and named by Robin Savill after the colouring reminiscent of mediaeval pagentry and especially for King Arthur whose family name was Pendragon.)

'Pennell's Purity'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Beauty of Worcester' × 'Marie Boisselot'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N & I: (1973)
Fls often semi-double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals white, margin crinkled. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 37 (1984).

pennsylvanica
Syn. of *C. virginiana*

'Percy Lake'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell (1954), N: W. Pennell (1961)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 7-8, pale blue shaded with mauve-pink (Lloyd 1977: 188 says 'washed out mauve-white'). Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Pennell's *Cat.* 1968.
(Named after Pennell's then company secretary.)

'Percy Picton'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Picton, I: J. Fisk (1956)
Fls 15-20(-25) cm across. Sepals 6-8, mauve (Veronica Violet HCC 639-639/1) with rosy pink highlights, ageing to lavender, with purple-tinged bar, ovate. Filaments white, purplish towards top; anthers deep purple to red-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate, lower simple or 3-lobed; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls larger), Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1958.

'Percy Robinson'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell (1954), N: (1961)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals lavender-pink. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 83.
(Named after the then manager of Pennell's Lincoln shop.)

perfecta
Syn. of 'Perfecta'

'Perfecta'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: L. Simon-Louis, I: (1867)

Sepals 6-8, lilac-white fading to pure white, broadly ovate, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: *C. perfecta* hort.; 'Hybrida Perfecta'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 134.

'Perfecta' (Montana Group)
See *C. montana* 'Perfecta'

'Perfecta Hybrida'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Perfection'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Splendida'
R: O. Fröbel, I: (1876)
Sepals 6, lilac-mauve to mauve-violet, broad.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa perfecta*; 'Lanuginosa Perfecta'; 'Lanuginosa Perfection'.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 56.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Perła Bałtyku'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, blue-violet, outside whitish, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Stamens creamy white. FL: Apr-Aug.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 18.

'Perlamutr'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*.

'Pērle'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Victoria' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1981), F: J. Ruplēns (1984), N: J. Ruplēns (1986), REG: J. Ruplēns (2000)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light violet with darker bar, 6-7 × 3.5-4 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping. Stamens light yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Lauku Dāve* 1989, No. 3.

'Perle d'Azur'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa coerulea (s) × 'Modesta'
R: F. Morel (pre 1885), I: F. Morel (1885)
AGM 1993
Fls flattish to somewhat bell-shaped, 8-15 cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 4-6, light blue to mid-blue or pale violet-blue (94C)(Lobelia Blue HCC 41/1-2), the deeply channelled midrib with a pinkish mauve flush towards base, outside pale smoky violet-blue (92C) with a whitish bar, 5-7 × 3.5-4.5 cm, rhombic, pointed, overlapping or gappy, tip and margin recurved, giving the fl a rounded appearance. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments creamy white to pale green; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate, apiculate, somewhat convex. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1885: 211.
(Misspelling: 'Perle d'Azure'; 'Perle de Azur'. The name *C. lanuginosa coerulea* (see parentage) has not been traced.)

'Perle d'Azure'
Misspelling of 'Perle d'Azur'

'Perle de Azur'
Misspelling of 'Perle d'Azur'

'Perpetual'
Atragene Group
macropetala × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson
Sepals pink.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.

'Perrin's Pride'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: A.H. Steffen (pre 1991), I: Steffen's Wholesale Nursery
Fls 10-17 cm across. Sepals 6, velvety dusky purple, fading towards centre, with redder bar, overlapping, slightly recurved. Anthers dark brownish purple-violet to greenish bronze (Fisk *Cat.* n.d. says stamens yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: June-July on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992.

'Perryhill Pearl'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1997/98 as offered by Perryhill Nurseries.

'Persian Fragrance'
Syn. of *C. spooneri*

'Pervenets'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.R. Orlov (1962)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, dark purple-violet. Anthers green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 18.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Pervenetz')

'Pervenetz'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pervenets'

'Pervyi Sneg'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*

***peterae* Hand.-Mazz.**
Fls 1-2.2 cm across, scented, in few- to many-flowered loose panicles. Buds broadly obovoid. Sepals 4, white or yellowish white, 0.6-15 × 0.2-0.4 cm, oblong to obovate, spreading, downy on both sides and margin. Achenes 2-4 × 2.5 mm, ovoid, hairless, with a rim; styles white or yellowish, 1-2.5 cm. Deciduous woody climber with downy stems to 5 m. Lvs usually pinnate with 5 lflets, sometimes ternate; lflets entire or with 1-4 teeth, sometimes 3-lobed, often densely downy beneath. FL: May-July(-Sept). W, C & S China.
Syns: *C. gouriana* Roxb. var. *finetii* Rehder & E.H. Wilson; *C. vitalba* var. *microcarpa* Franch.

***peterae* var. *trichocarpa* W.T. Wang**
Differs from *C. peterae* itself in having white-downy achenes. N & C China.

'Peter Cox'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' (s) × 'Louise Rowe'
R: Mrs J.B. Rowe, N: J. Fisk (c. 1990), I: J. Fisk (1993)
Sepals white edged with blue. Anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 24.
(Peter Cox was the head of a big London firm who used to send 300-400 of Fisk's clematis plants to his associates, friends etc. This cv. was named for his 70th birthday.)

'Peter Pan'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F.M. Westphal (pre 1996)
Fls 13-15 cm across. Sepals 8, white, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: June-July, Aug-Sept.
Syns: 'Weisse Nelly Moser'.
Published ref. F.M. Westphal *Farbkatalog* 1: 13, 1996.

PETIT FAUCON
Trade designation of 'Evisix'

'Petrarch'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Candida' × 'Fortunei'
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (pre 1877)
Sepals 6-8, creamy white edged with lilac. Lvs simple and heart-shaped, or ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 111.

***petriei* Allan**
FCC 1994
Fls male and female on separate plants, scented, solitary or in few-flowered axillary clusters. Male fls 3-4.5 cm across; sepals 5-8, greenish yellow or greenish white, ovate-oblong, 1-2 cm long, pointed, overlapping, downy outside. Female fls to 3 cm across; sepals c. 1.5 cm long. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes dark red, 4-5 mm long, ovoid, with a prominent rim, hairless when mature. Evergreen woody scrambler with purple stems to 4 m, ribbed, downy when young. Lvs 1-2-ternate; lflets leathery, entire or with 1 or 2 blunt teeth or lobes. FL: Nov-Dec (Feb-Apr in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand (S Island).
Syns: *C. forsteri* subsp. *petriei.*
(See note under *C. forsteri.*)

***petriei* 'Green Velvet'**
Syn. of 'Green Velvet'

***petriei* 'Limelight'**
Forsteri Group
Selection from *petriei*
S: G. Hutchins
PC 1987
Fls male, bell-shaped at first, later almost flat with sepals slightly recurved, c. 3 cm across, fragrant, in clusters of 1-6 in lf-axils. Sepals 6, lime-green, 1.5-1.8 × 0.5-0.7 cm, ovate-oblong, downy outside. Filaments green, flattened; anthers cream. Evergreen sprawling or climbing shrub with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs 1-2-ternate; lflets dark green, often purple-tinged, usually 1-2-lobed. FL: Apr.
Syns: 'Limelight'.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 194 (1990); *Clem. Int.* 1990: 17.
(Selected by Graham Hutchins from seed of *C. petriei* collected in 1981 in South Island, New Zealand.)

***petriei* 'Princess'**
Forsteri Group
Selection from *petriei*
S: G. Hutchins
Fls female. Similar to *C. petriei* 'Limelight' but with smaller fls with c. 8 staminodes. Fruit-heads honey-coloured, c. 6 cm across. Achenes deep brown, c. 4 × 2 mm, hairless, with thickened rim; styles to c. 3 cm. FL: May-June.
Syns: 'Princess'.
Published ref. *The Plantsman* 11: 194 (1900); *Clem. Int.* 1990: 17.
(Selected by Graham Hutchins from seed of *C. petriei* collected in 1981 in South Island, New Zealand.)

'Petronius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, drooping, scented. Buds narrowly ovoid to more or less conical, pointed. Sepals white, tinged with purple towards base and green towards

tip, 4.5-5 × 1.5-1.8 cm, lanceolate, long-pointed. Staminodes light green. Stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-3-lobed, terminal 3-lobed to ternate.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 215.
(Named after the Roman satirist Petronius (Gaius Petronius Arbiter).)

'Petunia Purple'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (c. 1980)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across, borne horizontally or somewhat drooping. Buds narrowly ovoid. Sepals 4, pale reddish pink (light Petunia Purple HCC 32/3) on both sides, c. 3 × 1-1.5 cm, elliptic, pointed. Staminodes light green at tip, 1.5 × 0.4-0.7 cm, spathulate, tip notched or rounded, margin hairy. Filaments white, hairy; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate to 2-ternate; lflets ternate or 3-lobed almost to base, segments toothed with forward-pointing teeth, dull green above, shiny beneath.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Petunia Purple'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.

'Peveril' (Flammula Group)
See *C. recta* 'Peveril'

'Peveril' (Montana Group)
Syn. of *C. montana* 'Peveril'

'Peveril Peach'
Parentage unknown
Fls pitcher-shaped. Sepals at first peach-pink, changing to bright mid-pink, c. 2.5 cm long. Stems to 3.3 m. FL: July-Sept.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

'Peveril Pearl'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell (1979)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale lavender with a pale pink-flushed bar, elliptic, overlapping to halfway, pointed or blunt, apiculate, margin slightly wavy. Filaments white or cream; anthers lilac-beige. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, July-Sept. Later fls are usually smaller than earlier ones, and have narrower sepals.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 191.
(The fls fade in sun.)

'Peveril Pendant'
Parentage unknown
Fls bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals rich reddish purple with a silvery mauve margin, c. 3.75 cm long. Stems 2.5-3.3 m. FL: July-Sept.

'Phaeantha'
See synonymy of *C. intricata*

'Phainomenon'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fenomen'

'Phenomen'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fenomen'

'Phil Mason'
Viorna Group
pitcheri (s) × *viorna*
R: J. McLellan-Scott (1994), F: J. McLellan-Scott (1995), N & I: J. McLellan-Scott (1996), REG: Scott's Clematis Nursery (1998)
Fls urn-shaped, c. 3 cm across, nodding, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4, pale lilac-pink fading to cream, c. 2.9 × 1 cm, thick and fleshy, tip recurved. Filaments and anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs divided; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. pitcheri* 'Phil Mason'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 39.
(Name suggested by a client to remember a friend ill with cancer.)

***phlebantha* L.H.J. Williams**
AM 1968
Fls 2.5-4.5 cm across, usually solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-7, white with red-brown or purplish veins, 1-2 × 0.5-1 cm, elliptic to obovate, pointed or somewhat mucronate, hairy outside. Anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 5 × 2.5 mm, broadly ellipsoid with a rim, silky; styles 2.5-3 cm. Stems erect to c. 60 cm or trailing to 1.8 m, ribbed and white-hairy when young, bark peeling in thin strips when older. Lvs pinnate with 5-9 lflets; lflets usually lobed, densely white-hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth. W Nepal.

'Phloxy'
'Moonlight' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (c. 1990)
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1998: 69, without description.

'Phoenix'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Johnson, F: M. Johnson (1958), I: (1958)
Fls 15-23(-25) cm across. Buds erect, pale green, opening from the base, hairy. Sepals 6-8, rarely 12, blue-violet (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/1)(89D) changing to deep mauve (Methyl Violet HCC 39/1-2) with purple-red (Petunia Purple HCC 32) or purple-violet (82A) bar, outside paler with paler (HCC 32) white-downy bar, 8-11 × 3.1-3.7 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping, margin wrinkled and wavy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white, greenish near base; anthers purple-red with darker connective.

Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs simple, 3-lobed or ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 26 (1984).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

'Piares & Pureizu'
See 'Pureness & Please'

'Piarese & Blades'
See 'Pureness & Please'

'Picadilly'
Misspelling of 'Piccadilly'

'Piccadilly'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep purple-blue, overlapping, pointed. Stamens creamy white or yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Cunningham Gardens *Cat.* 1975.
(Misspelling: 'Picadilly')

***pickingeri* A. Gray**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 1.5-3 cm across, in many-flowered much-branched terminal panicles to 30 cm long. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, in male fls 0.7-1 cm long, in female fls 0.7-1.4 cm long, margin hairy. Stamens 0.4-0.8 cm; anthers with short appendage. Achenes 5-7 × 1-1.5 mm, usually densely hairy; styles to 6 cm. Evergreen climber with stems 5-20 m. Lvs dark green, ternate; lflets lanceolate to ovate, entire. FL: Dec-Feb (Apr-May in cultivation in N hemisphere). Java, S Celebes east to S New Guinea, NE Australia, New Caledonia & Fiji.
Syns: *C. aristata* subsp. *pickingeri* (A. Gray) Kuntze.

'Picton's'
See synonymy of 'Picton's Variety'

'Picton's Var.'
See synonymy of 'Picton's Variety'

'Picton's Variety'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Picton (c. 1950)
Fls 4-7.5 cm across, fragrant. Sepals 4(-6), satiny deep pink-mauve (Mauve HCC 633/2-3), 2.5-3.5 × 2-2.5 cm, obovate, somewhat concave, margin wavy, outside hairy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 4.5(-7) m, ribbed, purple-tinged when young. Lvs bronze, ternate; lflets lobed or toothed, densely hairy on veins beneath. FL: May-June, with some fls in summer.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Picton's Variety'; *C. montana* 'Picton's Var.'; *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Picton's Variety'; *C. montana* 'Picton's'; *C. montana* 'Rubens Pictons'.
Published ref. Lloyd 1965: 48, 101.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.15)

'Picturata'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1877)
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), pale mauve to silver-grey, mottled and spotted with bright purple throughout but especially towards the base of the bar, ovate to elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs pinnate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 112.

***pierotii* Miq.**
Fls bell-shaped, c. 2.5 cm across, erect in few-many-flowered inflorescence. Buds broadly obovoid, adpressed-hairy. Sepals 4, white, 0.8-1.3 cm long, a little longer than the stamens, oblong to lanceolate, spreading, pointed, hairy outside. Stamens c. 1 cm long, purplish. Achenes c. 5 × 2 mm, ellipsoid or ovoid, flattened; styles white or yellowish, c. 2 cm. Stems hairless, climbing 3-4 m. Lvs 1-2-ternate or 2-pinnate; lflets ovate to ovate-lanceolate, sharply toothed, beneath soft-hairy especially on veins. FL: Aug-Oct. Japan.
Syns: *C. parviloba* Gard. & Champ. subsp. *pierotii* (Miq.) Kuntze.

'Pierrot'
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1993)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals brownish purple. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Pietr Skarga'
Misspelling of 'Piotr Skarga'

'Piilu'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Makhrovyi'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls single and double, (4-)6-12 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals of single fls 4-6, mauve-pink, bar broad, purple-red, surface textured and with irregular white markings, 2-5 cm long, broadly elliptic, blunt but apiculate, overlapping, margin frilly. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. Lvs dark green, ternate or rarely pinnate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often double), Sept-Oct on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Toovere 1992; *The Clematis* 1992: 59

(as 'Pülu').
(Misspelling: 'Pülu')

'Pilii'
Misspelling of 'Pille'

'Pille'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Valge Daam' (s) × 'Niobe'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, reddish-violet to mauve, 7-9 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.
(Misspelling: 'Pilii')

'Pink'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Sepals pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.11)

'Pink Cameo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Probably a sport of 'The President'
R: J. van Laeken, N: J. van Laeken (1994), REG: J. van Laeken (1999)
Fls 15-20 cm across, solitary. Sepals 6, pink with darker bar, 7.5-10 × 3.8-4 cm, obovate, gappy, pointed. Filaments creamy white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs grey-green, ternate; lflets entire. FL: June-July.
Published ref. Spring Valley Greenhouse, Inc. *Cat.* 1999.
(The original plants were imported into the USA from The Netherlands. At first thought to be a sport of 'Guiding Star', but this seems to be unlikely.)

PINK CHAMPAGNE
Trade designation of 'Kakio'

PINK CHIFFON
Trade designation of 'Hagley Hybrid'

'Pink Fantasy'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Fisk (1975)
Fls (8-)10-15(-18) cm across (Lloyd & Bennett 1989 say the fls are semi-double). Sepals (5-)6-7, shell-pink with peach-pink highlights and with deeper bar which disappears before it reaches the apiculate tip, ovate to almost elliptic, overlapping, often twisted with uneven and somewhat wavy margin. Filaments white; anthers deep dusky pink-red or beige. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2(-3.5) m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: late June-Oct.
Published ref. Edwards in *Practical Gardening* 45, July 1975; Fisk 1975: 83.
(Fisk obtained the original plants from Canada. The fls fade in sunlight.)

'Pink Flamingo'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: Miss E. Jones, I: R.J. Evison (c. 1993)
Fls semi-double, 3-5 cm across, nodding. Sepals pale pink with darker veins and a darker flush at base, 4-5 cm long. Staminodes paler pink. Fruit-heads persistent, pinkish red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. FL: Apr-May, less profusely July-Aug.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Pink Flamingo'.
Published ref. Bulkyard Plants *Cat.* 1994-96.

'Pink Lady'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals bright pink. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Named after a singing duo.)

'Pink Minnie'
Montana Group
'Freda'? × 'Marjorie'
R: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell, F & N: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996), I: Bayliss Nurseries Ltd. (c. 1999), REG: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996)
Fls single or occasionally semi-double, c. 5 cm across, faintly fragrant, in clusters at the nodes. Sepals of single fls 4, mid-pink, outside primrose-yellow, c. 2.5 × 1.1 cm, pointed, tip eventually recurved. Filaments white; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with brownish new growth. Lvs green tinged with brown, ternate; lflets regularly toothed. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Pink Minnie'.

'Pink Pearl'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki
Fls 16-18 cm across (Johnson 1997: 808 says 8-10 cm across), scented. Sepals 8, satiny purple-pink (Cyclamen Purple HCC 30/1) with deeper veining, and with light purple (Phlox Purple HCC 632/2) bar, outside with greenish bar, overlapping, silky, margin wavy. Filaments greenish; anthers cream to pale yellow or orange-yellow. Deciduous climber with

stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate to more or less heart-shaped. FL: May-June, July-Sept. Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).

'Pink Perfection'
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Pink Perfection'

'Pink Perfume'
Atragene Group
(*fauriei* × *sibirica*) × *koreana* var. *fragrans*
R: M. Johnson (1972)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, c. 8 cm across. Sepals red-violet, 4-4.5 × c. 1 cm, narrowly lanceolate, tip long-pointed. Staminodes same colour as sepals, only 1-2 mm shorter, 4-6 mm wide. Stems climbing to 3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets entire to lobed almost to base and with 3-6 teeth.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 199.

'Pink Starlight'
Montana Group
'Sunrise' × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1997), F: R.C. Mitchell (1998), N: R.C. Mitchell (1998), REG: R.C. Mitchell (2000)
Fls semi-double, c. 5 cm across, solitary. Outer sepals 4-5, pink, c. 2.5 × 1.5 cm, ovate, blunt but apiculate; inner sepals c. 1 cm long, narrower, pointed, hooded at tip. Filaments yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber; new growth grey-green. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed, sparsely hairy on upper surface. FL: Oct (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 48.

'Pinky'
R: Tsuneo Ishiguro
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 2000.

'Piotr Skarga'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1988), F & N: S. Franczak (1989), I: S. Franczak (1990), REG: S. Franczak (1999)
Fls (11-)15-18(-20) cm across. Sepals 5-6, violet-blue, 7-8 × 4-5 cm, oblong, downy outside, tip slightly reflexed, margin wavy. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.
(Misspelling: 'Pietr Skarga'. Named after the first Polish representative of the Counter-Reformation, a militant Jesuit preacher and writer (1536-1612).)

'Pirate King'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: (c. 1881)
Sepals 8, pale plum-blue.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.

'Pirko'
Viticella Group
'Carmencita' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 7-10(-12) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, pinkish blue-violet with deeper pink or violet bar, 3-5 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, tip recurved, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Sugimoto *Cat.* 1995; *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

PISTACHIO
Trade designation of *C. florida* 'Evirida'

***pitcheri* Carrière**
Syn. of *C. texensis*

***pitcheri* Torr. & A. Gray**
Fls urn-shaped, 1-1.5 cm across, nodding, in groups of 1-7 in lf-axils. Buds broadly ovoid, abruptly pointed. Sepals 4, inside yellow-green to purple or deep red, outside reddish purple or bluish purple, 1.2-3(-4) × 0.1-1.5 cm, ovate, long-pointed, downy outside and on margin which may be expanded above the middle, tip strongly recurved. Stamens cream to pale yellow; filaments flattened, often downy. Achenes 6-8 × 6-8 mm, round to somewhat rhomboid, flattened, with a broad rim, shortly adpressed-hairy; styles c. 3 cm. Deciduous woody climber with ribbed, reddish brown stems to 4(-6) m, hairy when young. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5(-9) lflets, the lowest pair 3-lobed; lflets entire or lobed, almost hairless to downy beneath. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth. SC USA, N Mexico.
Syns: *Viorna pitcheri* (Torr. & A. Gray) Britton; *C. pitcheri* var. *lasiostylis* A. Gray; *C. pitcheri* var. *leiostylis* A. Gray; *C. sargentii* Lavallée; *C. pitcheri* var. *sargentii* (Lavallée) Rehder; *C. simsii* auctt., non Sweet.

***pitcheri* 'Burford Bell'**
Syn. of 'Burford Bell'

pitcheri* var. *lasiostylis
Syn. of *C. pitcheri*

pitcheri* var. *leiostylis
Syn. of *C. pitcheri*

***pitcheri* 'Phil Mason'**
Syn. of 'Phil Mason'

pitcheri* var. *sargentii
Syn. of *C. pitcheri*

'Pixie'
Forsteri Group

WC China.
Syns: *C. prattii* Hemsl.

'Pohjanael'
Misspelling of 'Põhjanael'

'Pôhjanael'
Misspelling of 'Põhjanael'

'Pöhjanael'
Misspelling of 'Põhjanael'

'Põhjanael'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: U. & A. Kivstik (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (10-)15-18 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-purple (83D) with red-purple (78A) bar, outside pale violet (88D) with pale violet (88D) bar, ovate to elliptic, pointed, overlapping. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish, violet towards top; anthers dark brown-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly ovate, long-pointed. FL: June, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in II.Cl.S. Newsl. 3: 14 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Pohjanael'; 'Pöhjanael'; 'Pöhjanel'; 'Pôhjanael'. Plants with deep red fls are sometimes offered in the trade under this name: these are probably 'Rüütel' (see *Clem. Int.* 1999: 45 and *The Clematis* 2000: 126).)

'Pöhjanel'
Misspelling of 'Põhjanael'

'Pointy'
Atragene Group
chiisanensis × *turkestanica*
R: M. Johnson (1990)
Fls bell-shaped, c. 3 cm across, nodding. Sepals pale yellow with purple dots, 4.5-5 × 1.5 cm, very thick, tip at first incurved, later recurved, margin bent upwards. Staminodes many, pale yellow, spathulate, claw almost linear, tip rounded, hairy. Lvs ternate, the upper almost 2-ternate; lflets toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 243.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.11)

'Polarlicht'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930)
Sepals light lavender-blue. FL: May-June.
Syns: 'Polarlight'.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann, *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.

'Polarlight'
Syn. of 'Polarlicht'

'Poliarnaia Zvezda'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1971)
Fls c. 14 cm across. Sepals 8, white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: (June-)July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Poljarnaja Zvezda')

'Poliarnyi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1968)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 8, white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate to pinnate. FL: June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Poljar Nyj')

'Polished Ruby'
Atragene Group
'Ruby' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (c. 1974), N: M. Johnson (1985)
Fls open bell-shaped, 10-12 cm across, nodding. Sepals red-pink to red-purple (Pansy Violet HCC 33/1), inside reddish pink (Petunia Purple HCC 32-32/1), later becoming red-purple (Pansy Violet 33/1), c. 5.5 × 1.8-2.2 cm, hairy on veins and margin. Staminodes light green with slight purple tinge, c. 2 × 0.5 cm, obovate, hairy outside and on margin. Deciduous climber with stems 3-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Rubina'; 'Rubina'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Originally named 'Rubina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Polished Ruby'. Grown from seed sent to Johnson by Hans R. Horn-Gfeller, Switzerland in 1974.)

'Polish Spin'
Misspelling of 'Polish Spirit'

'Polish Spirit'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown.
R: S. Franczak (1984), I: R.J. Evison (1990)
AGM 1993
Fls 5-10 cm across. Sepals 4-6, velvety deep purple-blue with slight purple-red bar, outside paler purple with whitish purple bar, rhombic, pointed, recurved in upper part, margin toothed. Filaments greenish white; anthers dark purplish red; pollen yellowish white. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4.5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 entire lflets, lower lflets sometimes lobed or ternate. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Polish Spirit'.
Published ref. Evison 1991: 50.
(Misspelling: 'Polish Spin'. There was much contro-

versy about whether this cv. should be put into Viticella Group or the former Jackmanii Group. Recent thought appears to favour the latter (now included in the Late Large-flowered Group).)

'Poljarnaja Zvezda'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Poliarnaia Zvezda'

'Poljar Nyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Poliarnyi'

'Poljskaja Varschavjanka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Polskaya Varschavianka'

'Polskaia Varshavianka'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × 'Jackmanii'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1977)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, velvety purple-violet or red-purple, rhombic, overlapping, pointed. Anthers pale yellow or greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 18.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Poljskaja Varschavjanka')

'Pope John Paul II'
Syn. of 'Jan Paweł II'

'Postimees'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × unknown
R: U.& A. Kivistik, I: U. & A. Kivistik (1979), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, light violet-blue. Anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

***potaninii* Maxim.**
Fls 2.5-7.5 cm across, 1-7 in lf-axils, fl-stalks with bracteoles. Buds globose to broadly ovoid, pale green, silky-downy. Sepals (5-)6(-7), white, sometimes flushed with yellow, 2.5-3.5(-4) × 1.2-2.5 cm, lanceolate to elliptic or obovate, apiculate or notched, downy outside. Filaments greenish white; anthers pale yellow, 1.5-3.5 mm. Achenes shiny dark brown to blackish, c. 4 × 3 mm, obovoid, flattened, with narrow rim, hairless; styles 2-3 cm. Deciduous woody climber with stems 2-7.5 m, new shoots strongly ribbed, downy, often purplish. Lvs 1-2-pinnate with 5-9 primary divisions; lflets irregularly toothed or lobed, hairy. FL: (May-)June-Sept on current year's growth. W & SW China.

potaninii* subsp. *fargesii
Syn. of *C. potaninii* var. *fargesii*

***potaninii* var. *fargesii* (Franch.) Hand.-Mazz.**
Differs from var. *potaninii* in having smaller fls (2.5-4 cm across), in groups of 3-7 in lf-axils, shorter anthers (1.5-2 mm), somewhat shorter stems (2-3 (-5) m), lvs with 5-7 primary divisions, and lflets with sharper teeth. FL: June-Sept(-Oct). W China.
Syns: *C. fargesii* Franch.; 'Fargesii'; *C. potaninii* Maxim. subsp. *fargesii* (Franch.) Grey-Wilson.

potaninii* var. *potaninii
Flowers 4.5-7 cm across, usually in groups of 1-3 in lf-axils, anthers 3-3.5 mm, stems to 7 m, lvs with 5-9 primary divisions. W & SW China
Syns: *C. fargesii* Franch. var. *souliei* Finet & Gagnep.; *C. fargesii* 'Souliei'; *C. montana* var. *potaninii* (Maxim.) Finet & Gagnep.; *C. potaninii* 'Souliei'; *C. potaninii* 'Souljet'.

***potaninii* 'Souliei'**
Syn. of *C. potaninii* var. *potaninii*

***potaninii* 'Souljet'**
Syn. *C. potaninii* var. *potaninii*

'Poulala'
Early Large-flowered Group
henryi × 'Marie Boisselot'
R: D.T. Poulsen (pre 1970), I: (1970)
Fls single and double, 9-17 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6(-8), creamy white (10D), at first tinged with green, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs slightly blue-green, ternate, rarely simple. FL: May-June (fls usually double, 12-17 cm across), Aug-Sept (fls single, 9-11 cm across).
Trade designation: ALABAST.
Published ref. Poulsen's Planteskole *Cat.* 1970.

'Poulvo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Daniel Deronda' × 'Lasurstern'
R: D.T. Poulsens Nursery (1970)
Fls 10-18 cm across. Buds oblong-ovoid, hairy. Sepals 6-8(-10), petunia-red (Cyclamen Purple HCC 30/1)(60B), bar slightly deeper, wine-red (Peony Purple HCC 729) with a lighter streak (HCC 30/2) on either side, outside with the bar tinged with yellow-green and white-downy, pointed, overlapping. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white to cream; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs ternate, occasionally simple; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: May-June (fls 15-18 cm across), Aug-Sept (fls 10-12.5 cm across, paler).
Trade designation: VINO.
Published ref. Fisk 1989: 134.

'Pourpre Mat'
Viticella Group
viticella × unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1914), I: George Jackman & Son (c. 1939)

AM 1935
Fls (8-)12-13 cm across. Sepals deep velvety violet-purple to crimson-purple. Deciduous climber with stems to 5.5 m. FL: Aug-Oct.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Pourpre Mat'.
Published ref. *JRHS* 60: 511 (1935); Markham 1935: 107.
(Brought from France to Britain by William Robinson about 1935.)

'Praecox'
Heracleifolia Group
C. × *jouiniana* × *tubulosa*
AGM 1993
Fls 1.8-4 cm across, upright, in clusters of about 60. Buds obovoid, pale greenish white tinged with blue, silky. Sepals 4, off-white at base changing to deep blue-mauve halfway up, outside deeper blue-mauve or pinkish mauve, c. 2 cm × 0.5-0.7 cm, downy inside, silky outside, tip recurved, margin wavy, uneven. Stamens 0.7-1.2 cm; filaments white, often with hairs towards top; anthers white or yellow. Stems semi-herbaceous, becoming woody towards base, to 2 (-4) m, creeping, seldom and scarcely climbing, ribbed, finely hairy, purple-tinged. Lvs sometimes ternate, more usually pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-Aug, Oct-Nov.
Syns: *C.* × *jouiniana* var. *praecox*; *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Praecox'; 'Jouiniana Praecox'.
Published ref. Whitehead 1959: 150.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Prairie River'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: S.J. Zubrowski
Fls bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, purple-blue with a paler blue or white base, 5-6 cm long, blunt. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Prairie River'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 17.

'Prairie River'
R: R. Zwijnenburg
Sepals white.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Grown from seed sent to Zwijnenburg by Zubrowski: plants were sold by Zwijnenburg.)

'Prairie Traveller's Joy'
Syn. of 'Western Virgin'

prattii
Syn. of *C. pogonandra*

'Precision'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (pre 1877)
Sepals pale lilac, with slight purplish tint at base of deeper lilac bar. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-brown. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 112.
(Misspelling: 'Précision')

'Précision'
Misspelling of 'Precision'

'Premier'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' (s) × unknown
R: C. Noble (pre 1873)
Sepals pale pinkish green, feathered with rosy lilac. Fls produced on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1404.

'President'
Misspelling of 'The President'

'Président'
Misspelling of 'The President'

'President Blanche'
Misspelling of 'Président Blanchet'

'Président Blanchet'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Boisselot (c. 1888)
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 88, without description.
(Misspelling: 'President Blanche'. Perhaps the same as 'Docteur Blanchet')

'President Carnot'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'President Carnot'

'President Cleveland'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'President Cleveland'

'Président G.G. Huot'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Carré (1860s), I: (pre 1892)
Sepals ivory-white. Anthers rose-pink.
Published ref. Mouillefert, P., *Traité des Arbres et Arbrisseaux*, 88 (1892).

'President Grèvy'
Misspelling of 'Président Grévy'

'Président Grévy'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Christen (pre 1898)
Sepals deep lilac.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 64.
(Misspelling: 'President Grèvy')

'President Huos'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Possibly a misspelling of 'Président G.G. Huot')

'President Narutowicz'
Syn. of 'Gabriel Narutowicz'

'Pribaltika'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 10-12(-15) cm across. Sepals 6, light pinkish blue to pale purple (light Mineral Violet HCC 635/2), bar paler. Anthers wine-red or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.5 m. Lvs ternate, the lower simple or lobed. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Pride of Fairport'
Parentage unknown
(AHS Plant Record Center 0050-68-24.)

'Primrose Star'
Montana Group
'Freda' × ? 'Starlight'
R: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell, F: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1991), I: Bayliss Nurseries Ltd. (c. 1996), REG: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996)
Fls usually double, sometimes semi-double, c. 7 cm across, faintly scented, in clusters at the nodes. Sepals at first primrose-yellow, becoming almost white, c. 3.4 × 1.5 cm, ovate. Filaments white; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Primrose Star'.

'Prince Alfred of Edinburgh'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875), I: George Jackman & Son (c. 1875)
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 8, delicate mauve with paler bar that fades to white, oblong-ovate, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers purplish maroon to purple-brown. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic, the terminal one sometimes 3-lobed. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142, 172; Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875).
(Misspelling: 'Prins Albert of Edinburgh'. Selected from Jackman's 1875 exhibition in Regents Park by the H.I.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh, to bear the name of the Prince, her son.)

'Prince Charles'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: A. Keay, N: A. Keay (1975), I: A. Keay (1976), REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls (6-)8-15 cm across, semi-nodding at first, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, very light blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1-2) to mid-blue or mauve-blue (Aster Violet HCC 38/2) (in some lights appearing almost greenish) with darker, often purple-tinged bar, c. 6 × 3.5 cm, obovate, pointed, deeply ribbed, often twisting as fl opens, outside white-hairy, tip recurved, margin wavy. Filaments greenish yellow to whitish; anthers cream to yellow. Deciduous climber with brown-hairy stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs 2-pinnate with 3-5(-7) main divisions; lflets entire or lobed. FL: late June-Sept on current year's growth (Dec-Jan in S hemisphere).
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Prince Charles'.
Published ref. Fisk in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 2: 15 (1984).
(Imported into New Zealand in the 1950s by Keay who sent it to Jim Fisk for identification. Fisk was unable to identify it, so Keay named it 'Prince Charles'. It has been suggested that it is the same as 'Modesta' but there is no evidence for this.)

'Prince Hendrick'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prince Hendryk'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prince Henry'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prince of Wales'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: George Jackman & Son (1862), I: George Jackman & Son (1865)
FCC 1865
Sepals 4-6, pucy purple to dark brown-violet with red-tinted bar, broadly elliptic, long-pointed. Filaments green. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets (ternate in young plants); lflets heart-shaped. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1865: 605.

'Prince Philip'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: A.H. Steffen (pre 1977)
Fls 15-20(-25) cm across. Sepals 6-8, rich purple-blue with shades of bright pinkish red especially on the bar (J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 2000 says violet striped with purple), strongly wrinkled, overlapping, twisting with age, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers light brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Blackthorne Gardens advertisement in

American Horticulturist 56: 1 Feb. 1977.
(Misspelling: 'Prince Phillip'. Named after the consort of Queen Elizabeth II. Reintroduced to UK from USA in 1980s by R.J. Evison.)

'Prince Phillip'
Misspelling of 'Prince Philip'

'Prince Red'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals light purplish pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1996.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Prince Red'
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pinkish red with red bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Princess'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1995/96 as offered by Scott's Clematis.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Princess'
Syn. of *C. petriei* 'Princess'

'Princess Beatrice'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: (1882)
FCC 1882
Fls saucer-shaped. Sepals 9-11, pale mauve to reddish lilac. Stamens white. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1882: 91.

'Princess Diana'
Texensis Group
'Bees' Jubilee' × *texensis*
R: B. Fretwell, I: B. Fretwell (1984)
Fls 5-7 cm across, outward-facing to erect. Buds ovoid, pointed. Sepals 4, luminous deep slightly mauvish pink with deep pink bar, outside with white margin, 5-6 cm long, recurved towards tip. Stamens creamy yellow or bright yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. FL: (May-)June-Oct.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'The Princess of Wales'; 'The Princess of Wales'; 'Princess of Wales' (Texensis Group); *C. texensis* 'Princess of Wales'; 'The Princess Diana'.
Published ref. Fretwell *Cat.* 1984.
(Fretwell originally introduced this cv. under the name 'The Princess of Wales' (often subsequently listed as 'Princess of Wales') and there was considerable confusion with Jackman's 'Princess of Wales' published in 1875 and still available. The name 'Princess Diana' was proposed by Wim Snoeijer in 1996, see Snoeijer 1996: 36.)

'Princess Louise'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: (pre 1872), I: (1872)
Sepals 6-7, bluish lilac with reddish stain at base of bar, narrow. Stamens greenish. Lvs pinnate; lflets oblong-ovate, sometimes further divided. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 135.

'Princess Mary'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1869)
Sepals 8, pale pink with whitish bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping. Filaments white, pink at top; anthers brownish or chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1870: 121.

'Princess of Wales'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Violacea' (of Noble) × unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875), I: (1875)
Fls (10-)15-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep satiny bluish mauve-lilac, c. 7 cm wide, broadly ovate, much overlapping, pointed, tip somewhat recurved. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-purple, reddish at base. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-4) m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets broadly ovate to heart-shaped, woolly. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 142.
(Misspelling: 'The Princess of Wales'. Named after Queen Alexandra, the Danish Princess who married Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales in 1863. Reintroduced to the UK by Fisk in 1968 after a long sojourn in New Zealand where it was grown by A. Keay (Lloyd & Bennett 1989).)

'Princess of Wales' (Texensis Group)
Syn. of 'Princess Diana'

'Prinsesse Alexandra'
'Bees' Jubilee' × unknown
R: F. Hansen (1991), N: F. Hansen (1995)
Fls double, c. 20 cm across. Sepals pink with lighter bar, pointed, the outer ones broad, margin somewhat crenulated, inner shorter. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 91.
(Named for Princess Alexandra of Denmark.)

'Prins Hendrick'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prins Hendrik'
Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage unknown
R: P. Goedt (c. 1900), I: (1908)
Fls 15-22(-25) cm across. Sepals 6-7, mauve-lilac to lavender-blue (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 737/1)(94C), strongly veined in centre, outside paler (91B,C) with pale bar, oblong-elliptic, finely long-pointed, margin crimped or wavy. Stamens c. 2.2 cm; filaments white to greenish white; anthers red or purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lvs light green, usually simple, sometimes ternate on older plants; lflets broadly lanceolate to ovate, wrinkled. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Markham 1935: 94.
(Misspelling: 'Prince Hendrick'; 'Prince Hendryk'; 'Prince Henry'; 'Prins Henry'; 'Prins Hendrick'; 'Prins Hendryk'; 'Prinz Hendrik'. Named after the husband of Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands.)

'Prins Hendrik' (Integrifolia Group)
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Prins Hendrik'

'Prins Hendrik'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 80.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Prins Hendryk'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prins Henry'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prins Red'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Perhaps the same as 'Prince Red', but which one?)

'Prinz Hendrik'
Misspelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Priznanie'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1975)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6, white, margin tinged with rosy pink (or sepals purple with a paler bar - see Snoeijer 1991, Johnson 1997). Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 18.

'Profesorius Pronskus'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 6, violet to violet-blue (93B-C) with a deep violet (83D) bar, elliptic, margin slightly wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 94; 1996: 58.
(Misspelling: 'Professor Pronskus'; 'Professor Pronskius'. Named after the doctor who saved the breeder's life.)

'Professor Pronskius'
Misspelling of 'Profesorius Pronskus'

'Professor Pronskus'
Misspelling of 'Profesorius Pronskus'

'Profusion'
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Profusion'

'Propertius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 7-9 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds ovoid to almost cylindric, apiculate, brown-red, hairless. Sepals outside purple-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 033/1), edged with white, paler inside (Pansy Violet HCC 033/2-3), 4-5 × 1.5-1.8 cm, lanceolate to elliptic, pointed. Staminodes at first greenish white, later pale pink, outside veined with pink; outer staminodes c. 3 cm long; inner c. 2.5 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets deeply lobed, toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 215.
(Named after the Roman poet Sextus Propertius.)

'Prophétesse'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 10 cm across. Sepals dark violet with wine-red veins.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Prophétesse'.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 100: 76 (1897-98).

'Protaeus'
Misspelling of 'Proteus'

'Proteus'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Rubra Grandiflora'
R: C. Noble (pre 1876), I: (1876)
FCC 1876
Fls single, semi-double and double, 13-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls (4-)6, double fls with 6 guard sepals and 20-100 inner sepals which may be twisted; sepals of single fls usually slightly paler than those of double fls, pale violet (84D)(Petunia Purple HCC 32/2) to mauve or lilac-pink (Rose Purple HCC 533), margin darker, midrib often tinged with green, outside darker (82A), veins and bar brighter (80C), 6.5-9 × 3.5-4.2 cm, elliptic, pointed, margin frilly or wavy. Stamens c. 2.2 cm; filaments white; anthers white to

pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate-oblong. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double or double), July-Aug(-Sept) on current year's growth (fls single).
Syns: 'The Premier'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 440 (1876).
(Misspelling: 'Protaeus'. Some people can detect a scent in the fls.)

'Pruinina'
Syn. of 'Plum Beauty'

pseudoalpina
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *columbiana*

pseudoalpina* var. *tenuiloba
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba*

pseudoatragene
Syn. of *C. occidentalis*

× ***pseudococcinea* Schneider**
'Jackmanii' × *texensis*
Differs from *C. texensis* in having bell-shaped fls with 4-6 sepals, and lvs with 3-7 lflets.
Syns: *Viorna* × *pseudococcinea* (Schneider) Moldenke.

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Admiration'**
Syn. of 'Admiration'

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Countess of Albany'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of Albany' (1897)

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Countess of Onslow'**
Syn. of 'Countess of Onslow'

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Duchess of Albany'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of Albany' (1897)

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Duchess of York'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of York'

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Étoile Rose'**
Syn. of 'Étoile Rose'

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Grace Darling'**
Syn. of 'Grace Darling'

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Gravette Beauty'**
Syn. of 'Gravetye Beauty'

× ***pseudococcinea* 'Pagoda'**
Syn. of 'Pagoda'

***pseudoflammula* Schmalh. ex Lipsky**
Fls 2-3 cm across, erect, often vanilla-scented. Buds ovoid to ellipsoid. Sepals 4, creamy white, 1-1.5 cm long, narrowly obovate, downy on outside and margin. Stamens c. 0.5 cm. Achenes flattened, with thick rim. Stems to 70(-120) cm, finely grooved, somewhat downy. Lvs 2-pinnate; lflets usually entire, occasionally deeply 2-lobed, hairless or somewhat downy, with prominent veins beneath. FL: July-Aug. S Russia, S & E Ukraine, Caucasia.

pseudograndiflora
Syn. of *C. grandiflora*

pseudoorientalis
Syn. of *C. ispahanica*

***pseudopogonandra* Finet & Gagnep.**
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, nodding, c. 3 cm across, 1-3 together. Sepals 4, purplish brown, inside greenish grey or yellow-green, 2-4 × 0.7-1.5 cm, elliptic, inside downy, outside sparsely hairy and with 3 ridges. Stamens 1.5-1.8 cm, hairy; anthers yellow. Achenes ellipsoid to ovoid, 3-5 mm long, hairy; styles yellowish or red-brown, to 3.5 cm. Deciduous climber with downy stems 1-3.5 m. Lvs grey-green, 2-pinnate with 5 primary divisions; lflets toothed. FL: June-July on previous year's growth. SW China including Xizang (Tibet).

***psilandra* Kitagawa**
Differs from *C. heracleifolia* in the pinker fls being erect to nodding, with entire (not 3-lobed or toothed) silky-downy bracteoles on the stalks. The lflets are hairless above. FL: July-Sept. Taiwan.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* var. *taiwanica* Suzuki & T. Hosokawa.

'P.T. James'
Misspelling of 'Mrs P.T. James'

'Pulchella' (Viticella Group)
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

'Pulchella'
Parentage unknown
Sepals white.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 81.

'Pulcherrima'
Late Large-flowered Group
R: T. Cripps, I: (1867)
Sepals white with pale lavender bar. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.

'Pulmapäev'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Põhjanael' × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Buds downy. Sepals 6-8, white, opening boat-shaped but flattening with age, broadly elliptic to obovate, overlapping, blunt but with short point, tip recurved. Filaments white to yellow-green, purple-red towards top;

anthers red-brown or purple-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; *The Clematis* 1996: 58.
(Name means 'Wedding Day' and commemorates the wedding of Kivistik's younger son, Taavi.)

'Pülu'
Misspelling of 'Piilu'

'Pureness & Please'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with a light bluish margin, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping. Filaments at first light green, later white; anthers dark red-purple. Lvs simple and ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino 1984; Ino & Nakamura 1986: 28.
(There is an enormous amount of confusion over the name. 'Pureness & Please' is the spelling given by Ino & Nakamura. However, the name has appeared as 'Pureness & Praise', 'Peerless & Praise', 'Peerless & Please', 'Piares & Pureizu' and 'Piarese & Blades'. It has not yet been possible to determine the intention of the raiser, but research is still in progress.)

'Pureness & Praise'
See 'Pureness & Please'

'Purity'
Atragene Group
ochotensis × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1980)
Fls c. 10 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid, pale green, more or less hairless. Sepals white, semi-translucent, c. 5 × 1.5-2 cm. Staminodes greenish white, narrowly linear, c. 1.2 × 0.2 cm.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Purity'; *C. ochotensis* 'Purity'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 71.
(A hybrid or perhaps a form of *C. ochotensis* that originated spontaneously in Johnson's nursery.)

'Purity'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 6-7, white with a pink blush. Stamens deep crimson-brown. Stems 1-2 m. FL: spring, autumn.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 63.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Purity'
Forsteri Group
forsteri × *paniculata*
R: A. Ericson
Fls male, c. 9.5 cm across, opening flat, scented. Sepals 7, soft green, maturing to cream, slightly overlapping. Stamens dusky mauve-pink. Evergreen climber with stems to 5 m. Lvs dark green, glossy.
Syns: *C. paniculata* 'Purity'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 116.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Selected by Arthur Ericson of Akaroa, Banks Peninsula, New Zealand. He named it 'The Bride' and gave it to Phoenix Nursery, Christchurch for propagation and release. When it was found that 'The Bride' already been used, the name was changed to 'Purity'. However this name had also been used earlier by M. Johnson.)

'Purple Abundance'
Syn. of 'Abundance'

'Purple Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1978)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-10 cm across, drooping. Sepals 4, purple (78C) to purple-pink (Rose Purple HCC 533/1), veins dark (78B), margin paler (78D), tinged on nerves and margins with light purple (Amethyst Violet HCC 35/2), 4-5 × 1.2-2 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate with shortly pointed tip. Staminodes many, white tinged with pale purple at tip, 1.5-2 cm long, spathulate, pointed, blunt or somewhat notched, margin hairy. Stamens c. 1.2 cm long; filaments and anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-lobed, terminal more or less 3-lobed, irregularly toothed.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Purpurina'; 'Purpurina'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 52.
(Originally named 'Purpurina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Purple Beauty')

'Purple Flamingo'
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1994)
Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Purple Haze'
Parentage unknown
R: C. Pridham (1992), N: C. Pridham (1997), REG: C. Pridham (1997)
Fls single or sometimes semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, c. 8 cm across, nodding, borne in groups of 3 or more. Sepals of single fls 4, violet-purple fading to creamy white in centre, c. 4 × 3 cm, obovate, gappy, tip recurved. Filaments yellow-green; anthers yellow-brown. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m; new growth purplish. Lvs 2-pinnate with 7 primary lflets which are further divided into 3-6 lflets; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 75.

'Purple Spider'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
S: W. Snoeijer, N: W. Snoeijer (1992), I: J. Fopma (1993)
AM 1995
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, very dark purple. Staminodes 10, very dark purple. Deciduous climber with dark purple stems 2-4 m. Lvs with purple margin. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Purple Spider'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992.
(Erroneous name: *C. heracleifolia* 'Purple Spider'. Found in the collection of Jan Fopma by Wim Snoeijer.)

'Purpurea'
Early Large-flowered Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4 (see note under *C. recta* 'Purpurea'). Snoeijer 1991 says the name is based on *C. purpurea* - this name has not been traced.)

'Purpurea' (Flammula Group)
Syn. of *C. recta* 'Purpurea'

'Purpurea' (Heracleifolia Group)
See *C. tubulosa* 'Purpurea'

'Purpurea' (Heracleifolia Group)
See *C.* × *jouiniana* 'Purpurea'

'Purpurea' (Viticella Group)
See *C. viticella* 'Purpurea'

'Purpurea Elegans'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: T. Cripps, I: (1874)
FCC 1874
Sepals 8, deep violet-purple changing to blue. Filaments whitish grey; anthers pinkish brown. Lvs simple and heart-shaped, or ternate. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 158.

'Purpurea Elegans Plena'
Syn. of 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

'Purpurea Flore Pleno'
See synonymy of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

'Purpurea Hybrida'
Viticella Group
lanuginosa × *viticella*
R: Modeste-Guérin, I: (1862)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 4-6, deep purplish violet with red veins. Stamens greenish. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Hybrida Purpurea'; 'Hybride Purpurea'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 136.

'Purpurea Plena'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1899)
Fls double, 2.5-3(-4) cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals purple-red to deep purple-violet, outside much paler. Centre of fl with tuft of staminodes. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs bluish green, ternate and pinnate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella purpurea plena* hort.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1899: 10.

'Purpurea Plena Elegans'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1899)
FCC 1987, AGM 1993
Fls double, (3-)5-7(-9) cm across. Guard sepals 4-6, all sepals deep purple (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1) to dusky magenta or red-purple (70A,B), bar paler (70C) with more intense red shading (63A,B), outside pale greyish purple to dusky pale pink with yellow-green hairy bar, obovate to oblong or rhombic, twisting and recurving as fl opens, recurved at tip, outer much larger than inner, sometimes green or partly green at tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets, the lower ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'; *C. viticella* 'Elegans Plena'; 'Elegans Plena'; 'Purpurea Elegans Plena'; *Viticella purpurea plena elegans.*
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 1899: 10.
(Probably a seedling from *C. viticella.*)

'Purpureostriata'
Integrifolia Group
C. × *diversifolia* 'Olgae' × unknown
R: (c. 1950)
Sepals pink with red-purple veins.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Purpureostriata'; 'Olgae Purpureostriata'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 582.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Purpurina'
Syn. of 'Purple Beauty'

'Puves de Chavannes'
Misspelling of 'Puvis de Chavannes'

'Puvis de Chavannes'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1890), I: (pre 1897)
Sepals dark violet with purple bar.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* No. 100 (1897-98).
(Misspelling: 'Puves de Chavannes'. Named after the French artist Puvis de Chavannes (1824-98).)

Q

***quadribracteolata* Colenso**
Fls male and female on separate plants, scented, solitary or 2-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, purple-brown, 0.5-1.5 × 0.1-0.2 cm, linear-lanceolate to ovate, silky outside; sepals of female fls generally darker and more hairy. Staminodes few. Achenes usually white-hairy; styles 1.7-3.5 cm. Evergreen woody low climber with brownish stems 30-90 cm, sometimes trailing. Lvs brownish green, usually ternate, sometimes simple; lflets usually entire, rarely 3-lobed, hairless. FL: Sept-Oct (Feb-Apr in cultivation in N hemisphere). New Zealand.
Syns: *C. hexapetala* L. fil. subsp. *depauperata* (Hook. fil.) Kuntze.

'Queen Alexander'
Parentage unknown
Sepals red.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 97.

'Queen Alexander' (of Jackman)
Misspelling of 'Queen Alexandra'

'Queen Alexandra'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son
Sepals 8, pale lavender with lilac-purple base and silvery white bar, narrowly elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers lemon-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. W. Watson, *Climbing Plants* 54 (1912).
(Misspelling: 'Queen Alexander')

'Queen Guinevere'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble (1869), I: (pre 1872)
Sepals 8, white with creamy tinge, oblong-elliptic. Filaments white, rosy red towards top; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 137.
(Misspelling: 'Queen Quinevère'; 'Queen Guyinevere')

'Queen Guyinevere'.
Misspelling of 'Queen Guinevere'

'Queen of Lavenders'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (pre 1877)
Buds erect, woolly. Sepals 6-8, mauve-lilac, overlapping. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 114.

'Queen Quinevère'
Misspelling of 'Queen Guinevere'

'Queen Victoria'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Queen Victoria'

***quinquefoliolata* Hutch.**
AM 1925
Fls 2.5-5 cm across, in groups of 3-9 in lf-axils. Sepals 4-5(-6), white, 1.3-2.5 × 0.3-0.7 cm, narrowly oblong to obovate, blunt, sparsely downy outside and on margin. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Achenes rhomboid-ellipsoid, downy; styles reddish yellow-brown, 4-5(-7.5) cm. Evergreen climber with downy, ribbed stems 3-5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets lanceolate to narrowly ovate, sometimes 3-lobed, entire, hairless. FL: July-Sept. SW & C China.
Syns: *C. meyeniana* Walp. var. *heterophylla* Gagnep.

R

'Radar Love'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 4 cm across. Sepals yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: July-Aug.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Radar Love'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.
(Misspelling: 'Rader Love')

'Rader Love'
Misspelling of 'Radar Love'

'Radiant'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals blue with white bar, overlapping, margin wavy. Stamens white. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: June-July, Sept.

'Radishchev'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, lilac-blue.
Published ref. Pranno 1986.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Radishczev')

'Radishczev'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Radishchev'

'Radost'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1967)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light purple-violet with paler bar, outside with white-downy bar. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.

downy seams. Sepals 4(-6), white, 0.8-2 × 0.2-0.7 cm, linear to obovate, spreading, margin downy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Achenes 4-6 × 3-4 mm, ovoid, flattened, adpressed-hairy to hairless; styles white, (1-)1.5(-4) cm. Fruit-heads persistent. Non-climbing, herbaceous perennial with erect, branched, finely grooved, downy stems (60-)90-180(-200) cm. Lvs often blue-green, pinnate with 5-9 lflets; lflets entire, hairless. FL: (May-)June-Sept. S & C Europe, W & C Russia. Naturalized in Canada (Ontario) and USA (NY).
Syns: *C. recta* 'Alba'. *C. erecta* All.; *C. lathyrifolia* Besser ex Reichb.; *C. recta* subsp. *lathyrifolia* (Besser ex. Reichb.) Kuntze; *C. maritima* L.

***recta* 'Alba'**
Syn. of *C. recta*

recta* subsp. *angustifolia
Syn. of *C. angustifolia*

recta* subsp. *angustifolia* var. *lasiantha
Syn. of *C. recta* subsp. *recta* var. *lasiosepala*

recta* subsp. *brachyura
Syn. of *C. brachyura*

recta* subsp. *chinensis
Syn. of *C. chinensis*

recta* subsp. *chinensis* var. *uncinata
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

recta* subsp. *flammula
Syn. of *C. flammula*

***recta* 'Flore Pleno'**
Syn. of *C. recta* 'Plena'

recta* subsp. *fruticosa
Syn. of *C. fruticosa*

recta* var. *grandiflora
Syn. of 'Grandiflora' (Flammula Group)

***recta* 'Grandiflora'**
Syn. of 'Grandiflora' (Flammula Group)

recta* subsp. *ispahanica
Syn. of *C. ispahanica*

recta* subsp. *kirilowi
Syn. of *C. kirilovii*

recta* subsp. *lathyrifolia
Syn. of *C. recta*

recta* subsp. *mandschurica
Syn. of *C. mandschurica*

recta* var. *mandschurica
Syn. of *C. mandschurica*

***recta* 'Maritima Plena'**
Flammula Group
S: Billiard
Fls semi-double, in large panicles. Sepals white. FL: June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 125.

recta* subsp. *nannophylla
Syn. of *C. nannophylla*

***recta* 'Pamela'**
Syn. of 'Pamela'

recta* var. *paniculata
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

***recta* 'Peveril'**
Flammula Group
Selection from *recta*
S: B. Fretwell
Fls scented. Sepals 4-6, white. Dwarf form with thick strong stems 90-100 cm. FL: June-Aug.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 128.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

***recta* 'Plena'**
Flammula Group
FCC 1890
Fls double. Sepals white. Stems to 1 m. Lvs pinnate.
Syns: *C. recta* var. *pleniflora* hort. ex Kuntze; *C. recta* 'Flore Pleno'; *C. erecta plena* Lemoine; *C. erecta* 'Plena'; *C. erecta* 'Flore Pleno'.
(A double-flowered form of *C. recta* cultivated since the 1500s.)

recta* var. *pleniflora
Syn. of *C. recta* 'Plena'

recta* var. *purpurea
Syn. of *C. recta* 'Purpurea'

***recta* 'Purpurea'**
Flammula Group
Selection from *recta*
Fls c. 2 cm across, starry, fragrant. Sepals white. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems herbaceous, 1-1.8 m, the new shoots purple or bronze-purple, becoming dark green with age. Lvs purple or bronze-red when young, maturing to green. FL: June-Aug(-Sept).
Syns: 'Purpurea'; *C. recta* var. *purpurea*; *C. recta* 'Rubens'.
Published ref. Daisy Hill Nursery *Cat.* 56, n.d. (c. 1900).
(Not a fixed clone according to Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 95. Purple-leaved selections from *C. recta* appear to have been selected several times since the beginning of the 20th Century. Evison 1998: 148 says

Stems 1-3.2 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept(-Dec).
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Red Star'
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1995)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals deep red. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Red Star'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Sepals light blue with brownish bar. Anthers dark purple.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 95 (1977).

'Regenbogen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930)
Sepals carmine-violet, margin paler. Filaments and anthers white or yellowish. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 106, 1930-31.

'Regency'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale lavender with red bar, margin slightly ruffled. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Cunningham Gardens *Cat.* 1975.

'Regency'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6, bright red, broadly elliptic, apiculate. Anthers brown. Stems 2.8-3 m. FL: June-July.
Published ref. Spring Valley Greenhouse Inc. *Cat.* 1999.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Regina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-25 cm across. Sepals 8, creamy pink with darker pink margin, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Stamens dark red. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. FL: May, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Regina' (of Anderson-Henry)
Misspelling of 'Reginae'

reginae
Syn. of 'Reginae'

'Reginae'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: I. Anderson-Henry (1855), I: (1862)
SCC 1862
Sepals 6-8, deep mauve or lavender-blue, broadly ovate. Anthers cinnamon-brown. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Syns: *C. reginae.*
Published ref. *Floral Magazine* 3: t.175 (1864); *Gard. Chron.* 439, 845 (3 Sept. 1864).
(Misspelling: 'Regina')

***rehderiana* Craib**
AM 1936, AGM 1993
Fls cylindric to bell-shaped, 0.8-1 cm across, nodding, in erect, axillary infls, scented of cowslip (*Primula veris*) or *Philadelphus*. Buds hairy. Sepals 4(-5), pale yellow or pale green, 1-2 × 0.5-0.8 cm, narrowly elliptic to obovate, united towards base, tip recurved, ribbed and downy outside, tip rolled back. Stamens c. 1 cm long, more or less equalling sepals; filaments with somewhat widened hairless base or hairy for entire length; anthers at first greenish yellow, later gold or pale yellow. Achenes 3-4 mm, ovoid to almost globose, soft-hairy. Deciduous woody climber with ribbed stems to 8 m, hairy when young, later sparser, purple-tinged. Lvs pinnate with 5-9 lflets; lflets simple although often 3-5-lobed, irregularly toothed, hairy above, densely silky-hairy beneath and prominently veined. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. W China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. buchananiana* Finet & Gagnep., non DC.; *C. buchananiana* Finet & Gagnep. var. *vitifolia* Bois.; *C. nutans* Becket, non Royle; *C. nutans* Royle var. *thyrsoidea* Rehder & E.H. Wilson, pro parte;
(Misspelling: *C. rhederiana.*)

***rehderiana* sensu W.T. Wang**
Syn. of *C. veitchiana*

'Reihoo'
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki (1999)
Sepals bluish purple. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1999.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Reihoo'
Parentage unknown
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Reiman'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Niobe' × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1993), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, crimson-purple with redder bar, 7-10 cm along, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments whitish;

anthers brownish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 46.
(Named after Rudolf Reiman, a member of the Estonian Clematis Society who died in 1993.)

'Reine Blanche'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (1877)
Sepals 6-8, bluish white with lilac or pink margin, ribbed. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 26.

'Reine Blanche'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: H. Cobbett, I: (pre 1877)
Sepals greenish white, changing to almost pure white, margins fringed. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 114
(Spingarn 1935: 89 says it was discarded before 1877, the year that Lemoine raised his cv. of the same name.)

'Reine des Bleues'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Dauvesse
Sepals light blue.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 234.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Reine des Bleues'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa (s) × 'Jackmanii'
R: A. Boisselot (1882), I: (1883)
Sepals intense violet to very deep blue. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1883: 429.

'Reine des Doubles'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gerbeaux (pre 1898)
Fls double. Sepals white, broad.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 69.

'Reino'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Vulge Daam' (s) × 'Hagley Hybrid'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, light bluish violet, 8-9 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping, recurved at tip, margin wavy. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Reito'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1994)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Reiu'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Kuba' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (12-)14-16(-21) cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale rosy purple (77C), veins darker (77B), c. 8 cm long, rhombic-elliptic, recurved towards tip, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers whitish with purple-red to brown connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 20.
(Named after an Estonian river.)

'Reiun'
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki (1999)
Sepals deep purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1999.

'Renata'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 17 cm across. Sepals 6, creamy white with broad red bar, recurved towards tip, pointed. Stamens red-brown. FL: May, repeating in autumn.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.

'Renaultii'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Renaultii Coerulea Grandiflora'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa ? × 'Venosa'
R: Dauvesse, I: (1869)
Sepals 4-6, deep violet-blue with purplish pink bar, blunt. Stamens tinged with pink. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: 'Renaultii Grandiflora'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 138.

'Renaultii Grandiflora'
Syn. of 'Renaultii Coerulea Grandiflora'

'Rendatleri'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Helena' × unknown
R: Carré (pre 1867), I: (pre 1872)
Fls 20-21 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Rendatleri'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 138.

'René Allégret'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls semi-double and double. Sepals deep blue.
Published ref. *The Garden* 49: 280 (1898).

'René Cassegrain'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Grandes Roseraies
Sepals azure-mauve.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 89.
(Misspelling: 'René de Cassegrain')

'René de Cassegrain'
Misspelling of 'René Cassegrain'

'René Moser'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Bélisaire' × unknown
R: Moser, I: (1896)
Fls double. Sepals mauve-pink.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1896: 270, without description; *Rev. Hort.* 1898: 236.

'Renge'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals white with pink bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

repens
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *wilsonii*

'Requiem'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Fukutaroo Miyata (1991)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals pale purple-blue. Anthers yellow.

***reticulata* Walter**
Fls urn-shaped to bell-shaped, nodding, 1-3 in lf-axils. Buds ovoid, ribbed, hairy. Sepals lavender to purple outside, 1.2-3 × 0.5-1 cm, downy outside especially on margin, tip reflexed. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 5-6 × 4-4.5 mm, almost round to ovoid, flattened, with prominent rim, downy; styles light yellow-brown, 4-6 cm. Woody climber with slender, ribbed, reddish stems to 4 m. Lvs pinnate with 2-4 pairs of lflets and usually a terminal tendril; lflets somewhat leathery, entire or the lower ternate, slightly downy beneath, prominently net-veined. FL: May-Aug(-Nov). SE USA.
Syns: *Viorna reticulata* (Walter) Small; *C. viorna* subsp. *reticulata* (Walter) Kuntze.

'Rev. C. Wolley Dod'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Reverend C. Wolley Dod'

'Reverend Canon Oakley'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend, F: (1863), I: (1864)
Sepals pale.
Published ref. M & J 1972: 10.

rhamnoides
Fls slightly scented. Sepals 4, pale pink, blunt. Stamens lime-green. Stems non-climbing, 1-1.5 m. Lvs ternate with lobed lflets. FL: Oct-Nov in S hemisphere.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 47.
(Collected as seed in China (between Dali and Lijiang) in Sept. 1989 by Mrs Jane Hayter and distributed to several growers in Australia, but the plants all appear to have died (Dr R. Withers, in litt.). The plant was named *C. rhamnoides* by a Chinese botanist, but this name has not been traced. From the description in Gubbins 1997, it may be related to *C. chrysocoma*.)

'Rhapsody'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell, I: Caddick's Clematis Nursery (1996)
Fls 8-15 cm across, scented. Sepals 6, indigo-blue, deepening with age, elliptic, apiculate. Anthers yellow-green to creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1995-6: 27; *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1996: 10.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Rhapsody'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6, mauve-blue to violet-purple (93A) ageing to a bluer shade (96C), with slightly deeper bar, elliptic, not or slightly overlapping, tip with fine point. Stamens white to greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs simple and ternate, dark green, paler when young. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. H. van de Laar in *Dendroflora* no. 30: 77 (1993).
(The early summer fls are often larger, sometimes with extra sepals.)

rhederiana
Misspelling of *C. rehderiana*

rhodochlora
Syn. of 'Rhodochlora'

'Rhodochlora'
Viticella Group
Mutation of a *viticella*, possibly 'Venosa' or 'Rubra

Grandiflora'
S: Paillet (c. 1878)
Sepals 4, with 2 almost twice as large as other 2; the 2 smaller wine-red, paler towards base, whitish red outside, oval with a narrow point, the sides with irregular teeth, ciliate; the 2 larger green, leaf-like, spotted with wine-red at base. Stamens yellow-green. Stems climbing. Lvs deep green, simple.
Syns: *C. rhodochlora* André.
Published ref. André in *Rev. Hort.* 59: 449 (1887).

'Ria'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Zwijnenburg (pre 1971), I: P. Zwijnenburg (1971)
Fls narrowly bell-shaped. Buds oblong, almost square. Sepals 4, violet-blue (Wistaria Blue HCC 640), inside paler (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40), c. 5 × 1.7-2 cm, margin incurved, 3-5 mm wide, felty-hairy, outside hairy. Staminodes light green in upper part, 1.5-1.7 cm long, spathulate, hairy outside. Lvs 2-ternate; lateral lflets often with 2 deeply lobed lflets.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Ria'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 17.

'Richard Pennell'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Vyvyan Pennell' (s) × 'Daniel Deronda'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N & I: W. Pennell (1974)
AGM 1993
Fls 14-20 cm across. Sepals (6-)8, rosy purple to rich purple-blue or violet (88B)(Campanula Violet HCC 37), bar and veins deep pink to purple-violet (80B), outside violet (88C), bar and veins purple-violet (80C), 7-9 × 4-4.5 cm, ovate, overlapping, apiculate, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2.5 cm; filaments red to purple; anthers cream to golden yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: late May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 38 (1984).
(Named after Walter Pennell's son Richard: Richard was also the name of the company's founder.)

'Riga'
Atragene Group
sibirica × unknown
S: M. Johnson
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across (Johnson 1997 says 8-12 cm), somewhat nodding. Sepals 4, creamy white to pure white, 4-6 × 1.5-2 cm, oblong-elliptic, pointed. Staminodes pale green to citron-yellow, c. 1.5 × 0.4-0.6 cm, spathulate, tip notched, hairless or with scattered hairs at tip. Deciduous creeper or climber with stems 1.5-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-lobed to base, terminal lflet 3-lobed to base. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. sibirica* 'Riga'; *C. alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'Riga'; *C. alpina sibirica* 'Riga'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 30.
(Raised from seed (originating from University Botanic Garden in Riga, Latvia) by Göteborg Botanic Garden where it was selected by M. Johnson.)

'Riistimaegi'
Misspelling of 'Ristimägi'

'Rimbu'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1973)
Fls double. Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Ristimägi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), elliptic, opening deep grey-blue with pinker bar, changing to violet-blue (90B), with red-purple (71A) bar, 6-7 cm long, broadly elliptic, surface deeply textured, overlapping, margin crimped. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow or pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: (June-)July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 20.
(Misspelling: 'Riistimaegi'. Named after a place in Lithuania.)

'Riteniitis'
Misspelling of 'Ritenitis'

'Ritenitis'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Victoria'
R: M. Taurite, I: (1975)
Fls 7-9 cm across. Sepals 4-6, purple (Campanula Violet HCC 37/1) with lighter purple (Amethyst Violet HCC 35/2) bar, rhombic. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Riteniitis')

'Rituaal'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Anna Herman' (s) × 'Ernest Markham'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-17 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, velvety red-purple, outside pale, c. 7 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping, margin crimped. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

'Robert Hanbury'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (1874)
FCC 1874
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 8, bluish lilac, margin flushed with red-purple, bar tinged with red-purple, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers purple-violet. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 136.
(Misspelling: 'Sir Robert Hanbury')

'Robusta'
See *C. ternifiora* 'Robusta'

'Rödklocke'
Misspelling of 'Rødklocke'

'Rödklokke'
Misspelling of 'Rødklokke'

'Rødklokke'
Atragene Group
Parentage unknown
S: A. Olsen (c. 1950)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds oblong-obovoid, shortly pointed, grey-pink with reddish veins, downy. Sepals pink-red or light pink (Phlox Purple HCC 633/3). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Rødklokke'; *C. macropetala* 'Rødklokke'.
Published ref. Olson's *Catalogues* post-1950 ?; Pringle 1973: 71.
(Misspelling: 'Rödklokke'; 'Rodlokke'; 'Rödklocke'. This cv. originated as a seedling in Olsen's Nursery, Kolding, Denmark.)

'Rodlokke'
Misspelling of 'Rødklokke'

'Rodomax'
Atragene Group
'Polished Ruby' ? × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1970)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6-10 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid. Sepals 4, purple (Doge Purple HCC 732), inside red-purple (Pansy Violet HCC 33/3), (Robin Savill *Cat.* 2000 says pinkish red with deeper red veins), c. 6 × 2.3-3 cm, sparsely hairy outside. Staminodes white to creamy yellow or pale green, c. 2 × 0.6 cm, spathulate. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs 2-ternate. FL: Apr, sometimes blooming again later.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Rodomax'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.

'Roguchi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Rooguchi'

'Rôguchi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Rooguchi'

'Roguti'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Rooguchi'

'Rohutirts'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, pale violet (pale 84D) with paler bar, outside pale with pale bar, obovate, pointed or blunt. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments and anthers whitish to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Roko'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, lilac-blue to dark blue-purple (89A) or dark blue-violet (Plum Purple HCC 934) with dark violet (86A) bar, outside pale (86B) with purple-violet veins, elliptic to almost ovate, somewhat overlapping, long-pointed. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments pale violet; anthers whitish to yellow with greyish red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Roko-Kolla'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1983), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (12-)15-20 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, white tinged with yellow, bar pale yellow-green (145D), outside darker (145C), elliptic to lanceolate, pointed, gappy. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments pale yellow-green, becoming white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to narrowly ovate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 20.

'Romantika'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Deviatyi Val' (s) × unknown
R: U.& A. Kivistik (1983), F: U.& A. Kivistik (1986), N: U.& A. Kivistik (1987), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 9-13 cm across (*The Clematis* Spring Supplement says 15-20 cm). Sepals 4-6, dark purple (79A), on first opening almost black, bar shaded intense purple (77A), outside grey-violet (79D) with paler bar, obovate to rhombic, pointed, margin finely toothed.

Stamens c. 1.2 cm; filaments grey-green; anthers pale grey-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2.5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-9 lflets that may be further divided. FL: June, July-Nov on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Romantika'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 20.
(Introduced into the UK by Valley Clematis Nursery in 1996.)

'Ronny'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: M. Johnson
Sepals red-purple with pale centre.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 89.

'Roobu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Deviatyi Val' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 6, pinkish white with pink bar (Johnson 1997 says lavender-blue with white bar), 8-9 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets narrowly ovate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Kivistik 1989: 5.

'Roogoja'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Bal Tsvetov' × 'Madame Van Houtte'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (14-)17-20(-29) cm across. Sepals 6, white, oblong to elliptic, pointed, tip recurved, margin fine-toothed and wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish, pale red-purple towards top; anthers red-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Named after the farm where Uno and Aili Kivistik lived.)

'Rooguchi'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *reticulata*
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1988)
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, 5-7.5 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, velvety purple, plum-coloured or light bluish violet, 4-5 × c. 2.5 cm, ribbed, recurved towards tip which has expanded whitish margin. Anthers yellow. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, more or less erect to 1.5(-2) m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. *Engei Tsuushin* 1992.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Roguchi'; 'Rouguchi'; 'Rôguchi'; 'Roguti'; 'Rouguei'. Named after a Japanese district.)

'Rooran'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1995)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals pink, wavy. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.
(Named after a city on the Silk Road.)

'Rosa'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13. Named after the raiser's granddaughter)

'Rosace'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1907)
Fls double. Sepals white, tinged with lilac at tip.
Published ref. Jouin 1907: 236.

'Rosa Königskind'
Early Large-flowered Group
Mutation of 'Königskind'
R: F.M. Westphal (1994)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6-9, lilac-pink or mauve-pink, oblong, shortly pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments greenish towards base, tinged with purple at top; anthers deep purple or red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Syns: 'Königskind Rosa'; 'Königskind Rosea'.
Published ref. Kordes, *Jungpflanzen Katalog* 1994-5.

'Rosalia'
Misspelling of 'Rozalia'

'Rosalie'
Misspelling of 'Rozalia'

'Rosa Pagoda'
Misspelling of 'Rosy Pagoda'

'Rosea'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: M. Johnson
Fls 6-10 cm across. Sepals 4, pale pink to red-violet, long and narrow, opening almost flat. Staminodes to 1.5 cm, longer that sepals, reflexed. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, with a few fls in July.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Rosea'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 and 26.1)

'Rosea'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × unknown

R: M. Johnson (1952)
AGM 1993
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4-6 cm across, nodding, solitary, slightly fragrant. Sepals 4, pale pink to mauve-pink (Orchid Purple HCC 31/1) or deep lilac (75C), with deeper bar (78B), outside paler, 3.5-5 cm long, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, pointed, opening wide and partially twisting, heavily ribbed, especially at base, tip recurved, margin crimped, downy. Stamens 0.7-1.6 cm; filaments white, hairy above; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems herbaceous, 60-120 cm. Lvs dark green, paler beneath, lanceolate, entire. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Rosea'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 178; Fretwell 1989: 114.
(Unacceptable name. Evidence that this cv. name was published before 1959 has not been found, and if, as is probable, publication was after this date, the name would be unacceptable under ICNCP Art. 17.9. Should it be found that the name *was* published before 1959, it is still unacceptable under ICNCP Art. 26.1 because it is predated by 'Rosea' (Viticella Group).)

'Rosea' (Integrifolia Group)
See synonymy of 'Intermedia Rosea'

'Rosea' (Montana Group)
See *C. chrysocoma* 'Rosea'

'Rosea' (Montana Group)
See *C. montana* 'Rosea'

'Rosea'
Viorna Group
crispa × (*crispa* × *texensis*)
R: B. Fretwell (1985)
Lvs and fl-shape similar to *C. crispa*, but fl smaller and narrower. Sepals 4, deep pink with a white bar inside. Stems 1.8-2.4 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. crispa* 'Rosea'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 100.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 and 26.1)

'Rosea'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 2-3 cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals rose-pink. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.8 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Rosea'; *Viticella rosea.*
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 91.

'Rosea'
See *C. hirsutissima* 'Rosea'

'Rosea-purpurea'
See synonymy of *C.* × *triternata* 'Roseopurpurea'

'Rosebud'
Montana Group
'Sunrise' × unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1995), N: R.C. Mitchell (1997), REG: R.C. Mitchell (1998)
Fls double, c. 6 cm across, musky-scented. Outer sepals 4, mid-pink, c. 3 × 2.5 cm, ovate, gappy, long-pointed. Deciduous climber with brownish new growth. Lvs ternate, dark green with a brown patina; lflets toothed. FL: Oct (in S hemisphere) on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Rosebud'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 40.

'Roseopurpurea'
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Roseopurpurea'

'Rose Richardson'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals pinkish blue with rose-pink bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Rose Supreme'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 16-20(-22) cm across. Sepals 6, those of early fls pale satiny lilac-pink with broad paler bar, in autumn lilac-mauve. Stamens creamy yellow to grey-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.8-4 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Caddick's Clematis *Cat.* 2000.

'Rosie O'Grady'
Misspelling of 'Rosy O'Grady'

'Rosugyana'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Rosy O'Grady'
Atragene Group
macropetala (s) × *alpina*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (pre 1964)
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, (4-)7-12 cm across, nodding. Buds oblong-ovoid, shortly pointed, downy. Sepals 4, deep pink to mauve-pink or pale purple (Magnolia Purple HCC 30/2)(77C,B), outside darker (77B) purple-pink (Magnolia Purple HCC 30/1), veins mauve or red-purple (75C), 4.5-7 × 1.3-2.5 cm, lanceolate to oblong-ovate, pointed. Outer staminodes usually 4 long and 4 short, oblong-linear, the long ones pale purple (75C), c. 5 × 0.6-0.8 cm, with long drawn-out tips, the short ones creamy white, tip tinged with purple, 2-3 cm long; inner staminodes creamy white to yellow-green, 1.5-2.4 cm long, spathulate, usually long-pointed. Stamens c. 1.2 cm long; filaments pale green-yellow; anthers

pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets often more or less deeply lobed. FL: Apr-June on previous year's growth, until autumn on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Rosy O'Grady'; *C. macropetala* 'Rosie O'Grady'; *C. macropetala* 'Rosy Oguredeii'; *C. macropetala* 'Rosy O'Gready'.
Published ref. Skinner, *Horticultural Horizons* 1966/7: 72.
(Misspelling: 'Rosie O'Grady')

'Rosy O'Gready'
See synonymy of 'Rosy O'Grady'

'Rosy Oguredeii'
See synonymy of 'Rosy O'Grady'

'Rosy Pagoda'
Atragene Group
'Ruby' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1974)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6-9 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, slightly twisted at top. Sepals light purple (Phlox Purple HCC 632/3) to pale pink with darker shading at tip and base, inside uniformly coloured (HCC 632/3), 4.5-5 × 1.2-1.5 cm, oblong-ovate. Staminodes spoon-shaped, greenish white, 1.5-2 × 0.2-0.5 cm, blunt, margin hairy. Stamens c. 1.2 cm long. Stems 2-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate, lflets deeply lobed and irregularly toothed. FL: Mar-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Rosy Pagoda'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 50.
(Misspelling: 'Rosa Pagoda'. Grown from seed sent to Johnson by Hans R. Horn-Gfeller, Switzerland in 1974. The *C. alpina* 'Pagoda' in F.M. Westphal's *Preisliste* 1996/7 is probably 'Rosy Pagoda'.)

'Rouge Cardinal'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Poupre Mat' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: A. Girault (pre 1968), I: J. Fisk (pre 1968)
Fls (8-)10-16(-20) cm across. Sepals (4-)6, velvety crimson to burgundy-red (dark 71A)(Dahlia Purple HCC 931-931/1), fading with age to purplish cerise, bar paler, purple-violet (82C) at base, outside smoky red-purple with pale bar, densely white-downy, 5-7.5 × 3.3-3.7 cm, obovate or rhombic, pointed or blunt, scarcely overlapping, recurved at tip. Stamens c. 1.8 cm; filaments creamy white; anthers creamy white ageing to beige with red-purple connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m, new shoots purplish. Lvs usually ternate; lflets narrowly ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Trade designation: RED CARDINAL
Published ref. H. van de Laar in *Dendroflora* 6: 81 (1969); 8: 67 (1971).

'Rouge Magique'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1996)
Fls 13-16 cm across. Sepals pink with red bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1999.

'Rouguchi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Rooguchi'

'Rouguei'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Rooguchi'

'Roundway Blue Bird'
See *C. heracleifolia* 'Roundway Blue Bird'

'Royal Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1988)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across. Sepals 4, dark red-purple (60B) to dark purple (Royal Purple HCC 834), 3-5 × 0.8-1 cm, oblong-ovate, pointed. Staminodes pale yellow, 1.2-1.4 cm long, spathulate. Stamens c. 1 cm long; filaments pale yellow; anthers pale. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate.
Syns: *Atragene alpina* 'Royal Purple'; 'Royal Purple' (Atragene Group).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 52.
(Originally named 'Royal Purple', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 26.1) so Johnson renamed it 'Royal Beauty')

'Royal Blue'
Atragene Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Royal Purple' (Atragene Group)
Syn. of 'Royal Beauty'

'Royal Purple'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (pre 1877)
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals 6, bluish purple shaded with wine-red especially on bar which fades with age, elliptic-ovate, apiculate. Filaments greenish white; anthers pale brown. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 115.

'Royalty'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Countess of Lovelace' × 'Maureen'
R: J. Treasure (c. 1985), I: J. Treasure (1985)
AGM 1993
Fls single and semi-double, 10-16(-20) cm across. Sepals of single fls 6-9, rich velvety purple-mauve to blue-purple with pale mauve bar overlaid by deep purple veins, pointed, overlapping; outer sepals some-

times with green-tinged bar; inner sepals of semi-double fls much shorter and narrower than outer, with a tiny white point at tip. Filaments purple-tinged; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. FL: late May-July on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 193.

'Royal Velours'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel (pre 1914), I: George Jackman & Son (1939)
AM 1948, AGM 1993
Fls somewhat bell-shaped, 4-8(-12) cm across, semi-nodding. Buds downy. Sepals 4(-6), velvety, dark purple to deep reddish purple (58A)(Royal Purple HCC 834) with a hint of mauve down grooved centre, fading to HCC 834/2, outside paler, obovate or rhombic, usually blunt, more rarely pointed, tip slightly recurved. Filaments greenish cream; anthers dark red-purple or grey-purple with white pollen. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4.5 m. Lflets ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets that are further sub-divided, often tinged with purple. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Royal Velours'.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 89; Markham 1935: 107.
(Obtained from Morel by William Robinson of Gravetye Manor, Sussex, England.)

ROYAL VELVET
Trade designation of 'Evifour'

***roylei* Rehder**
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, nodding on stalks with large leaf-like bracteoles, borne in a panicle. Buds globose at first, later ovoid, densely silky. Sepals 4(-5), cream or straw-yellow, 1.5-3(-4) × 0.4-1.3 cm, oblong, outside silky, margin downy. Filaments very narrow, downy. Achenes c. 4 × 2 mm, ovoid, with rim, hairy; styles 2-2.5 cm. Woody climber with ribbed stems to 5 m. Lvs usually 2-pinnate with 5-7 primary divisions; lflets 3-5-lobed, downy. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. Himalaya from N India to Nepal, Assam and S Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. nutans* Royle, non Crantz.

'Rozalia'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1972), F: S. Franczak (1980), N: S. Franczak (1982), I: S. Franczak (1998), REG: S. Franczak (1999)
Fls c. 15 cm across, solitary. Sepals 4-6, pale pinkish lavender with slightly darker bar, rhombic, pointed, downy outside, margin slightly wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Climber with white-downy stems to 1.5 m, new growth brownish. Lflets entire, margin wavy. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 15.
(Misspelled: 'Rosalia'; 'Rosalie'. This cv. is named either named for the Polish female name, or a Polish river. In full sun the fls often bleach to white.)

'Rubella' (Flammula Group)
See *C. flammula* 'Rubella'

'Rubella'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: (1862), I: (1865)
FCC 1865
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 4-6, velvety reddish violet or chestnut-purple with reddish flush, obovate. Filaments greenish; anthers pale yellow. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: 'Jackmanii Rubella'.
Published ref. *Floral Magazine* 5: t. 311 (1866); *Fl. & Pom.* 1866: 253.

'Rubens' (Flammula Group)
See synonymy of *C. recta* 'Purpurea'

'Rubens' (Montana Group)
Syn. of *C. montana* var. *rubens*

'Rubens'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Fls large. Sepals bluish purple.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Rubens'.
Published ref. Späth *Katalog* 1891-92.

'Rubens' E.M. Form
See synonymy of *C. montana* 'East Malling'

'Rubens Grandiflora'
See *C. montana* 'Rubens Grandiflora'

'Rubens Odorata'
See synonymy of *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Odorata'

'Rubens Olga'
See synonymy of 'Olga'

'Rubens Pictons'
See synonymy of 'Picton's Variety'

'Rubens Superba'
See *C. montana* 'Rubens Superba'

'Rubina'
Syn. of 'Polished Ruby'

'Rubra' (Early Large-flowered Group)
Syn. of 'Jackmanii Rubra'

'Rubra'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown, but perhaps a selection from *viticella*
Fls bell-shaped, 5-6 cm across, somewhat nodding. Sepals 4-5, light burgundy-red to deep red with a velvety sheen, with or without a small white base, blunt, margin recurving as fl opens, tip recurved. Filaments light green; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Rubra'; *C. viticella* var. *rubra*; 'Viticella Rubra'; *C. viticella* var. *kermesina* hort.
(Included in John Gerard's *Herball* (1597) and in Parkinson's *Paradisi in sole Paradisus terrestris* (1629) as *C. viticella rubra*. It is not clear whether the cv. now being offered as 'Rubra' is the same as the cv. that originally bore the name.)

'Rubra Grandiflora'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: George Jackman & Son (1868)
FCC 1868
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals 4-6, bright claret-crimson with strong purple tinge, obovate, long-pointed. Filaments green; anthers pale yellow. Lvs pinnate or 2-ternate; lflets entire and ovate, or ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Rubra Grandiflora'; *C. viticella* var. *rubra grandiflora*; *Viticella rubra grandiflora*.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1868: 189.

'Rubra Marginata'
See synonymy of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

rubromarginata
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

'Rubromarginata' (Tangutica Group)
See *C. orientalis* 'Rubromarginata'

'Rubromarginata'
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

'Rubroviolacea'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: George Jackman & Son (1862), I: George Jackman & Son (1863)
FCC 1863
Fls 10-13 cm across. Sepals 4-6, maroon at first, later brown-purple flushed with reddish violet, apiculate, overlapping. Filaments greenish. Stems to 3 m. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate to narrowly so. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1864: 193, 265.
(Misspelling: 'Rubro-Violacea')

'Rubro-Violacea'
Misspelling of 'Rubroviolacea'

'Ruby'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: E. Markham (1937), I: George Jackman & Son (1952)
Fls bell-shaped, 3-5(-8) cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, rosy red, deep purple-pink (Imperial Purple HCC 33/1)(71A-72B), dusky red-mauve, wine-red or (Lloyd 1965) dim lilac, 4-5 × 1.5-1.8 cm, pointed, tip spreading. Staminodes white to cream with greenish tip, the outer tinged with mauve, c. 2 cm long, suddenly expanded at top. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs pale green, 2-ternate; lflets often deeply 3-lobed. FL: (Mar-)Apr-May, with occasional summer fls.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Ruby'; *C. macropetala* 'Ruby'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* No. 14 (1952) as *C. alpina sibirica*.
(Unfortunately the fls are mostly hidden by lvs.)

'Ruby Anniversary'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson (pre 1988)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals ruby-red. Stamens ruby-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.8 m. FL: June-July, Sept.
(Named for the Ruby wedding anniversary of the raiser.)

'Ruby Glow'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 10-18(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, ruby-red to deep purple-pink, with paler bar, apiculate. Anthers dark red (Fisk says stamens pale). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-4) m. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 82.
(Originated in Canada and was introduced from there to the UK in 1975 by Jim Fisk.)

'Ruby Lady'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals ruby-red. Anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1989: 131.

'Rudolf Vladimirovich Kamelin'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × 'Victoria'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 18 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, violet (84D) with paler bar. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.8 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Oct.

Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 20.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Rudolf Vladimirovicz Kamelin')

'Rudolf Vladimirovicz Kamelin'
Misspelling of 'Rudolf Vladimirovich Kamelin'

'Rupplieaux'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: M. Johnson (1981)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light purple (Phlox Purple HCC 632/1-2), the sides strong lilac (Pastel Lilac HCC 437-437/1) or lilac-pink (Mauvette HCC 537/1-2), outside strong lilac with white bar, 5-8 × 2.5-3.5 cm, oblong to oblong-elliptic, overlapping, pointed, tip recurved, margin somewhat upcurved. Filaments white; anthers deep purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple and ovate, or 3-lobed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 820.
(Named 'Rupplieaux' because fls are like those of 'Doctor Ruppel' and 'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux'.)

'Rurimaru'
Parentage unknown
N: Toyohee Saegusa
Fls double, 8-10 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Ruriokoshi'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Ruriokoshi'

'Ruri-Okoshi'
Unaccepted spelling of *C. patens* 'Ruriokoshi'

'Rusalka'
See *C. stans* 'Rusalka'

'Rutu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 15-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, deep blue-violet tinged with purple and with a paler bar, 7-8 cm long, broadly elliptic to lanceolate, pointed, margin wavy and curled, upcurved. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-1.8 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eestu elulõngad* 1998.

'Ruudi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-18(-20) cm across. Sepals 6, pale purple (light Mineral Violet HCC 635), bar paler, veined darker. Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Aug.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Ruugitto Yellow'
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Sepals yellow. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Ruut'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Rüütel'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-20 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), dark red to purple-red (61A) or deep purple-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1), with more intense colouring (74A) along margin, outside smoky red-purple (70B), margin and bar darker (70A), elliptic, apiculate, margin wavy and with fine teeth. Stamens c. 1.7 cm; filaments purple or purple-pink; anthers brown, red, purple or grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to ovate. FL: July on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 20.
(Misspelling: 'Ryytel'. Beskaravainaya 1998 puts this cv. into the former Jackmanii Group. Plants with deep red fls which are probably 'Rüütel' are sometimes offered in the trade under the name 'Põhjanael' (see *Clem. Int.* 1999: 45 and *The Clematis* 2000: 126).)

'Ryytel'
Misspelling of 'Rüütel'

S

'Saalomon'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Valge Daam' (s) × 'Ernest Markham'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 11-14(-16) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, white, 5-7 cm long, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin very wavy and often recurved in upper part of sepal. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.8 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993.
(Name is the Estonian spelling of 'Solomon')

'Sabina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6, bronze-lilac, margin wavy. Stamens bronze-lilac. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.

'Sabrina'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: C. Noble (1874), I: (pre 1880)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 8, pale lavender or silver-grey with rose-shaded bar. Stamens greenish. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 116.

'Sadko'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1975)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals (4-)5-6, intense purple-red (61A + 74A), bar darker (70A). Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 20-21 (1988).

'Sagame'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sagami'

'Sagami'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals petunia-red or rose-pink. Anthers yellow or white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sagame'. 'Sagami is the old name for Kanagawa Prefecture.)

'Sagi-no-mai'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masashi Makamura (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Sagi-no-mori'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 8, white or yellowish white, narrowly ovate, pointed. Filaments white; anthers red-brown to red-purple. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Saginomori')

'Saginomori'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sagi-no-mori'

'Saikai'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Guren' × 'Prins Hendrik'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals deep red-purple. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 2000.

'Saint-Olbrich'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Saint-Olbrich'

'Saiun'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals pink, changing to white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Sakae'
Parentage unknown
R: Hideo Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale purplish blue. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Sakala'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Kuba' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-19 cm across. Sepals (5-)6, pale violet (88C) tinged with intense red-purple, and with a broad red-purple (66A) bar, outside pale violet (85C) with paler bar, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy and with fine teeth. (Riekstiņa 1985 says sepals light lavender-purple with light purple bar; Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says sepals lavender-blue with pale pink bar.) Stamens c.1.8 cm; filaments whitish; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Sakigake'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1993)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals dark red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.

'Sakuragai'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens 'Manshuu Ki' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals pink with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Garden Life* June 1985.

'Sakuragari'
Parentage unknown

R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals dull cherry-pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Sakurahime'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masayoshi Okuboo
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 8, at first pale or bright purple-pink with paler bar, maturing to pearly white, narrowly oblong-elliptic, apiculate. Filaments pale greenish yellow; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June, July-Aug.
Trade designation: ÉTOILE NACRÉE
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 30.
(Named in honour of Princess Sakura.)

'Sakuramusume'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tomoaki Okuboo
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pinkish white with purple-pink or red bar, elliptic, overlapping, shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers dark red-brown to purple-red. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate-oblong, long-pointed. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 65.

'Sakura-no-yoso'oi'
Parentage unknown
R: Tomoaki Okuboo
Sepals light pink or red-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato nooen) 1996

'Saladus'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 10-20, light blue. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eestu elulõngad* 1998.

'Saliut'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × *viticella*
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1966)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, deep purple. Filaments white; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems to 3.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Saljut'; 'Salut')

'Saliut Pobedy'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Nelly Moser' & 'Lawsoniana'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1971), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 10-16 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals (5-)6(-8), crimson or purple (78B,C)(Bishops Violet HCC 34) with red-purple bar and tinge (71A) in first fls, colour becoming paler towards end of flowering season, downy outside, 5-7 × up to 3.5 cm, rhombic to broadly elliptic, somewhat gappy, tip long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers dark purple or maroon. Deciduous climber with downy stems 2-3.5 m, new growth reddish or purplish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, downy beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Saljut Pobedy'; 'Saljut Pobjedyj'; 'Salyut Pobedy')

'Saljut'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Saliut'

'Saljut Pobedy'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Saliut Pobedy'

'Saljut Pobjedyj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Saliut Pobedy'

'Sally Cadge'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: F. Cadge
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, mid-blue with carmine-red bar, almost rhombic, overlapping, pointed, margin irregularly wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers dark brown (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says anthers creamy yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8(-3.5) m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 83.

'Salmon Blush'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1982)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-8 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, pointed, downy. Sepals 4, purplish red (light Erythrite Red HCC 0027/3), outside mid purplish red (Lilac Purple HCC 031) tinged with salmon-pink and with lighter margin, c. 4 × 1.3-1.7 cm, narrowly lanceolate, pointed, both sides hairy. Outer staminodes 4 or more, same colour as sepals but with greenish base, c. 2.5 × 0.5 cm, narrowly lanceolate; inner staminodes light green tinged with purple at tip, spathulate, c. 1.8 × 0.3-0.5 cm, margin hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets 3-lobed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Salmonea'; Salmonea'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Salmonea', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Salmon Blush')

'Salmonea'
Syn. of 'Salmon Blush'

salsuginea
Syn. of *C. fruticosa*

'Salut'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Saliut'

'Salyut Pobedy'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Saliut Pobedy'

'Samantha Denny'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Sealand Gem' (s) × unknown
R: V. Denny (1981), F: V. Denny (1986), N: V. Denny (1989), I: V. Denny (1990), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls single, semi-double and double, c. 16 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, pale blue (91B) with deep pink bar, c. 8 × 4.2 cm, outside hairy, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with hairy stems 2-2.8 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire with wavy margin, hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double), Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. T.H. Barker & Son *Clematis Cat.* 1998.
(Named after one of the Denny's granddaughters.)

'Sametsilm'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 16-18 cm across. Sepals 6, amethyst-violet with darker veins and bar. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Samidare'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1957)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals blue tinged with red. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Arai 1957.

'Samuel Maulson'
Misspelling of 'Samuel Moulson'

'Samuel Moulson'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875), I: (1878)
Fls 11-12 cm across. Sepals 8, mauve with rose bar, tinged reddish towards base, ovate-oblong, somewhat concave, overlapping. Anthers dark violet-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875).
(Misspelling: 'Samuel Maulson')

'Sanda'
See *C. patens* 'Sanda'

'Sander'
Heracleifolia Group
potaninii var. *fargesii* (s) × ? *heracleifolia*
R: R. Zwijnenburg (1989), F: (1989), N: (1991)
Fls male and female on the same plant, broadly bell-shaped, c. 3 cm across, horizontal to semi-nodding, scented, in terminal and axillary infls that may be up to 1 m long. Sepals 4-6, pale bluish white with blue margin inside, outside darker. Filaments hairless; anthers with hairy connective. Stems erect, herbaceous, 1(-2) m. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets toothed. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* 'Sander'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1992: 74.

sanderi
Syn. of *C. aristata* var. *dennisae*

'Sandra Denny'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lasurstern' (s) × 'Twilight'
R: V. Denny (1974), F: V. Denny (1979), N: V. Denny (1980), I: V. Denny (1983), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls 10-17 cm across. Sepals 8, light blue (92B) with paler bar; outside blue with white ribs, hairy, c. 7.5 × 5 cm, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers pale green to yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with hairy stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: (May-)June-July on previous year's growth, Aug on current year's growth.
Published ref. Denny's Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1989.

'Sanguinea'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals red.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Sanguinea'
Published ref. Pépinières Travers *Cat.* 1995-6.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

'Sano-no-murasaki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sano Asai (c. 1975)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, dark purple with red-purple bar, obovate, overlapping, long-pointed. Anthers dark red-purple or brown. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 111 (1981).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sanonomurasaki'; 'Sanono Murasaki')

'Sanonomurasaki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sano-no-murasaki'

'Sanono Murasaki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sanonomurasaki'

'Santa Fe'
See synonymy of *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii*

'Sapfir'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1987)
Fls c. 10 cm across. Sepals 6, light violet-blue. Anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 22.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sapphire')

'Sapphire'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sapfir'

'Sapphire Pride'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1981)
Fls double, open bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, drooping. Sepals 4, violet-blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1), 4-4.5 × 1-1.4 cm, lanceolate. Outer staminodes same colour as sepals, c. 4 × 0.6 cm, outside densely hairy, tip woolly, inside almost hairless; inner staminodes yellowish, narrow, tip expanded and bent inward, margin and tip hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lower lflets with a large side-lobe, terminal lflets 3-lobed, irregularly toothed with coarse, rounded, long-pointed teeth. FL: May-June, and often again Aug-Sept.
Syns: *C. fauriei* 'Hyacinthina Plena'; 'Hyacinthina Plena'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Hyacinthina Plena', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Sapphire Pride')

'Sarah Bernhardt'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: (1881)
Fls double. Sepals pinkish lilac.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.
(Named after the French actress (1844-1923).)

sargentii
Syn. of *C. pitcheri*

'Saruga'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1995/96 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Sasa Kobune'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sasakobune')

'Sasakobune'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sasa Kobune'

'Sato-no-haru'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Satryaia'
R: L. Bakevičius
Sepals red.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 69.

'Satsukibare'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sakuji Uchida
Fls saucer-shaped, 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, mauve-blue shaded with red along bar and at tip, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers dark pinkish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Shonan Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1983.

'Saturn'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lord Nevill' (s) × 'Nelly Moser'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N: (1978)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 8, lavender with maroon (some say subtle mauve) bar. Filaments white; anthers dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5(-4) m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 38 (1984).
(Name was given after the death of Walter Pennell, whose favourite hobby was astronomy.)

'Saturn'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Azhurnyi' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1970)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale purple (76A), bar slightly deeper purple (76D), elliptic, pointed. Anthers dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Saturn'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown

Sepals purple with paler bar.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 85.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Sayogiri'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goroo Joosha (1985)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, yellowish white tinged with pale blue, elliptic, tip blunt with a short point. Anthers pale yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 78.

'Sazanami'
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Fls 15-16 cm across. Sepals blue-purple with paler bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Garden Life* 1985.

scabiosifolia
Syn. of *C. villosa* subsp. *villosa*

'Scarlet Gem'
Parentage unknown
Sepals at first crimson, fading with age and with a pink margin.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 98.

'Scarlet Uchida'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sakuji Uchida (1989)
Fls double, 10-13 cm across. Sepals red or purplish red. Anthers reddish purple or yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Scartho Gem'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lincoln Star' (s) × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N: W. Pennell (1973)
Fls single and semi-double, 15-20 cm across (F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996/7 says 12-14 cm). Sepals of single fls 6-8, bright deep pink with deeper bar, ovate, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers pinkish red with deep purple-red connective (Howells 1990: 75 and Toovere 1992 say stamens yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single, paler and smaller).
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 83.
(Named after the Pennell nursery near Grimsby, UK where this cv. was raised.)

'Scented Form'
See synonomy of 'Elizabeth'

'Schneeglanz'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 6-7, white, elliptic, long-pointed. Stamens creamy yellow.

'Schone Mulerin'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Schöne Müllerin'

'Schöne Müllerin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1994)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Schone Mulerin'. Named after the Schubert song-cycle.)

'Scotiensis'
Misspelling of 'Ascotiensis'

scottii
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii*

'S. de Redclyffe'
Misspelling of 'Lady Stratford de Redcliffe'

'Sealand Gem'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Bees' Nursery Ltd. (pre 1957), I: (1957)
Fls 10-16(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale satiny rosy mauve to pale violet (85A,B)(Veronica Violet HCC 639/1) with petunia (80B,C)(Pansy Violet HCC 033/1) or carmine bar, fading with age to uniform colour, c. 7.5 × 3.8-4.6 cm, elliptic to ovate, overlapping, somewhat twisted, pointed, margin crimped. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments greenish white; anthers pale brown to yellowish with purple-red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs simple or more usually ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (more abundantly), July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* 1957-58: 83.
(Fls tend to fade in sun. Some people detect a fragrance in the fls.)

'Seejo'
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Seeryuu'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 5-6 cm across. Sepals petunia mauve or bluish. Anthers yellow.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Seiryu'.

Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Seiryu')

'Seeshun'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals pale bluish purple. Anther reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Seesyun')

'Seeshun-no-mai'
Parentage unknown
R: Keiji Hotta (1994)
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals light sky blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Seesyun'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Seeshun'

'Seeun'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1979)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Seiryu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Seeryuu'

'Seizan'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1996.

'Sekibi'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1990)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals deep reddish purple. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Semiplena'
Atragene Group
'G. Steffner' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (c. 1950)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6-10(-14) cm across, nodding. Buds rhomboid-ovoid. Sepals 4, blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/1), outside slightly darker (HCC 41) with purple-violet tinge near base, 3-5.5 × 1-2 cm, narrowly lanceolate, pointed. Outer staminodes usually 4, paler than sepals (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1-2), 3-5 × 0.4-0.7 cm, somewhat twisted; inner staminodes creamy yellow, blunt or pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 3-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets often 2-3-lobed, irregularly toothed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Semiplena'.
Published ref. Magnus Johnson *Cat.* 1985; *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

semitriloba
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* subsp. *semitriloba*

× ***semperflorens***
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii*

'Semperflorens'
Syn. of *C.* × *durandii*

'Semu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 8-14 cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 4-6, light purple (Amethyst Violet HCC 35) to lilac-blue or violet-blue (90A), with paler (90B,C) bar, veins violet (88A), obovate or rhombic, pointed. Anthers dark red-purple (59A) or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Sendienas'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Victoria'
R: M. Taurite, I: (1975)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, dark purple (Plum Purple HCC 934/2) with vivid purple (Campanula Violet HCC 37/1) bar. Anthers yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Seneca'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 5-7 cm across, drooping, strongly scented. Buds oblong-ovoid, shortly pointed, carmine-red, sparsely hairy. Sepals purple-violet (Imperial Purple HCC 32/2) with somewhat paler (HCC 32/3) margin, 4.5 × 2.5 cm, broadly lanceolate. Outer staminodes usually somewhat paler than sepals, somewhat recurved; inner staminodes white near base, citron-yellow towards tip, somewhat incurved. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets pointed, toothed, lateral lflets often 2-lobed, terminal lflet 3-lobed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 215.

(Named after the Roman philosopher and writer of tragedies, Lucius Annaeus Seneca.)

'Senjo'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Senjoo'

'Senjô'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Senjoo'

'Senjoo'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals deep violet to blue-purple with paler bar. Anthers creamy white or yellow.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Senjo'; 'Senjô'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Senju'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1991)
Fls 5-6 cm across. Sepals pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Sensation'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: T. Cripps, I: (1867)
FCC 1867
Fls 15-18(-23) cm across. Sepals 6(-7), pale greyish blue, tinted mauve-pink. Anthers light brown. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets heart-shaped. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.
(M & J 1877: 116 says the fls are said to be scented when grown under glass.)

'Seppiko'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chikayoshi Kitayama (1992)
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Seranata'
Misspelling of 'Serenata'

'Serdtse Danko'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1968)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale purple-violet. Anthers deep red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 28.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Serdtze Danko')

'Serdtze Danko'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serdtse Danko'

'Serebriani Rucheek'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serebrianyi Rucheek'

'Serebriannyj Ruczejók'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serebrianyi Rucheek'

'Serebrianyi Rucheek'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (1972)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), pale violet (84C)(light Mineral Violet HCC 635/3), with paler greyish rose bar with silvery shading, outside the same colour but with the 3 mid-veins tinged with purple, elliptic to almost obovate, pointed. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow with greyish connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly lanceolate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Serebrjannyj Ruczejok'; 'Serebryany Rutsyok'; 'Serebriani Rucheek'; 'Serebriannyj Ruczejók'; 'Serebristuj Ruczejek')

'Serebristuj Ruczejek'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serebrianyi Rucheek'

'Serebrjannyj Ruczejok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serebrianyi Rucheek'

'Serebryany Rutsyok'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serebrianyi Rucheek'

'Serenada Crima'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serenada Kryma'

'Serenada Krima'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Serenada Kryma'

'Serenada Kryma'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Lawsoniana' (s) × pollen mixture of 'Jackmanii', 'Biriuzinka' & 'Candida'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1973), I & N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1978), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls c.14 cm across, borne in groups of 1-3. Sepals (4-) 6, violet-lilac or light violet-blue (91A) with carmine veins and a paler bar, 5-6 × up to 5 cm, almost round but with a long-pointed tip, overlapping, hairy outside, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers brown or grey-purple. Deciduous climber with hairy stems to 2.5 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 22.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Serenada Crima'; 'Serenada Krima')

'Serenata'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Édouard André' (s) × unknown
R: T. Lundell (1960), I: Treasures of Tenbury
Fls 10-15 cm across. Buds narrowly ovoid, pointed, grey-green tinged with purple, hairy. Sepals 4-6, dusky purple (86A) to dark purple (Plum Purple HCC 934/2), the margin slightly paler (Spectrum Violet HCC 735), bar and veins slightly darker (Violet Purple HCC 733)(72A), outside violet (86B), with paler downy red-purple (71A) bar, 5-7.5 × 3.2-3.5 cm, broadly elliptic, apiculate, gappy at base. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments white, greenish at top; anthers yellow to greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs simple, lobed or ternate, downy beneath; lflets ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls usually 8-10 cm across and with 6 sepals), July-Sept on current year's growth (fls usually 12-15 cm across and with 4 sepals).
Published ref. Fisk 1975: 83.
(Misspelling: 'Seranata')

'Serenity'
See *C. paniculata* 'Serenity'

sericea
Syn. of *C. haenkeana*

serrata
Syn. of *C. serratifolia*

***serratifolia* hort.**
Syn. of 'Golden Harvest'

***serratifolia* Rehder**
Fls opening bell-shaped, becoming star-shaped, (2.5-)3-6 cm across, nodding, variably scented, often of lemon, borne 1-3 in lf-axils or sometimes terminal. Buds globose and hairy, later ovoid and hairless, nodding. Sepals 4, pale yellow to greenish yellow, tinged or veined with violet, 1.6-2.5(-3) × 0.5-1.1 cm, narrowly lanceolate to elliptic, pointed, usually spreading widely, ribbed, finely downy inside, outside hairless, margin downy. Stamens 0.7-0.9(-1.2) cm; filaments greenish yellow, tinged with purple-violet, broadened towards top, long-hairy at base; anthers greenish yellow, strongly tinged with reddish brown or purplish. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 2.5-3 mm long, ovoid to ellipsoid, silky-downy, with a rim; styles white, 3-4 cm. Deciduous woody scrambler or climber with stems to 4(-6) m, ribbed, hairless. Lvs bright green, 1-2-pinnate, usually with 5 primary divisions; lflets lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, pointed, toothed, sometimes lobed towards base. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. N Japan, North Korea, NE China, SE Russia.
Syns: *C. intricata* Bunge var. *serrata* (Maxim.) Kom.; *C. orientalis* L. var. *serrata* Maxim.; *C. serrata* (Maxim.) Kom.; *C. serratifolia* Rehder forma *wilfordii* (Maxim.) Kitagawa; *C. wilfordii* (Maxim.) Kom.

***serratifolia* 'Golden Cross'**
Syn. of 'Golden Cross'

***serratifolia* 'Golden Tiara'**
Syn. of 'Kugotia'

***serratifolia* 'Kugotia'**
Syn. of 'Kugotia'

serratifolia* forma *wilfordii
Syn. of *C. serratifolia*

'Severnaia Palmira'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1969), I: (1971)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Buds erect, pale green, hairy. Sepals 6-8, light rose fading to white, outside with grey-yellow bar. Anthers deep blackish violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate, the lower simple or lobed. FL: (June-)Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 28.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Severnaja Palmira')

'Severnaja Palmira'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Severnaia Palmira'

'Severnaja Sijanie'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Severnoe Siianie'

'Severnoe Siianie'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6, light violet-blue (93D)(Gentian Blue HCC 42/1-2) with deep purple (48A)(Imperial Purple HCC 33/1-2) bar, elliptic, margin wavy. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 0.8-1.2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Sijanie'; 'Siianie'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Severnoe Sijanie'; 'Severnaja Sijanie')

'Severnoe Sijanie'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Severnoe Siianie'

'Shakonnu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Chaconne'

'Shaljapin'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 86.

'Shasta'
Parentage unknown
Sepals 6-7, white. Stamens dark brown.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 64.

'Shauford'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
S: V. & S. Denny
Sepals red.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 93.
(Named after the place in Somerset, UK where it was found.)

'Shauliaj 750'
Parentage unknown
R: A. Samboros
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Named by the Lithuanian raiser for the 750-year Jubilee of his home town.)

'Sheila Thacker'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Marie Boisselot' × unknown
R: C. Thacker (c. 1975), F & N: C. Thacker, I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (1996), REG: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2001)
Fls 15-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6-7, pale mauve-blue. Filaments white; anthers beige. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate with entire lflets. FL: (May-)June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Thorncroft Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1996.
(Named after the wife of the raiser.)

'Sheriffii'
Misspelling of 'Sherriffii'

'Sherriffii'
Tangutica Group
Possibly a selection from *tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'
Fls nodding. Sepals yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5(-7) m. Lvs grey-green. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Sherriffii'; *C. tangutica* 'Sherriffii'.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1996, without description.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Misspelling: 'Sheriffii'. This cv. existed in the UK in the late 1960s, whence it was imported into The Netherlands by Jan Fopma who presumably listed it in his trade catalogues. There is no evidence of publication prior to 1959, so the name is unacceptable.)

'Shien'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals bright purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Shiga'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals pearl-pink with pink bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Shihai'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6, bluish purple to purple-pink, elliptic, pointed. Stamens white. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sihai')

'Shihoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens 'Yukiokoshi' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1982)
Fls double. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Shihoo'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1993)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1992.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Shihoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls double, 8-12 cm across. Sepals light purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Shii'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Sepals reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Shikoen'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Shikoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sport of 'The President'
R: Teruo Isogai (1985), N: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls double, 10-15 cm across. Sepals rich purple-blue.

Anthers purple-blue.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 36.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Shikou')

'Shikou'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shikoo'

'Shikun-no-mai'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sport of *patens*
S: Nakajo (c. 1976)
Fls double. Sepals purple.
Published ref. *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3(1): 7 (1986).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Shikun no Mai')

'Shikun no Mai'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shikun-no-mai'

'Shin'en'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals white with purple margin. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Shin-kikyoo'
Syn. of 'Kikyoo'

'Shinonome'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals madder-pink or strong red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Shirakawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Shiranami'
Parentage unknown
R: Taizoo Ino
Fls double, 8-12 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Shirane'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, yellowish white with pale green bar and veins, ovate to obovate, long-pointed. Filaments pale greenish yellow; anthers red-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly lanceolate to ovate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sirane')

'Shirasagi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Shiratae'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Asagasumi' × 'Marie Boisselot' or 'Madame Van Houtte'
R: Taizoo Ino (1980)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, yellowish white to pinkish white, elliptic, shortly pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers light yellow. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-Sept(-Oct).
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 84.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Siratae')

'Shiratsuyu'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1992)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.

'Shirayukihime'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1989)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8, greyish white, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1994.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Shira yukihime'; 'Shiriyakihime')

'Shira yukihime'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shirayukihime'

'Shiriyakihime'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shirayukihime'

'Shisen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1995)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 6, bluish purple. Anthers yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Shishinden'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1989)
Fls double, 12-15 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Shiun'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshitaroo Nishibe
Sepals bluish purple.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 95 (1977).

'Shiunkai'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Shiva'
Atragene Group
Selection from a hybrid of *koreana*
S: V. & S. Denny, I: Treasures of Tenbury
Fls larger than those of *C. koreana*. Sepals lemon-yellow speckled and shaded with purple, and streaked with purple especially at base. Stems 2-3 m. FL: Mar-May, with a few fls during the summer.
Syns: *C. koreana* 'Shiva'; *C. koreana* 'Tinkerbell'; 'Tinkerbell'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.
(Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says 'Shiva' was named by Treasures of Tenbury, and was believed to have been selected by Vince Denny and formerly sold as Denny's *koreana* Number 1. Treasures *Cat.* (n.d.) says that they selected it. There is confusion because the selection Denny's *koreana* Number 1 has also been named 'Tinkerbell' (by John Richards), but 'Shiva' was published in March 1999 and 'Tinkerbell' in November 1999. The name 'Shiva' is not only marginally earlier, but has appeared in *The RHS Plant Finder*, whereas 'Tinkerbell', so far, has not – see ICNCP Art. 14.3.)

'Shizuka'
Early Large-flowered Group
'The President' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1980)
Fls 10-15 cm acros. Sepals greyish blue-purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Ino 1984.

'Shizukana Hikari'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1997)
Fls semi-double, 14-18 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Shumi no engei* 1998.

'Shogun'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery and Harlow Garden Centre.

'Shoogyoku'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Sepals light blue-purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Syoogyoku')

'Shooun'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 15-25 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale lavender-blue with darker veins, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, recurved towards tip. Filaments white; anthers ivory-white or pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs simple and ternate.
FL: May, June-Sept.
Trade designation: SOCIAL CLIMBER; AZURE SKIES; BLUE CLOUD.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Shoun'; 'Sho-Un'; 'Shu-on'; 'Syoo'un')

'Shorty'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Fopma
Fls c. 4 cm across. Sepals yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. FL: Aug-Sept.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Shorty'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999.

'Shoun'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shooun'

'Sho-Un'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shooun'

'Shunko-shirane'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Shu-on'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shooun'

'Sialia'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1985)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, (6-)8-10 cm across, nodding. Sepals pale violet-blue to strong purplish blue (light Blue Bird Blue HCC 042/1-2), outside sometimes bluer (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/1-2), c. 5 × 1.7-2.2 cm, lanceolate. Outer staminodes 8, 4 c. 3.5 cm long, narrowly lanceolate, and 4 shorter, 2.5-3 cm long, same colour as sepals; inner staminodes whitish to light yellow, 1.5-2 cm long, blunt or pointed. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets with coarse and sparse teeth or lobes.
FL: May-June, with some fls in July-Aug.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Sialia'; *C. macropetala* 'Sialia'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.

(Named after the bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). Originated spontaneously in Johnson's nursery.)

'Siberica'
See synonymy of *C. sibirica*

***sibirica* Lam.**
Syn. of *C. angustifolia*

***sibirica* (L.) Mill.**
Fls more or less broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds at first oblong, later oblong-ovoid to almost cylindric, white-hairy. Sepals 4, greenish white to yellowish white, rarely flushed with blue, 3-5 x 1-2 cm, lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, outside hairy, long-pointed, tip often recurved, margin downy. Staminodes pale cream, spoon-shaped, densely hairy on both sides, tip usually notched. Filaments greenish white, hairy; anthers pale yellow, sometimes hairy. Achenes brown with paler rim, 3-3.5 x 2-2.5 mm, obovoid to almost wedge-shaped, hairy, and with an elevated crest in middle. Deciduous climber with ribbed, green or purple-tinged, downy stems 1-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate, dull green above, underside paler, margin ciliate; lateral lflets 2-3-lobed, terminal 3-lobed, lanceolate to ovate, pointed, irregularly toothed and lobed, hairy beneath. FL: Apr-July. Norway & Finland, C Urals to E Siberia, south to Tien Shan, China (Xinjiang) & NW Mongolia.
Syns: *Atragene sibirica* L.; *C. alpina* subsp. *sibirica* (L.) Kuntze; *C. alpina* var. *sibirica* (L.) Maxim.; *C. alpina* 'Sibirica'; *C. alpina* 'Siberica'; *C. alpina* var. *alba* Davis.

'Sibirica'
See synonymy of *C. sibirica*

***sibirica* 'Altai'**
Atragene Group
Selection from *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds at first globose, later ovoid, pointed, densely hairy. Sepals 4, greenish white or white, 3.5-6 x 1-1.8 cm, pointed or blunt, 5-9-veined. Staminodes 1.5-1.8 cm long, gradually expanded towards tip, which is weakly notched or rounded or sometimes pointed, with densest hairs on claw but sometimes with sparse hairs on tip. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs 2-ternate, some with the lateral lflets 2-3-lobed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 236.
(Raised by M. Johnson. Raised from seed received from Göteborg Botanic Garden, originally collected in the Altai Mountains, later increased vegetatively.)

***sibirica* 'Flavia'**
Syn. of 'Flavia'

***sibirica* 'Gudbrandsdalen'**
Atragene Group
Sepals 4, white.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 249, without description, photo only.

sibirica* var. *iliensis
Syn. of *C. iliensis*

***sibirica* 'Memm'**
Syn. of 'Memm'

***sibirica* 'Riga'**
Syn. of 'Riga'

***sibirica* var. *tianschanica* 'Flavia'**
Syn. of 'Flavia'

***sibirica* 'White Moth'**
Syn. of 'White Moth'

'Sidonie'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 89, without description.

'Sieboldia'
Syn. of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'

'Sieboldiana'
See synonymy of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

'Sieboldia Superba'
Late Large-flowered Group
Possibly a sport of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'
R: J. Richards (c. 1960), I: (1960)
Fls semi-double or double, 12-15 cm across. Guard sepals 6, violet (Wistaria Blue HCC 640/1) changing to lavender-blue (Lobelia Blue HCC 41/2). Staminodes usually in 2 rows. Filaments at first pale green, later white; anthers light yellow. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to elliptic. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 87.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Misspelling: 'Sieboldii Superba')

sieboldii
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

'Sieboldii'
Syn. of *C. florida* var. *sieboldiana*

'Sieboldii'
Syn. of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'

'Sieboldii Superba'
Misspelling of 'Sieboldia Superba'

'Signe'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown

R: A. Anthonsen (c. 1983)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals pale violet-blue to violet-pink or pink, with pale rose-pink bar, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers purple-brown to reddish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-July, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998.
(Not to be confused with the Estonian 'Kasmu' which was formerly called 'Signe'.)

'Signe' (of Kivistik)
Syn. of 'Kasmu'

'Sigurd'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Barbier & Co.?
Fls double. Sepals porcelain-blue edged with light pink. Staminodes similar in colour.
Published ref. Barbier & Co. *Cat.* 1908-09: 186.

'Sihai'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shihai'

'Siianie'
Syn. of 'Severnoe Siianie'

'Siirus'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), I: (1983), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls single or semi-double, 14-17 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, in first fls pale violet (85B) with pale purple shadings, fading with age to whitish lavender-blue, elliptic, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), July-Oct on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 22.

'Sijanie'
Syn. of 'Severnoe Siianie'

'Sikorski'
Misspelling of 'Generał Sikorski'

'Silk Hat'
Viorna Group
pitcheri × unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1989)
Fls c. 2.5 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Silmakivi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Luther Burbank' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-20 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, pale violet-blue (91A), at first tinged with violet, bar paler, outside paler violet (92B,C) with paler bar, elliptic, blunt, margin finely toothed, wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow or brownish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate, often the upper simple; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Beskaravainaya 1998 puts this cv. into the former Jackmanii Group.)

'Silver Lining'
PC 1961
Published ref. J RHS 86: proceedings p. 69 (1961), without description.
(Exhibited at RHS in 1961 by Miss K. Partridge, Crowborough, Sussex.)

'Silver Moon'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Picton, I: J. Fisk (1971)
AGM 1993
Fls (11-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, satiny silver-mauve to pearl-grey, with paler bar, elliptic, overlapping, blunt, margin slightly wavy. Filaments creamy white; anthers cream or yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1971.
(Fls bleach in sun.)

'Silver Penny'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Silver Queen'
Published ref. Markham in *J RHS* 62: 125 (1937), without description.

'Silvi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Comtesse de Bouchaud' (s) × 'Niobe'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1992), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1996), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals 5-6, light blue-violet with paler bar and textured surface, 4-5 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin crimped. Filaments greenish cream; anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m, new growth tinged with bronze. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Silvia Donny'
Misspelling of 'Sylvia Denny'

***simensis* Fresenius**
Fls 1.5-2.8 cm across, in axillary or terminal panicles up to 15(-30) cm long. Sepals 4, white or cream, 0.8-1.4 x 0.3-0.5 cm, lanceolate to oblong, wide-spreading, rolled back from halfway, white-hairy on both sides. Stamens 0.9-1.2 cm, greenish cream. Achenes orange or brown, 2-3 x 1-2 mm, ellipsoid, hairy; styles 2.5-6 cm. Stems climbing to 20 m or more. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets lanceolate to ovate, entire to toothed, rarely lobed. FL: Aug-Jan. NE & E Africa (Sudan & Ethiopia south to Zimbabwe), Mozambique, Angola, Cameroon & Zaire.

'Simi'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Simplicity'
Atragene Group
Selection from a hybrid of *koreana*
S: V. & S. Denny, N & I: J. Richards (1999)
Sepals pale cream, outside with faint purple speckles.
FL: Spring, with a few fls during the summer.
Syns: *C. koreana* 'Simplicity'.
Published ref. John Richards *Cat.* 1999: 25.
(This selection was called Denny's *korenana* Number 2 before it was named.)

***simsii* auctt.**
Syn. of *C. pitcheri*

***simsii* Sweet**
Syn. of *C. crispa*

'Simsii'
Syn. of *C. crispa*

'Sinee Dozhd'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1979)
Fls 4-6 cm across, nodding, fragrant. Sepals 4-5, deep violet-blue, outside paler blue. Anthers pale yellow. Stems semi-herbaceous, 1.5-2.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Blue Rain'.
Trade designation: BLUE RAIN.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sinii Dozhd'; 'Sinij Dozhdj'; 'Sinij Dozhdz')

'Sinee Plamia'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' (s) x 'Candida'
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1958), F: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1961), N: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (1966), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 10-16 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals (4-)6, intense purple-blue (94B), violet (86A) or purple (light Plum Purple HCC 934/2), with a brighter or paler (86B-C) bar and darker violet (94A) veins, 5.5-7.5 x up to 4 cm, obovate or rhombic, rarely elliptic, pointed or blunt, overlapping, outside hairy, margin finely toothed. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs green with a yellowish tinge, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, hairy beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Luksa 1978: 49.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sinee Plamja'; 'Sineje Plamja'; 'Sinjeje Plamja')

'Sinee Plamja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sinee Plamia'

'Sineje Plamja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sinee Plamja'

'Sinii Dozhd'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sinee Dozhd'

'Sinij Dozhdj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sinee Dozhd'

'Sinij Dozhdz'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sinee Dozhd'

'Sinililla'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, purple. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1989.

'Sinisilm'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' x unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-15 cm across. Sepals 8, light wistaria-blue. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.8 m. Lvs ternate.
FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).

'Sinjeje Plamja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sinee Plamia'

'Siostra Faustyna'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6-7, snow-white, gappy, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers dark violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m.
FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Siostra Faustyna Kowalska'.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.
(Honours the work of Helena Kowalska, the blessed Sister Maria Faustyna (1905-1938) who, through her

published diaries, encouraged many devotees and was made a saint by Pope John Paul II in 1997.)

'Siostra Faustyna Kowalska'
Syn. of 'Siostra Faustyna'

'Sirane'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shirane'

'Siratae'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Shiratae'

'Sireen'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1996), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 13-15 cm across. Sepals 6, light blue with brighter bar, 6-8 cm long, elliptic to rhombic, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers purplish. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.7 m. Lvs pinnate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Sirene'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet-red. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Hartwig & Heinemann 1880: 93.

'Sirenevaia Zvezda'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis (c. 1957), I: (1958)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, light purple-violet, obovate. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 30; Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sirenevaja Zvezda')

'Sirenevaja Zvezda'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sirenevaia Zvezda'

'Sirenevye Snovidenie'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sirenevye Snovideniia'

'Sirenevye Snovideniia'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sirenevye Snovidenie')

'Sir Eric Savill'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals deep pink with lighter shading. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Sir Eric Savill'.
Published ref. J. Bradshaw & Son *Cat.* 1999.

'Sir Garnet Wolseley'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (1874)
FCC 1874
Fls 12-16(-20) cm across, slightly violet-scented. Sepals 6-8(-10), velvety slaty blue or violet (Campanula Violet HCC 37), at first flushed reddish, ageing to blue-mauve, bar plum-red (Violet Purple HCC733/1), outside with greenish hairy bar, 5.5-8 × 2.5-4 cm, obovate, gappy at base. Filaments white; anthers dark red-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs with a hint of bronze when young, usually ternate; lflets up to 9 × 7 cm, tapering to fine point. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1874: 136.

'Sir Joseph Hooker'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: (1885)
FCC 1885
Fls double. Sepals deep purple. FL: May-June.
Published ref. *The Garden* 27: 505 (1885).
(Named after Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911) who was Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.)

'Sir R. Napier'
Misspelling of 'Sir Robert Napier'

'Sir Robert Hanbury'
Misspelling of 'Robert Hanbury'

'Sir Robert Napier'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (1868)
FCC 1868
Sepals 6, reddish purple with white bar (M & J 1872 & 1877 and Johnson 1997: 828 say darker bar). Lvs simple or ternate; lflets broadly ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1868: 189.
(Misspelling: 'Sir R. Napier')

'Sir Trevor Lawrence'
Texensis Group
'Star of India' × *texensis*
R: A.G. Jackman (1890), I: George Jackman & Son (1895)
Fls bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, erect to outward-facing. Sepals 4-6, deep carmine to crimson, shading to light violet at margin, ageing to a bluer shade, outside creamy green with reddish overtones and red-pink longitudinal veins, 5-6 cm long, tip recurved. Stamens cream; anthers yellow. Semi-herbaceous deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 67: 354 (1895).

(Named after Sir Trevor Lawrence who was President of the RHS from 1885 to 1913.)

'Sizaia Ptitsa'
Integrifolia Group
'Candida' (s) × *C.* × *durandii*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1967), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1970), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1979), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 8-13 cm across, semi-nodding, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6(-7), violet-purple (79D)(Dauphins Violet HCC 039/2), with darker (79C)(HCC 039) bar, 3.5-4 × 1.5-2 cm, oblong-elliptic, pointed, often twisted, gappy, outside downy, margin and tip recurved. Filaments violet to bluish white, hairy above; anthers grey-purple. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous sub-shrub with non-climbing stems 1.5-2.5 m, new growth brownish or reddish. Lvs simple or ternate, margin entire, downy beneath. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Sizaja Ptitza'.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 29; Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Sizaja Ptitza'; 'Sizaja Ptitsa'. Johnson 1997: 586 says it was introduced by Beskaravainaya & E.A. Doniushkina in 1980.)

'Sizaja Ptitsa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sizaia Ptitsa'

'Sizaja Ptitza'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sizaia Ptitsa'

'Skazka'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1968)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light purple-violet (85C) with broad purple-red (78B) bar. Anthers dark purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 30; Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Sky Blue'
'W.E. Gladstone' × unknown
R: F. Jury (pre 1995)
Sepals sky-blue. Deciduous climber with stems to 3.5 m.
Published ref. Yaku Nursery Catalogue 1995.

'Slava'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1973)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6-7, bright purplish-violet, with slightly paler bar, obovate. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 22.

'Slowik'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 9-13 cm across. Sepals violet. Stamens cream. Stems to 3.5 cm.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 88.

***smilacifolia* Wall.**
Fls erect or nodding on short stalks, sometimes scented, in groups of 3-many in lf-axils. Sepals 4(-8), dark brown, violet-brown or purple, 1.2-3 × 0.2-1 cm, narrowly oblong to ovate, blunt, outside with brown velvety hairs. Filaments brownish; anthers yellow. Achenes dark brown, 6-8 × 0.3-0.4 mm, ellipsoid, hairy, with rim; styles whitish to golden, 4.5-7 cm. Evergreen woody climber with ribbed stems 1.5-6(-10) m. Lvs simple or ternate, glossy, broadly elliptic to broadly ovate, entire or with small teeth, hairless. FL: Apr-Aug(-Nov). E Nepal, NE India, S & SW China including Xizang (Tibet), Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia.

smilacifolia* subsp. *andersonii
Syn. of *C. smilacifolia* subsp. *munroana*

***smilacifolia* subsp. *munroana* (Wight) Kuntze**
Differs from subsp. *smilacifolia* in having nodding fls that are dark brown outside and whitish inside, and ternate leaves. FL: July-Oct. India.
Syns: *C. smilacifolia* Wall. subsp. *andersonii* Clarke ex Kuntze; *C. andersonii* (Clarke ex Kuntze) H. Eichl.; *C. munroana* Wight.

smilacifolia* subsp. *smilacifolia
Fls erect. Sepals violet-brown to purple. Lvs simple. Distribution as for the species.
Syns: *C. everettii* Hemsl.

'Smith's Snow White'
Syn. of 'Snow White Jackmanii'

'Snegopad'
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*, without description.

'Snezhinka'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1969)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Snow'
See *C. montana* 'Snow'

'Snowbird'
Atragene Group

'Markham's Pink' × unknown
R: B. Fretwell (1969)
PC 1984
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 6 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, white, spreading, tip recurved. Outer staminodes c. 15, white; inner staminodes greenish white. Deciduous climber with yellow-green stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs yellow-green when young, becoming pale green. FL: Apr-May and sometimes again in autumn.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Snowbird'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 120.

'Snow Cap'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
AM 1946
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 7-8, white, oblong-elliptic. Anthers cream.
Published ref. *J RHS* 72: 42 (1947).
(Exhibited at RHS in 1946.)

'Snowdrift' (Armandii Group)
Syn. of *C. armandii* 'Snowdrift'

'Snowdrift'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Burbank, I: (pre 1896)
Fls double. Sepals white, outer broad, inner narrow and compressed.
Published ref. *The Garden* 49: 189 (1896).
(Launched by Jackson & Perkins and Wayne Co., NY.)

'Snowflake'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: (pre 1877)
Fls semi-double or double. Sepals white.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 117.

'Snowflake'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 5-6 cm across. Sepals 4, white. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 4-10 m. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Snowflake'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 68.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Snow Hill'
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Snow Paradise'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kiyoshi Kashimoto
Fls 10-12 cm across, Sepals 8, pale pink, later yellowish white, elliptic, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers dark purple-red. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: May, June-Oct.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Snow Queen' (Atragene Group)
See *C. macropetala* 'Snow Queen'

'Snow Queen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
S: W.S. Callick (1956), F: W.S. Callick (1957), N: A. Keay (1958), I: A. Keay (1960), REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls 15-20(-25) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Buds ovoid-oblong, greenish white, somewhat twisted, densely hairy. Sepals 6-8, white with a mauve (Pastel Lilac HCC 437/3) or pinkish (Mauvette HCC 537/1-3) tint, ageing to white (autumn fls may have a pale pink bar), c. 7.5 × 4.5 cm, elliptic to narrowly ovate, upper surface deeply ribbed, pointed or blunt, overlapping, apiculate, outside hairy, margin crimped. Filaments pale pink; anthers burgundy-red or brown (Registration form says filaments and anthers white). Deciduous climber with white-hairy stems 2-3.5 m. Lvs ternate, upper sometimes simple; lflets entire. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept on previous year's growth (Dec and Mar in S hemisphere).
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1983.
(Introduced into UK 1983-84 by Fisk.)

'Snow White'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (c. 1913)
Sepals white.
Syns: *C.* × *jackmanii* 'Snow White'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 77: 421 (1913).

'Snow White Jackmanii'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: Messrs. R. Smith & Co. (c. 1890), I: (1891)
AM 1891
Sepals 7-8, white, lanceolate, long-pointed. Anthers dark. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate.
Syns: 'Smith's Snow White'.
Published ref. *J RHS* 13: xcv (1891).
(Despite the name, it is not related to 'Jackmanii'.)

SOCIAL CLIMBER
Trade designation of 'Shooun'

***socialis* Kral**
Fls narrowly urn-shaped, solitary, terminal. Sepals blue-violet, inside yellowish green, 2-2.5(-3) cm long, oblong-lanceolate, outside sparsely downy, tip spreading to recurved. Achenes adpressed-downy;

styles 1.5-2.5 cm. Stems erect, 20-50 cm, from horizontal branching rhizomes, forming patches. Lvs simple, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: Mar-Sept. SE USA (Alabama).

'Södertälje'
Viticella Group
'Grandiflora Sanguinea' × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1952)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, (5-)7-8(-10) cm across, semi-nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid, nodding. Sepals 4-6, pinkish red to purple-red (Doge Purple HCC 732-732/1) becoming darker (Dahlia Purple HCC 931-931/1), outside paler and greyer with 3 red longitudinal veins, upper surface corrugated, obovate, gappy, tip recurved, margin toothed. Filaments green, hairy towards top; anthers greenish yellow to whitish with green connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-5 m. Lvs pinnate with 7 lflets; lflets narrowly ovate, hairless. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Södertälje'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 31.
(Named after the location of Johnson's nursery. Distributed as 'Grandiflora Sanguinea' for some years until Johnson realized that it was different from that cv.)

'Soldat Inconnu'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Faure, I: (1934)
Fls double. Sepals white.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 90.

'Solina'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 9-15 cm across. Sepals 6, lilac, at first with pink tinge. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.
(Named after a place in S Poland.)

'Solveig'
Misspelling of 'Solweig'

'Solweig'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Moonlight' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1986)
Fls 13-16 cm across. Sepals 8(-9), pale pink (light Rose Purple HCC 533) or purple-pink, with darker bar, elliptic, pointed. Stamens yellow. Stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, wavy. FL: May-June, with some in Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 829.
(Misspelling: 'Solveig'. Named by Johnson after his daughter-in-law.)

'Somegawa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Somekawa'

'Someginu'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals white with bright red bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Somekawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Somegawa'. Named after a Japanese river.)

***songarica* Bunge**
Fls 1.6-3.5 cm across, smelling of almonds or hawthorn, in terminal and axillary panicles of about 30 fls. Buds narrowly ovoid, erect, white-downy. Sepals 4(-6), white or creamy white, 0.8-2 × 0.3-0.9 cm, oblong-obovate or elliptic, spreading, sparsely downy outside. Filaments white, very narrow; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 2.5-3.5 × 2-2.5 mm, spreading-hairy, rim very distinct; styles greyish, c. 3 cm. Woody-based deciduous perennial with erect or semi-climbing stems to 2 m. Lvs bluish green or grey-green, simple, papery, rarely pinnatifid near base, entire or toothed, hairless, somewhat fleshy, 3-veined. FL: June-Oct. C Asia, NW China & Mongolia.
Syns: *C. gebleriana* Bong.; *C. songarica* var. *gebleriana*; *C. recta* subsp. *songarica* (Bunge) Kuntze.

songarica* var. *gebleriana
Syn. of *C. songarica*

***songarica* 'Sundance'**
Syn. of 'Sundance'

'Sonia'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mevrouw Le Coultre' × unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls c. 15 cm across. Sepals 8, snow-white, elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens brown. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.

'Sophia'
Early Large-flowered Group
Fls solitary. Sepals 6-9, deep lilac-purple shading to a greenish straw colour down the bar, narrowly oblong, pointed. Stamens deep violet. Lvs ternate; lflets oblong to broadly ovate, or 3-lobed.
Syns: *C. patens* var. *sophia*; *C. patens* 'Sophia'; *C. sophiae*.
Published ref. *Flore des Serres* 8: t. 852 (1852-3).
(A cultivated form of *C. patens* introduced by von Siebold from Japan. Named after the Queen of the Netherlands, Sophie of Würtenberg.)

sophiae
Syn. of 'Sophia'

'Sophiae'
See *C. patens* 'Sophiae'

'Sophia Flore Pleno'
See synonymy of 'Sophia Plena'

'Sophia Plena'
Early Large-flowered Group
Seedling or selection of 'Sophia'
Fls semi-double. Sepals lilac-purple with greener bar than 'Sophia', narrowly elliptic, pointed.
Syns: *C. patens* var. *sophia flore pleno*; *C. patens* 'Sophia Flore Pleno'; *C. patens* 'Sophia Plena'.
Published ref. Lemaire in *L'Illustration Horticole* 5: pl. 184 (1858).

'Souliei'
See synonymy of *C. potaninii* var. *potaninii*

'Souljet'
Misspelling of 'Souliei (See synonymy of *C. potaninii* var. *potaninii*)

'Southern Cross'
Forsteri Group
gentianoides × *aristata*
R: W. Fletcher (1992)
Fls male and female on separate plants, borne on long stalks. Sepals 5-6, white, 1.5-3 cm long, narrowly lanceolate to narrowly ovate, hairless or almost so. Subshrub with trailing hairless stems. Lvs ternate; lflets narrowly lanceolate to ovate, entire or irregularly toothed.
Syns: 'Garden Surprise'.
Published ref. *Plant Varieties Journal (Australia)* 9(2): 18 (1996).
(This name is regarded as unacceptable under ICNCP Art. 17.16. However, in 1996, PBR for Australia were granted to 'Southern Cross', and because names granted PBR must be accepted, this name must be used.)

'Souvenir'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Suvenir'

'Souvenir de Capitaine Thuilleaux'
Misspelling of 'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux'

'Souvenir de Cardinal Wiseman'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend (c. 1862), F: (1863), I: (1864)
Sepals reddish with pale bar.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 10.

'Souvenir de J.L. Delbard'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals 8, rose-lilac or violet with darker bar (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998 says bright blue with purple bar; T.H. Barker & Son *Cat.* (n.d.) says deep blue with purple bar; Valley Clematis Nursery *Cat.* 1992 & Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 say violet-blue with purple bar), elliptic, blunt with small point. Anthers brown or purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Krüssmann 1984: 353.

'Souvenir de Prince Imperial'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1879)
Sepals white with faint mauve bar.
Published ref. *The Garden* 15: 522 (1879).

'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: J. Thuilleaux (1918)
Fls 10-20 cm across, faintly violet-scented. Sepals 6-8, creamy pink or pale purplish pink (72D), fading with age to silver-grey, bar deep pink (Cyclamen Purple HCC 30/2)(76C), broadly lanceolate, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 1.2-2 cm; filaments white; anthers dark violet-purple to crimson or grey-brown (T.H. Barker & Son *Cat.* (n.d.) says stamens golden.) Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3.5(-4) m. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate to ovate, somewhat wavy. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Lesourd in *Rev. Hort.* 20: 248 (1926).
(Misspelling: 'Souvenir de Capitaine Thuilleaux'; 'Capitaine Thuilleaux'; 'Capitan Thuilleaux'; 'Captain Thuilleaux'. Thuilleaux was a French nurseryman who named this cv. after his son, who was killed in World War I.)

'Special Occasion'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs Cholmondeley' (s) × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1987), F: K. Pyne (1989), I: Pennells Nursery (c. 1995), REG: Pennells Nursery (1997)
Fls 10-18 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), pale pinkish lavender to pale pearly mauve-blue, with indistinct slightly deeper bar, broadly elliptic with slight ribbing, much overlapping, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers light brown to reddish brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. FL: (May-) June-Aug(-Sept) on previous year's growth.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 114.
(Misspelling: 'Special Occasions'. There are reports that the fls may be slightly scented.)

'Special Occasions'
Misspelling of 'Special Occasion'

***speciosa* (Makino) Makino**
Fls tubular, upright or nodding. Sepals 4, pale lavender, shaded off-white, 2-2.5 cm long, linear, tip weakly expanded, outside densely adpressed-hairy. Stamens a third as long as the sepals; filaments sparsely hairy at top. Stems 1-1.2 m, thick but tending to flop. Lvs ternate, thin, herbaceous-papery, the central lflet 2-3-lobed, with short rounded teeth, hairy on veins beneath. FL: Sept-Oct. S Japan.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* var. *speciosa* Makino; *C. heracleifolia* 'Hookeri'.

'Spectrum'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1955), I: M. Johnson (1960)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7-12 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid, pointed, downy. Sepals 4(-5), purple (Spectrum Violet HCC 735/2-3), 3.5-6 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate to elliptic, pointed. Staminodes equal in length to and same colour as sepals, the inner shorter, spathulate, tip notched, purple-tinged, claw white. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets more or less deeply 2-3-lobed, irregularly toothed, each tooth with a fine purple-tinged point.
Syns: *C. barbellata* 'Spectrum'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.

'Spectrum Pagoda'
Syn. of 'Apulejus'

'Splendens'
Syn. of 'Splendida'

× *splendida*
Syn. of 'Splendida'

'Splendida'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Grandiflora Rosea' × *lanuginosa*
R: L. Simon-Louis (1861), I: (1863)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, velvety maroon-purple or dark purple-violet, roundish oval, apiculate. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June-Oct.
Syns: 'Hybrida Splendida'; 'Hybride Splendida'; 'Splendens'; *C.* × *splendida.*
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1865: 70.

***spooneri* Rehder & E.H. Wilson**
AGM 1993
Stems, leaves, fl-stalks and buds golden downy when young. Fls (5-)7-9 cm across, unscented, 1 or 2(-5) in lf-axils. Sepals 4, white, sometimes with a slight pink flush along centre, 2.8-4 × 1.4-3.2 cm, broadly ovate to broadly oblong or elliptic, blunt with an abrupt point, densely silky-hairy outside, margin usually wavy. Stamens yellow. Achenes adpressed-downy; styles 4.5-7 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 6-10 m. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed or 3-lobed, downy on both sides, terminal lflet larger than lateral. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, with a few fls later. SW China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. chrysocoma* hort., pro parte; *C. chrysocoma* var. *sericea* (Franch.) Schneid.; *C. chrysocoma* 'Sericea'; *C. montana* var. *sericea* Franch.; *C. montana* 'Persian Fragrance'; 'Persian Fragrance'; *C. montana* 'Spooneri'; *C. spooneri* 'Snowflake'.
(This species has a very confused history. It has been suggested that it could be a hybrid between *C. montana* and *C. chrysocoma* but this has not been proved. Many plants sold under this name (or as *C. montana* var. *sericea* in the USA), have lvs that are hairless or almost so: they possibly belong to *C. montana* var. *glabrescens* q.v. The name *C. montana* 'Persian Fragrance' is listed by Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1994: 46, without description. Robin Mitchell (in litt.) writes that, according to A. Keay, the name 'Persian Fragrance' was coined in the 1980s by a New Zealand nursery, as a more commercial name for *C. spooneri* 'Snowflake'. The latter is now regarded as a synonym of *C. spooneri* itself, and strictly, PERSIAN FRAGRANCE would be a trade designation, but the name is unnecessary, and should not be used.)

'Spooneri'
See synonymy of *C. spooneri*

spooneri* var. *rosea
Syn. of 'Spooneri Rosea'

***spooneri* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Spooneri Rosea'

'Spooneri Rosea'
Montana Group
spooneri × *C.* × *vedrariensis* & *montana* var. *rubens*
R: Vilmorin (1917), F: Vilmorin (1919)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals 4, pale pink to deep pink. Anthers yellow. Lvs brownish when young, deepening to deep reddish brown. Deciduous climber with stems to 10 m. FL: May-June, with a few throughout summer.
Syns: *C. vedrariensis* var. *rosea* (Vilm.) Rehder; *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Rosea'; *C. spooneri* var. *rosea* Vilm.; *C. spooneri* 'Rosea'; *C. montana* 'Vedrariensis Rosea'; 'Vedrariensis Rosea'.
Published ref. Mottet in *Rev. Hort.* 18: 214 (1922).
(In 1917, Vilmorin crossed both *C.* × *vedrariensis* and *C. montana* var. *rubens* with pollen of the then recently imported *C. spooneri.* Plants from both crosses were very similar to one another (they were said to resemble *C.* × *vedrariensis*) and were distributed and sold under the name *C. spooneri rosea.*)

***spooneri* 'Snowflake'**
Syn. of *C. spooneri*

'Sputnik'
Integrifolia Group
C. × *durandii* × 'Gipsy Queen'
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1964)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, light blue or grey-blue, with paler bar, broadly rhombic. Filaments white; anthers pale red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(This cv. has also been included in the former Lanuginosa and Jackmanii Groups, and its assignment to Integrifolia Group is on the basis of its parentage rather than its appearance.)

'Standishii'
Early Large-flowered Group
FCC 1863
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 8, light mauve-purple or lilac-blue with a metallic lustre, elliptic, apiculate. Filaments whitish; anthers dark purple-violet. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Standishii'; *C. patens* var. *standishii* (T. Moore) Rehder; *C. florida* var. *standishii* T. Moore.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1863: 460; *Floral Magazine* 1863: t. 153; *Belgique Horticole* 14: t.3 (1863).
(Introduced by Fortune from Japan in 1860, where it was in cultivation in the neighbourhood of Yedo. Named after the English nurseryman John Standish for whom Fortune collected plants.)

stanleyi
Syn. of *C. villosa* subsp. *stanleyi*

***stans* Sieb. & Zucc.**
Fls male, female or hermaphrodite, on the same or separate plants, tubular, 1-2 cm wide, nodding, stalked, smelling of lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria*) or according to some, *Gardenia*, borne in whorls at top of stem. Buds oblong, densely silky. Sepals whitish to pale lavender-blue, 1-2.5 × 0.2-0.5 cm, linear, pointed, strongly recurved towards tip, white-silky outside, margin downy. Stamens c. half as long as sepals; filaments white, hairy in upper part; anthers creamy white. Achenes c. 4 × 2.5 mm, ovoid-ellipsoid, more or less densely downy, with distinct rim; styles greyish, 1.5-3 cm. Deciduous subshrub or climber with herbaceous (or rarely slightly woody) stems 60-180(-200) cm, grooved, grey-hairy. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed, terminal 3-lobed, hairy on veins beneath. FL: July-Aug(-Oct). Japan.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* subsp. *stans* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Kuntze; *C. heracleifolia* 'Stans'; *C. heracleifolia* subsp. *lavallei* (Decne) Kuntze; *C. kousabotan* Decne; *C. lavallei* Decne; *C. stans* var. *kousabotan* (Decne) Schneid.; *C. stans* var. *lavallei* (Decne) Schneid.; 'Lavallei'.

'Stans'
See synonymy of *C. stans*

***stans* 'Alba'**
Heracleifolia Group
Sepals white.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 90.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 & 26.1)

stans* var. *kousabotan
Syn. of *C. stans*

stans* var. *lavallei
Syn. of *C. stans*

***stans* 'Rusalka'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *stans*
S: R. Savill (1990), F: R. Savill (1991), N: R. Savill (1992), I: R. Savill's Clematis Ltd (1995), REG: R. Savill (2001)
Fls tubular, c. 0.75 cm across, nodding, with lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria*) scent. Sepals 4, bright Wedgwood blue, c. 2.5 × 0.3 cm, narrow with tip rolled back to halfway or more. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Stems deciduous, non-climbing, c. 90 cm. Lvs ternate; lflets regularly toothed. FL: Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1995.
(Rusalka is Russian for 'mermaid' or 'fairy'; the plant was so named by Savill because it is more compact than *C. stans* itself and has more delicate foliage about half the size.)

'Star'
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Sepals deep bluish purple.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.

STAR
Error for CRIMSON STAR, see 'Crimson King'

'Starburst'
Misspelling of 'Star Burst'

'Star Burst'
Parentage unknown
R: R.C. Mitchell (1995), N: R.C. Mitchell (1997), REG: R.C. Mitchell (1998)
Fls 11-12 cm across. Sepals 8, purplish red with white bar, c. 5.5 × 3 cm, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Fruit-heads persistent. Evergreen climber, new growth purplish. Lvs ternate; lflets joined at base in some lvs, margin often crenate. FL: Oct (in S hemisphere) on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 43.
(Misspelling 'Starburst')

'Star Dust'
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals deep bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.

'Starfish'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals (6-)8, white with a pink tinge, becoming recurved. Filaments white; anthers pink. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 90.
(Misspelling: 'Star Fish'. Found and named by Polly Hill in USA and spelled 'Starfish'. Probably introduced in the USA by Steffen. Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 1999 says fls violet-blue; Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999 says fls lavender-blue. These descriptions differ so much from that of the American cultivar, that it would seem unlikely that the plants being offered in the UK are the same cultivar.)

'Star Fish'
Misspelling of 'Starfish'

'Starlight'
Montana Group
'Elizabeth' ? × 'Marjorie'
R: R.C. Mitchell (1988), F: R.C. Mitchell (1990), I: Bayliss Nurseries Ltd. (1995), REG: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996)
Fls semi-double and double, c. 5 cm across, in clusters at the nodes, slightly fragrant. Sepals 4-20, white (155D) tinged with purple on margin and outside, blunt, outside slightly downy or not. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Woody deciduous climber to 8 m, new growth purplish or reddish. Lvs green tinged with brown, ternate, strongly veined; lflets with toothed and lobed margin. FL: Oct-Nov (in S. hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Starlight'.
Published ref. *Plant Varieties Journal* (Australia) 9(4): 24 (1996).

'Star of India'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Jackmanii'
R: T. Cripps (1864), I: (1867)
FCC 1867, AGM 1993
Fls 10-13(-16) cm across, often semi-nodding. Buds nodding. Sepals 4-6, reddish plum changing to violet-purple (83A)(Spectrum Violet HCC 834), with purple-red (64A,B)(Doge Purple HCC 732) veins and bar, fading with age, outside blue-violet (88C), bar violet (87C), 5.5-6.5(-7.5) × 3.5-4.5 cm, elliptic or sub-rhombic, apiculate. Stamens c. 2.2 cm; filaments creamy white to greenish; anthers greenish cream, beige or yellowish. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4(-6) m. Lvs very dark green, ternate, or some of the upper lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254.
(Snoeijer 1991: 91 says that this name is used in Japan for two cvs: one has sepals dull purple with a red-purple bar; the other has sepals brighter purple with a duller violet-red bar. Takeuchi (in litt.) says that the cv. known as 'Star of India' in Japan is not the one raised by Cripps: its identity is unknown and it is distinguished as 'Star of India" (Japanese type). It has been used in breeding. An anonymous author in *Clem. Int.* 1993: 21 says that 'Star of India' (Japanese type) is probably 'Beauty of Richmond', a suggestion that does not seem very likely.)

STAR OF PARIS
Trade designation of 'Étoile de Paris'

'Stasik'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham (s) × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 8-11 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), purplish red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1) (71A, 74A), with paler bar, outside dark purple (79B) with distinct white-hairy bar, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Stamens c. 1.3 cm; filaments whitish tinged at top with pale purple; anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1-1.8 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes pinnate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 30; Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Stazik'; 'Stasiu'. Named by Sharonova after her grandson (Stasik is short for Stanislav).)

'Stasiu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Stasik'

'Stazik'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Stasik'

'Stefan Starzyński'
Parentage unknown
R: W. Noll
Sepals 4-8, bright lilac-pink.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 89.

'Stella'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: (1871), I: (1872)
FCC 1873
Fls 12-14 cm across, primula-scented. Sepals 8, deep mauve with reddish plum bar, elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 144; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.

'Stella'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Markham (pre 1937)
Published ref. *J RHS* 62: clx (1937), without description.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Stephan Olbrich'
Syn. of *C.* × *morelii* 'Stephan Olbrich'

'Sternenwunder'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann
Sepals cornflower-blue. Stamens silvery greyish white to yellow. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Karl Föster, *Staudenkatalog* 1931: 112.

'Sternschnuppe'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (pre 1930)
Sepals pale lilac-pink (also described as violet with white bar). Stamens yellow. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preiseliste* 1930-31: 105.

'Stilton Jewel'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: P. Gawler (1993)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals clover-coloured with bar, pointed. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992.

'Stolen Kiss'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: E. Markham (pre 1937)
Published ref. *J RHS* 62: clx (1937), without description.

'Strain M. Johnson'
Syn. of 'M. Johnson'

'Strawberry Roan'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals mid-pink with deeper bar. Filaments cream; anthers cream with red connective. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Subaru'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Yumedono' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1980)
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

SUGAR CANDY
Trade designation of 'Evione'

'Suisee'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Nihon Kaki
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals deep bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1987.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Suisei')

'Suisee-nigoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fujimusume' × unknown
R: Teruo Isogai (pre 1984)
Fls double, 12-15 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. *Green Nippon* 1994.
(It is uncertain whether this cv. was raised by Kinshichi Isogai, or his son Teruo.)

'Suisei'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Suisee'

'Suisenji'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Suizenji'

'Suizenji'
Early Large-flowered Group
N: Taizoo Ino
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 8, yellowish white to creamy white, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Filaments white; anthers red-brown to purple-brown. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 36.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Suizenzi'; 'Suisenji'. Named after a Japanese temple. Possibly found in the wild and part of the natural variation of *C. patens*.)

'Suizenzi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Suizenji'

'Sumanoura'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1954)
Fls 15-17 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers white.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.

'Sumidagawa'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai (pre 1954)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai 1954.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

SUMMER SKY
Trade designation of 'Barbara Jackman'

SUMMER SNOW
Trade designation of 'Paul Farges'

'Sundance'
Tangutica Group
ispahanica × member of Tangutica Group
R: Valley Clematis Nursery, I: Valley Clematis Nursery (1994)
Sepals 4, pale yellow, fading to cream, strongly recurved. Anthers deep red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs grey-green. FL: July-Oct. (Treasures of Tenbury *Cat.* n.d. says fls white, scented and stems herbaceous, to 1 m; Brewster Rogerson (in litt.) reports that it does not climb, but the stems can grow to 2.6 m or more.)
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Sundance'; *C. songarica* 'Sundance'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Sunrise'
Montana Group
Probably 'Starlight' × *montana* var. *rubens* 'Tetrarose'
R: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell, F: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1991), I: Bayliss Nurseries Ltd. (c. 1998), REG: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996)
Fls single, semi-double and double, bell-shaped when young, c. 5 cm across, slightly scented, in clusters at the nodes. Sepals of single fls 4(-6), deep pink, c. 2.2 × 1.4 cm, oval, tip eventually recurved. Filaments white; anthers white. Deciduous climber with reddish or purplish new growth. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed, sparsely white-hairy beneath. FL: Oct-Nov (in S hemisphere) on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Sunrise'.

'Sunset'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A.H. Steffen (late 1980s), I: Steffen's Wholesale Nursery (c. 1990)
Fls 10-17 cm across. Sepals (5-)6-8, velvety red, on close inspection with purple tinge on margin, especially in later fls, bar cerise, not always present, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed but tip recurved, giving fl a rounded appearance. Anthers yellow with dark connective (*Clem. Int.* 1992: 36 says anthers white). Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Wayside Gardens *Cat.* 1990.

Sun Star
See 'Helios'

'Superba'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals deep violet.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Superba'.
Published ref. Le Bêle 1896: 56.

'Superba' (Montana Group)
Syn. of *C. montana* 'Superba'

'Superba'
See synonymy of *C. montana* 'Rubens Superba'

'Suruga'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Takashi Watanabe (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish blue-violet or light blue-purple. Anthers purple-red.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Surugaji'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls double, 8-12 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Surugazi')

'Surugazi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Surugaji'

'Susan Allsop'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Beauty of Worcester' (s) × 'King Edward VII'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N: W. Pennell (1973)
Fls single and semi-double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 8, dull blue-purple to rosy purple with magenta bar, pointed, overlapping. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls often semi-double), July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 39 (1984).
(Named after Susan Allsop, a Pennell's employee who assisted Walter Pennell with his pollination work.)

'Susan P. Emory'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Sepals azure-blue with red bar. FL: May-July.
Published ref. Lehman and Arnold 1960s *Catalogs.*
(AHS Plant Record Center 0980-651197.)

'Sutaa'obu'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals pale pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Cat.* (Makita Engei) 1982.

'Suvenier'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Suvenir'

'Suvenir'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1969)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6, deep violet-blue (93A,B) with small, paler (93C) bar, elliptic, blunt or pointed. Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Suvenier'; 'Souvenir')

'Sven Svensson's B'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Sven Svensson's C'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Svētā Brigita'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mevrouw Le Coultre' × 'Mevrouw Le Coultre'
R: J. Ruplēns
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals pale pink. Stems 1.5-2 m.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 37.

'Sweet Maltings'
Published ref. Name (without description) listed in *Proc. RHS* 78: 31 (1953) as exhibited by R.J. Cockwell, Wiltshire.

'Sylph'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × 'Standishii'
R: T. Cripps, I: (1870)
FCC 1870
Sepals 8, white tinged with mauve on margin and outside. Anthers dark brown.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Sylph'.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1870: 166.

'Sylvia Denny'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Duchess of Edinburgh' × 'Mevrouw Le Coultre'
R: Stephen Denny (1974), F: V. Denny (1979), N: Stephen & V. Denny (1983), I: Treasures of Tenbury (1983), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls single and semi-double, 10-15 cm across, faintly scented. Sepals of single fls 6, c. 24 in semi-double fls, white, bar tinged with grey-purple, c. 5.5 × 2.5-3.5 cm, elliptic to obovate, blunt, overlapping, downy outside, tip recurved, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with white-hairy stems 1.5-2.3 m. Lvs ternate, often bronze when young; lflets entire, ovate, long-pointed, white-downy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double), Aug-Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1983.
(Misspelling: 'Silvia Donny')

'Sylwia'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, blue-violet. Stamens coffee-coloured. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: June.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.

'Symeana'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa (s) × 'Fortunei'
R: I. Anderson-Henry (1870), I: Lawson & Sons (c. 1872)
Fls 17-23 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pale mauve, oblong-ovate, narrow towards base. Filaments white; anthers purplish brown (stamens sometimes changed into staminodes). Lvs ternate; lflets heart-shaped. FL: July-Nov.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* 'Symesiana'; *C.* × *lawsoniana* var. *symesiana* (Anderson-Henry) Rehder; *C. symesiana* Anderson-Henry apud Davis; 'Lawsoniana Symesiana'; 'Symesiana'.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 145.
(First published as 'Symesiana' in 1872 but corrected to 'Symeana' in M & J 1977: 118.)

symesiana
Syn. of 'Symeana'

'Symesiana'
Syn. of 'Symeana'

'Sympathia'
Misspelling of 'Sympatia'

'Sympatia'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1978), F: S. Franczak (1981), I: S. Franczak (1986), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls (10-)15-18(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-8, rosy lilac, 7.5 × 5 cm, overlapping, margins crimped. Filaments light lilac; anthers dark brown or red-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple on upper part of stem; lflets heart-shaped. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. Fisk 1989: 132.
(Misspelling: 'Sympathia'; 'Sympatica'. See *Clem. Int.* 2000: 20 for discussion of the name.)

'Sympatica'
Misspelling of 'Sympatia'

'Syoogyoku'
Unacceptable spelling of 'Shoogyoku'

'Syoo'un'
Unacceptable spelling of 'Shooun'

'Syrena'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1969), F: S. Franczak (1971), I: S. Franczak (1980), REG: S. Franczak (1989)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6, deep crimson-red to purplish, 5.6-6.5 × 4.2 cm, margin frilly. Filaments greenish; anthers coffee-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-Oct.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.

T

'Tacitus'
Syn. of 'Tibullus'

'Taevasina'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, velvety blue-violet, 8-9 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin crimped. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Tagawa'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Tage Lundell'
Atragene Group
alpina × *ochotensis*
R: T. Lundell (c. 1970), N: M. Johnson (1982)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 8-10 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid to oblong, ribbed, dark red-violet, hairless. Sepals 4, dark pinkish purple (Plum Purple HCC 934), changing to reddish purple (Violet Purple HCC 733), 4-6 × 1.8-2 cm. Staminodes tinged with dark violet-purple (Cobalt Violet HCC 634), paler at base, narrowly spathulate, margin hairy. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m, new growth violet-tinged. Lvs 2-ternate, the stalks violet-tinged. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Tage Lundell'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Oviatt-Ham 1996 describes the sepals and staminodes as violet with a red-brown sheen.)

'Tago'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara
Sepals 6, blue, broadly elliptic, apiculate. Stamens pale yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 56.

'Tagoto-no-tsuki'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white with blue tinge. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

Taiheiyoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1995)
Sepals white with light blue margin.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Taina'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*

'Takatoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals deep red with paler tip. Anthers reddish purple.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Taktika'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Iubileinyi-70' (s) × 'Valge Daam'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (11-)13-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, bluish violet fading to lavender-blue with a pink tinge, 6-8 cm long, elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers purple-red or brownish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Katalog* No. 80 (1990).

'Talisman'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Liuks' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1972)
Fls 12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, violet-blue. Anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Talunik'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Lord Nevill' (s) × unknown

R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1991), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals 6, blue-violet, elliptic, c. 8 cm long, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Tamagawa Shiro'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers white.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Tamagawazome'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals light blue-purple, wavy. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. *Tsugiki to sasiki no shinngijutsu* 1952.

'Tamula'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, blue-violet, 5-7 cm long, broadly elliptic, overlapping, margin wavy. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Katalog* 1989.
(Named after an Estonian lake.)

'Tanabata'
Parentage unknown
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals pinkish white. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Tango'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell, I: (1986)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4-7.5 cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 4-5, cherry-red with a white bar veined with cherry-red, outside dusky pink with greenish cream bar. Filaments pale green; anthers mauve-red fading to brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.8-3.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets may be ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. texensis* 'Tango'; *C. viticella* 'Tango'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 153.

***tangutica* (Maxim.) Korsh.**
AGM 1984
Fls bell-shaped to saucer-shaped, nodding, solitary and terminal or 2-3 in lf-axils. Buds ovoid, green-yellow, sparsely hairy, nodding. Sepals 4, lemon-yellow, sometimes shaded brown to purple outside, 1.8-3.5(-4.5) × (0.5-)0.7-1.6 cm, lanceolate to narrowly ovate, long-pointed, strongly ribbed, thick and fleshy, silky outside. Stamens 0.7-1.3 cm; filaments brownish purple, downy; anthers yellowish. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 3-4.5 × c. 2 mm, obovoid, silky; styles silvery, to 5.5 cm. Deciduous woody climber with stems sprawling or climbing to 4(-6) m, downy when young, ribbed. Lvs bright green, pinnate with 5-7 lflets, rarely 2-pinnate; lflets unlobed or with 1-2 lobes near base, with up to 7 teeth on each side, usually downy beneath. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth. NW India, W & NW China including Xizang (Tibet). Naturalized in SW and SC Canada.
Syns: *C. chrysantha* Ulbr.; *C. orientalis* L. var. *tangutica* Maxim.
(Brandenburg 2000: 169 reduces *C. tangutica* to a subspecies of *C. tibetana*, i.e. *C. tibetana* subsp. *tangutica* (Maxim.) Brandenburg.)

***tangutica* 'Anita'**
Syn. of 'Anita'

***tangutica* 'Annemieke'**
Syn. of 'Annemieke'

***tangutica* 'Atlantic Star'**
Syn. of 'Atlantic Star'

***tangutica* 'Aureolin'**
Syn. of 'Aureolin'

***tangutica* 'Bill Johnson'**
Tangutica Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***tangutica* 'Bill MacKenzie'**
Syn. of 'Bill MacKenzie'

***tangutica* 'Bravo'**
Syn. of 'Bravo'

***tangutica* 'Burford Variety'**
Syn. of 'Burford Variety'

***tangutica* 'Corry'**
Syn. of 'Corry'

***tangutica* 'Drake's Form'**
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
Fls twice as large as those of *C. tangutica* subsp. *tangutica*.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Jack Drake's Form'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 131.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.15. Johnson 1997: 355 says it was found in a Canadian garden by

Jack Drake in the mid 1930s. Fretwell 1989: 131 suggests that it is either a form of *C. chiisanensis* or a hybrid between that and *C. tangutica*, but this has not been established. It was first mentioned in Lloyd 1965: 51, 104 but not published appropriately, being merely listed as Jack Drake's form, as a reference to its origin.)

***tangutica* 'Farreri'**
Tangutica Group
Sepals golden yellow.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 92.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

***tangutica* 'Golden Harvest'**
Syn. of 'Golden Harvest'

***tangutica* 'Golden Tiara'**
Syn. of 'Kugotia'

***tangutica* 'Grace'**
Syn. of 'Grace'

***tangutica* 'Gravetye'**
Syn. of *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* 'Gravetye Variety'

***tangutica* 'Gravetye Variety'**
Syn. of *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* 'Gravetye Variety'

***tangutica* 'Helios'**
Syn. of 'Helios'

***tangutica* 'Jack Drake's Form'**
Syn. of *C. tangutica* 'Drake's Form'

***tangutica* 'Jackman's Variety'**
Tangutica Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***tangutica* 'Lambton Park'**
Syn. of 'Lambton Park'

***tangutica* 'Lampton Park'**
Syn. of 'Lambton Park'

***tangutica* 'Last Dance'**
Syn. of 'Last Dance'

***tangutica* subsp. *mongolica* Grey-Wilson**
Fls bell-shaped. Sepals 3.2-3.3 × 0.5-1 cm, scarcely spreading, long-pointed. Lflets narrowly lanceolate, margin with 9-13 teeth on each side. FL: July-Aug. N Mongolia.
(Brandenburg 2000: 169 considers this subspecies to be a synonym of *C. tibetana* subsp. *tangutica* (Maxim.) Brandenburg.)

***tangutica* 'My Angel'**
Syn. of 'My Angel'

***tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* (Rehder & E.H. Wilson) Grey-Wilson**
AM 1913
Fls saucer-shaped. Sepals spreading widely, blunt. Lflets with 3-7 teeth on each side. FL: July-Oct. W China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. tangutica* var. *obtusiuscula* Rehder & E.H. Wilson.
(Brandenburg 2000: 169 considers this subspecies to be a synonym of *C. tibetana* subsp. *tangutica* (Maxim.) Brandenburg.)

tangutica* var. *obtusiuscula
Syn. of *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula*

***tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* 'Gravetye Variety'**
Tangutica Group
Selection from *tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula*
S: W. Robinson (1930s)
Fls lantern-shaped, 4-6 cm across. Sepals bright yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5 m. Lvs bright green. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. graveolens* 'Gravetye Variety'; *C. tangutica* 'Gravetye Variety'; *C. tangutica* 'Gravetye'.
Published ref. Whitehead 1959: 162.
(Johnson 1997: 356 says it was selected at Gravetye Manor, Sussex by the owner, William Robinson. Confusingly, Grey-Wilson 2000 lists this cv. under both *C. tangutica* subsp. *obtusiuscula* and *C. graveolens*.)

***tangutica* 'Orange Peel'**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

***tangutica* 'Radar Love'**
Syn. of 'Radar Love'

***tangutica* 'Sherriffii'**
Syn. of 'Sherriffii'

***tangutica* 'Shorty'**
Syn. of 'Shorty'

tangutica* subsp. *tangutica
Fls bell-shaped. Lflets unlobed or with 1-2 lobes near base, and with up to 7 teeth on each side.

***tangutica* 'Tibetan Gem'**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia* 'Tibetan Gem'

***tangutica* 'Tibetan Mix'**
Syn. of 'Tibetan Mix'

***tangutica* 'Treasure Trove'**
Syn. of 'Treasure Trove'

***tangutica* subsp. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

***tangutica* 'Warsaw'**
Syn. of 'Warsaw'

'Tanigawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Sootaroo Nara
Fls 10-18 cm across. Sepals pale purple-blue with deeper bar. Anthers reddish brown. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Ino 1984.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Tapestry'
Integrifolia Group
Parentage unknown
R: B. Fretwell (pre 1989)
Sepals mauve-red deepening towards base into bright brocade-red; inside paler dusky mauve-pink. Stems 60-90 cm. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Tapestry'.
Published ref. Fretwell 1989: 114.

'Taripur Gem'
Parentage unknown
Sepals white, crinkled. Stems 2-3 m.
Published ref. Gubbins 1997: 75.

'Tartu'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Deviatyi Val' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 18-20 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, light violet-blue (93D), bar violet (84A), 8-10 cm long, elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers cream to pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Named for the Estonian town of Tartu.)

'Taryu'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Taryuu'

'Taryû'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Taryuu'

'Taryuu'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hideo Sakurai
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Taryu'; 'Taryû')

***tashiroi* Maxim.**
Fls open, 3-6 cm across. Sepals 4(-6), deep purple, outside cinnamon-brown-downy or sometimes with ivory-white hairs, 1.8-3.5 × 0.4-0.8 cm, linear to oblong, spreading. Anthers with the connective projecting as a short point. Achenes 4-5 × 1.5-2.5 mm, sparsely downy; styles 3.5-6 cm. Woody climber with ribbed hairless stems. Lvs with the stalks of opposite pairs fused at base, rarely ternate, usually pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets simple, papery to almost membranous. FL: Apr-Oct on current year's growth. Japan, (Ryukyu Is.) & Taiwan.
Syns: *C. longisepala* Hayata; *C. tozanensis* Hayata.

'Tateshina'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 13-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 8, mid-purple-blue, elliptic, pointed, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: May-June, Sept-Oct.
Published ref. Sakata no Tane Co. *Cat.* 1984.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tatesina'; 'Teteshina'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Tatesina'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tateshina'

'Tateyama'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 20-25 cm across. Sepals violet-blue. Anthers brown. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Taupo'
See *C. forsteri* 'Taupo'

'Tchaika'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Chaika'

'Teele'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-15 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, pale pink with a purplish pink bar, 6-7 cm long, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping. Filaments whitish; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik *Katalog* no. 83 (1990).

'Teksa'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)

Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals 6, denim-blue to light violet-blue (91B), bar pale pinkish violet (84B), white-stippled, outside paler (91C,D) with pale bar, obovate to ovate or elliptic, often twisted, recurving with age, pointed, margin finely toothed, ruffled. Stamens 1.5-1.8 cm; filaments white or pale yellow-green towards top; anthers pale yellow-green with pale pink-purple connective. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Telimena'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 14-17 cm across. Sepals 6, carmine-red, rounded. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May, Aug.
Published ref. Franczak 1996: 19.

'Temnaia Noch'
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1973)
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals 4, velvety chocolate-purple.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Temnaja Notj')

'Temnaja Notj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Temnaia Noch'

'Temple Prince'
See *C. marata* 'Temple Prince'

'Temple Queen'
See *C. marata* 'Temple Queen'

'Tempo' (Forsteri Group)
Erroneous name for *C. forsteri* 'Taupo'

'Tempo'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, lavender-violet (85A). Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

'Tenjiku'
Parentage unknown
R: Toyohee Saegusa (1989)
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tenjyûku'; 'Tenziku')

'Tenjyûku'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tenjiku'

'Tentel'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Iubileinyi-70' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (5-)10-11 cm across, semi-nodding. Sepals 6, pinkish lavender to rosy violet (84A), bar paler (84C), veins purple (78B), outside with pink bar, c. 5 cm long, elliptic or rhombic with deeply textured surface, overlapping, margin toothed and crimped. Filaments whitish; anthers pale greenish yellow to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.7-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth,
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Tentel'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Name is from an Estonian nursery rhyme, see 'Entel'.)

tenuifolia
Syn. of *C. orientalis* var. *tenuifolia*

tenuiloba
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba*

***tenuiloba* 'Ylva'**
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* 'Ylva'

'Tenziku'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tenjiku'

'Terentius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, drooping, strongly scented. Buds oblong-ovoid to ellipsoid, pointed, greenish, becoming mauve-tinged. Sepals at first light purple-pink (Mauve HCC 633/2), later (in full sun) purple-violet (Pansy Violet HCC 033), inside HCC 033/1, 5-5.5 × 1.5-2 cm, lanceolate. Staminodes pale green, tip weakly tinged with purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m, new growth purple-tinged and hairy. Lvs ternate to almost 2-ternate; lflets deeply 3-lobed, irregularly toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 216.
(Named after the Roman playwright Terence (Publius Terentius Afer).)

***terniflora* DC.**
Fls (1.5-)2.5-4(-5) cm across, hawthorn-scented, in many-flowered axillary panicles. Buds at first ovoid, later obovoid to oblong, hairy. Sepals 4, white, 1-2 × 0.2-0.6 cm, linear to elliptic or narrowly obovate, spreading, downy outside and on margin. Filaments greenish to white; anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes red-brown, 4-9 × 2.5-5 mm, adpressed-downy, flattened; styles 1.5-4 cm. Deciduous to evergreen semi-woody climber with stems to 10 m, weakly ribbed, downy when young. Lvs dark green, ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets entire, hairless or almost so, lower sometimes 3-

lobed or ternate. FL: (May-)July-Oct on current year's growth. C & E China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan. Naturalized in E USA.
Syns: *C. chinensis* hort.; *C. flammula* L. var. *robusta* Carrière; *C. dioscoreifolia* Lév. & Vaniot; *C. dioscoreifolia* var. *robusta* (Carrière) Rehder; *C. maximowicziana* Franch. & Sav.; *C. maximowicziana* var. *robusta* (Carrière) Nakai; *C. paniculata* Thunb., non Gmel.; *C. paniculata* Thunb. var. *dioscoreifolia* (Lév. & Vaniot) Rehder; *C. recta* L. var. *paniculata* (Thunb.) Pavol.; *C. recta* L. subsp. *terniflora* (DC.) Kuntze; *C. terniflora* var. *robusta* (Carrière) Tamura; *C. terniflora* 'Robusta'.
(Misspelling: *C. ternifolia*. Fruit seldom develops in North temperate climates. A variant with variegated lvs is grown in Japan. Whether the plant is deciduous or evergreen depends on where it is grown - in warmer climates it is evergreen.)

***terniflora* Maxim.**
Syn. of *C. chinensis* Osbeck

***terniflora* 'Caddick's Form'**
Flammula Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1999/2000 as offered by The Hannays of Bath.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art 17.15)

terniflora* var. *mandschurica
Syn. of *C. mandschurica*

terniflora* var. *robusta
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

***terniflora* 'Robusta'**
Syn. of *C. terniflora*

ternifolia
Misspelling of *C. terniflora*

'Teruko'
Parentage unknown
R: Suguru Koowaki (1992)
Fls double, 8-10 cm across. Sepals pink. Anthers red-purple or brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Named after the wife of the raiser.)

'Tesca'
Parentage unknown
Sepals tricolored (spotted).
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.
(Possibly a misspelling of 'Teksa')

'Teshio'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Fls semi-double to double, 7-10(-12) cm across, solitary, or sometimes 2 together in lf-axils. Sepals light blue-purple, pointed, the inner ones up to 40, spathulate. Filaments white; anthers dark red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3.2 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Named after a district in Hokkaido.)

'Teteshina'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tateshina'

'Tetrarose'
See synonymy of *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Tetrarose'

'Tevia'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 2000/01 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

***texensis* Buckley**
FCC 1884
Fls urn-shaped to egg-shaped, (1-)1.5-2(-3) cm across, much narrower towards mouth, nodding, usually solitary but sometimes up to 7 together. Buds at first globose, later broadly ovoid, hairless. Sepals scarlet or carmine, inside cream or yellowish, rarely red, 2-3(-4) × 0.6-1.2 cm, narrowly ovate, thick, tip usually slightly recurved, margin hairy. Filaments white, hairy in upper part; anthers pale yellow. Achenes 6-7 mm long and wide, almost globose, adpressed-hairy with prominent rim; styles yellowish, 4-5(-7) cm. Semi-herbaceous climber with slender, hairless stems to 3 m. Lvs blue-green, pinnate with 4-10 lflets and a terminal tendril; lower lflets sometimes ternate, other lflets entire or occasionally 2-3-lobed, usually hairless. FL: June-Oct (Mar-June in wild). SC USA (Texas).
Syns: *C. coccinea* (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Hook. fil.; *C. coccinea* var. *major* Beissner; *C. coccinea* var. *parviflora* (Lavallée) Beissner; *C. pitcheri* Carrière, non Torr. & A. Gray; *C. texensis* var. *major* (Beissner) Rehder; *C. texensis* 'Major'; *C. texensis* var. *parviflora* Lavallée; *C. texensis* 'Parviflora'; *C. viorna* subsp. *coccinea* (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Kuntze; *C. viorna* subsp. *coccinea* var. *parviflora* (Lavalée) Kuntze; *C. viorna* var. *coccinea* Engelm. ex A. Gray; *Viorna coccinea* (Englem. ex A. Gray) Small.

***texensis* 'Admiration'**
Syn. of 'Admiration'

***texensis* 'Austin Form'**
Texensis Group
Selection from *texensis*
Fls cream or yellow inside.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter 2000: 39, 70.
(This is part of the natural variation of the species, but has been given this name in the USA to distinguish it from those plants whose fls are red inside.

The name appears to be recent, and is thus unacceptable, ICNCP Art. 17.15.)

***texensis* 'Betty Corning'**
Syn. of 'Betty Corning'

***texensis* 'Countess of Albany'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of Albany' (1897)

***texensis* 'Countess of Onslow'**
Syn. of 'Countess of Onslow'

***texensis* 'Countess of York'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of York'

***texensis* 'Duchess of Alba'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of Albany' (1897)

***texensis* 'Duchess of Albany'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of Albany' (1897)

***texensis* 'Duchess of York'**
Syn. of 'Duchess of York'

***texensis* 'Étoile Rose'**
Syn. of 'Étoile Rose'

***texensis* 'Grace Darling'**
Syn. of 'Grace Darling'

***texensis* 'Gravetye Beauty'**
Syn. of 'Gravetye Beauty'

***texensis* 'Kaiu'**
Syn. of 'Kaiu'

***texensis* 'Ladybird Johnson'**
Syn. of 'Lady Bird Johnson'

texensis* var. *major
Syn. of *C. texensis*

***texensis* 'Major'**
Syn. of *C. texensis*

***texensis* 'Pagoda'**
Syn. of 'Pagoda'

texensis* var. *parviflora
Syn. of *C. texensis*

***texensis* 'Parviflora'**
Syn. of *C. texensis*

***texensis* 'Princess of Wales'**
Syn. of 'Princess Diana'

***texensis* 'Red Five'**
Syn. of 'Red Five'

***texensis* 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'**
Syn. of 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'

***texensis* 'Tango'**
Syn. of 'Tango'

***texensis* 'The Princess of Wales'**
Syn. of 'Princess Diana'

'Thamara'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Fls double. Sepals sky-blue.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 90.

'The Bride'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1924)
Fls (8-)10-12 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), white, elliptic, pointed, overlapping. Stamens pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2.8 m. FL: May-Sept on previous year's growth.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.

'The Comet'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: K. Pyne (1983), F: K. Pyne (1986)
Sepals lilac and rose-pink. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 19.
(Named after Hally's Comet.)

'The Czar'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: T. Cripps, I: (1867)
Sepals purple with red bar, ovate, long-pointed. Filaments white to greenish white; anthers dark. Lvs pinnate; lflets elliptic. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1866: 254.

'The First Lady'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A.H. Steffen, Jr (1978), I: A.H. Steffen, Jr (1989)
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, silvery blue-violet, oblong-elliptic, overlapping, margin frilly. Filaments white; anthers reddish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Winter Supplement 1992; *Flower & Garden* 35(6): 40 (1992).

'The Gem'
Syn. of 'Gem'

'The Kelpie'
Early Large-flowered Group

'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: C. Noble, I: (pre 1877)
Fls usually single, sometimes semi-double, scented. Sepals of single fls 6, grey with lavender bar. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic, long-pointed. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 119.

'The Kelpie's Bride'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' or 'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: C. Noble (pre 1877)
Fls single or more often semi-double, scented. Sepals of single fls 6, white. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 119.

'Thémis'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals carmine-rose.
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 90.

'The Premier'
Syn. of 'Proteus'

'The President'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' (s) × Seedling of *patens*
R: C. Noble (pre 1873), I: (c. 1876)
FCC 1876, AGM 1993
Fls 13-20 cm across. Sepals 6-8, deep purple-blue to violet (86A)(Victoria Violet HCC 738/1) with vivid purple (Bishops Violet HCC 34) veins, bar paler (88A), at first with purple-violet (80B) shading, outside silvery with white bar, 6.5-8.5 × 3.5-4.5 cm, ovate to elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed, margin slightly wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments white tinged with deep pink or purple at base and top, sometimes tinged with yellow-green; anthers reddish purple or brownish. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with purplish stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs simple or ternate, bronze when young; lflets lanceolate to narrowly ovate. FL: May-June(-July) on previous year's growth, (Aug-)Sept-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Misspelling: 'President'; 'Président')

'The Princess Diana'
Syn. of 'Princess Diana'

'The Princess of Wales' (Early Large-flowered Group)
Misspelling of 'Princess of Wales'

'The Princess of Wales' (Texensis Group)
Syn. of 'Princess Diana'

'The Queen'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: (1871), I: (1872)
FCC 1873
Fls 15-16 cm across, primula-scented. Sepals 8, delicate lavender or mauve-lilac tinged with mauve-pink, broadly elliptic, much overlapping, long-pointed, with a tendency to reflex. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-purple with red base. Lvs ternate; lflets broadly ovate.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 146; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.

'The Shah'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: H. Cobbett, I: (pre 1877)
Sepals 6-8, deep lavender, shaded with violet, fading to lilac. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 119.

'The Vagabond'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Rouge Cardinal' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1984), F: K. Pyne (1986), I: (1996)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, rich blue-purple to deep burgundy-purple with reddish-maroon bar, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments greenish white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1996.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'The Velvet'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1989)
Fls 12-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, velvety purple with a red-purple bar, outside pale blue with a white bar with 3 red veins, elliptic, overlapping, finely pointed. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1994.

'Theydon Belle'
'Dawn' × unknown
R: K. Pyne (1986)

thibetana
Misspelling of *C. tibetana*

thibetanicus
Misspelling of *C. tibetana*

thibetianus
Misspelling of *C. tibetana*

'Thomas Moore'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × (*lanuginosa* × 'Atrorubens')
R: George Jackman & Son, I: (1867)
FCC 1867

Fls 14-18(-23) cm across. Buds deep purple, erect. Sepals 4-6, deep brownish violet or violet-red, narrowly elliptic. Stamens white. Lvs pinnate; lflets elliptic, long-pointed. FL: July-Sept(-Oct).
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 208.
(Named after Thomas Moore, co-author with Jackman of *The Clematis as a garden flower*, 1872 and 1877.)

'Thomas Tennant'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × *lanuginosa*
R: I. Anderson-Henry
Fls semi-double, 17-23 cm across. Guard sepals 7-8, white, at first flushed with pale pink, becoming pure white, oblong-elliptic, pointed. FL: June-July.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 457 (1876).
(Misspelling: 'Thomas Tennent')

'Thomas Tennent'
Misspelling of 'Thomas Tennant'

'Thorleif'
Misspelling of 'Torleif'

thunbergii
Syn. of *C. triloba*

'Thyrisland'
Misspelling of 'Thyrislund'

'Thyrislund'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls sometimes single, more often double, 11-15 cm across. Guard sepals (and sepals of single fls) 8, broadly elliptic, inner sepals c. 50 in 6 rows, lanceolate, all lilac-pink, pointed, margin crenulated. Stamens 0.7-2 cm long; filaments at first greenish, becoming white; anthers creamy white to light ochre. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs simple, or ternate with entire, ovate, long-pointed lflets. FL: May-July (fls double), Sept (some fls single).
Published ref. *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 4: 6-7 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Thyrisland'; 'Thyrisulund'. Found by Flemming Hansen growing in a Danish nursery. It was obtained from England at the beginning of the 20th century by the nursery-owner's father who traded with England, Germany & Sweden. Attempts to find its original name have so far failed. Hansen named it after the area where it was found.)

'Thyrisulund'
Misspelling of 'Thyrislund'

TIARA GOLD
Trade designation of 'Kugotia'

***tibetana* Kuntze**
Fls bell-shaped or lantern-shaped, 3.5-5 cm across, nodding, solitary or 2-3 in lf-axils. Buds broadly ellipsoid to almost square, hairless except for white-hairy seams. Sepals yellow or greenish yellow, outside usually flushed or spotted with red-brown or purple-brown, rarely totally purple-brown, 1.4-3.5 × 0.5-1.7 cm, lanceolate to elliptic, pointed to long-pointed, thick and fleshy, outside usually hairless, inside and margin densely silky. Stamens 0.6-1.3 cm; filaments deep crimson-purple to red-brown, hairy in lower part; anthers purple. Fruit-heads persistent; styles to 3.5 cm. Deciduous climber or scrambler with stems 3-6 m, green when young, often becoming flushed with red-purple. Lvs blue-green or sometimes grey-green, thick and rather leathery, pinnate with 5-7(-9) lflets; lflets lanceolate, elliptic or ovate, entire or toothed, often with 1-3 short lobes towards base, rarely more or less palmately lobed. FL: June-Sept(-Oct). N & W Nepal, N India, W & NW China including Xizang (Tibet).
(Misspelling: *C. thibetana*; *C. thibetanicus*; *C. thibetianus*)

***tibetana* 'Atlantic Star'**
Syn. of 'Atlantic Star'

***tibetana* 'Last Dance'**
Syn. of 'Last Dance'

tibetana* var. *lineariloba
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*

tibetana* subsp. *tibetana
Fls lantern-shaped. Sepals 2-2.8 × 0.6-1.1 cm, lanceolate to narrowly ovate, long-pointed, moderately thick but papery, not widely spreading. Anthers 1.6-2 mm. N India & China (SW Xizang (Tibet)).
(Many plants sold under this name are *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*.)

***tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* (C.E.C. Fischer) Grey-Wilson**
Fls open bell-shaped, often slightly scented. Sepals 4, dull or lemon-yellow, ageing to ochre, sometimes purple-brown, 1.5-3.5 × 0.8-1.7 cm, ovate to oblong, shortly pointed, very thick and leathery. Anthers deep purple, 2.4-4 mm. N & W Nepal, W & NW China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. chrysantha* Ulbr. var. *brevipes* Tamura; *C. tibetana* var. *lineariloba* W.T. Wang; *C. tibetana* var. *vernayi* (C.E.C. Fischer) W.T. Wang; *C. vernayi* C.E.C. Fischer, non Grey-Wilson.

tibetana* var. *vernayi
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*

***tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* L & S 13342**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

***tibetana* var. *vernayi* L & S 13342**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

***tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia* Grey-Wilson**
Lflets lanceolate to ovate, lobed and toothed. W Nepal.
(Brandenburg 2000: 175 considers var. *laciniifolia* to be a synonym of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*.)

***tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia* 'Tibetan Gem'**
Tangutica Group
Selection from *tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia*
S: J. Fopma, N: W. Snoeijer (1998)
Fls c. 5 cm across, nodding on long stalks. Sepals light yellow, wide-spreading. Fruit-heads silvery, persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs blue-green, 2-pinnate. FL: Sept-Nov.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Tibetan Gem'; 'Tibetan Gem'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999: 5; *The Clematis* 1999: 24.

***tibetana* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi
AM 1950, AGM 1993
Fls almost globular. Sepals lemon-yellow, very thick. Lflets narrowly lanceolate to oblong, entire, usually 2-10 mm wide, generally with 1-2 short lobes towards base. FL: July-Oct. N & W Nepal, W China including Xizang (Tibet).
(Var. *vernayi* has suffered from much misidentification in cultivation, being grown under the erroneous names *C. orientalis*, *C. orientalis* var. *akebioides*, *C. glauca* and *C. glauca* var. *akebioides*. The original introduction was in 1947 by Ludlow, Sherriff & Elliot under their number 13342. This plant gained an AM in 1950 as *C. orientalis*. It became known as the 'Orange Peel Clematis' (see next entry), distinguished by the cv. name 'Orange Peel' and is part of the natural variation of this variety.)

***tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'**
Tangutica Group
Selection from (tibetana) subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi*
AM 1950
Fls c. 4 cm across, globular at first, nodding. Sepals 4, gradually spreading with age, golden yellow, ageing to deep orange-yellow, thick. Stamens purple-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5(-7) m. Lvs grey-green, finely dissected. FL: July-Oct(-Nov).
Syns: *C. orientalis* 'Orange Peel'; *C. orientalis* L & S 13342; *C. tangutica* 'Orange Peel'; *C. tibetana* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'; *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* L & S 13342; *C. tibetana* var. *vernayi* L & S 13342; *C. vernayi* 'Orange Peel'.
Published ref. *J RHS* 76: 152 (1951). See also Brandenburg 2000: 228.
(The collection L & S 13342 was introduced in 1947 from Xizang (Tibet) as seed, and flowering specimens were exhibited by Messrs Ingwersen at the RHS in 1950. The same year W. Ingwersen published a note in *Gard. Chron.*, describing the plant: the accompanying photograph appears to be what is now known as 'Orange Peel'. The name 'Orange Peel' is said to date from 1950, although it may have started out as a descriptive vernacular name. A variety of plants are now offered as 'Orange Peel' in the trade; only plants propagated vegetatively from the original should bear this name. Snoeijer in *The Clematis* 1992: 12 says that the original plants of L & S 13342 are different from the plants under that number grown by Jan Fopma in that the sepals do not darken with age.)

'Tibetan Gem'
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia* 'Tibetan Gem'

'Tibetan Mix'
Tangutica Group
ladakhiana × *tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia*
R: W. Snoeijer, I: J. van Zoest (1997)
Fls very broadly bell-shaped, c. 5 cm across, semi-nodding, borne in the lf-axils. Sepals yellow or greenish yellow, finely spotted with purple inside, outside with fewer spots, widely spreading. Filaments dark purple. Fruit-heads persistent, silvery. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs grey-green, 2-pinnate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Tibetan Mix'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1997: 14.

'Tibullus'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Lilac Beauty'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls bell-shaped, 5-6 cm across, drooping. Buds oblong-ovoid to more or less cylindic, pointed, green tinged with pale purple at base, ribbed, hairless at base, downy above. Sepals varying from white with creamy yellow shading towards base and weak pink on margin, to (in full sun) pale pink on outside and stronger pink towards the somewhat green-tinged base, c. 5.5 × 1.5-1.8 cm, lanceolate, tip somewhat recurved. Staminodes c. 1.2 cm long, pale green tinged with purple towards base. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate; lateral lflets usually deeply 2-lobed, terminal 3-lobed to ternate, teeth very deeply incised and mucronate.
Syns: 'Tacitus'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 215.
(Originally named 'Tacitus' (after the Roman historian), but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.13) so Johnson renamed it 'Tibullus' after the Roman poet.)

'Tiiu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Serebrianyi Rucheek' (s) × 'Ernest Markham'

R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls (8-)10-14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, pale pink with lilac-pink veins and a paler bar, 5-7 cm long, elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin ruffled. Filaments whitish or lilac-pink; anthers lemon-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik *Katalog* No. 86 (1989).
(Tiiu is an Estonian female name.)

'Tiivi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Kuba' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, red-purple (70B) with brighter (71A) veins, 6-7 cm long, oblong-elliptic, pointed, somewhat gappy, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers deep purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Tiivi is an Estonian female name.)

'Tillicium'
Misspelling of 'Tillicum'

'Tillicum'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls 15-20 cm across. Sepals lavender and blue. Stamens purple. Deciduous climber with stems 3.5-4.5 m. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. A.H. Steffen *Cat.* 1983.
(Misspelling: 'Tillicium')

'Tim Rushforth'
Fls narrowly bell-shaped, borne in loose panicles. Sepals 4, white, fading to pink, fleshy, recurved at tip. Evergreen climber. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic to ovate-lanceolate, glossy above, light green beneath, long-pointed tip recurved, margin entire to shallowly toothed. FL: spring.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1999: 29.
(Collected in Vietnam by Keith Rushforth (KR 2084) and named after his son. At first said to be related to *C. smilacifolia* Wall. or *C. acuminata* DC., but later thought possibly to be a selection from *C. henryi.*)

'Tinkerbell'
Syn. of 'Shiva'

'Tiomnaia Noch'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1983)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, dark violet-blue with purple-tinged bar. Anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tjomnaja Noczj')

'Titania'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1952), I: (1959)
Fls 18-25 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white with a hint of violet, bar broad, pinkish purple or reddish purple (Bishops Violet HCC 34)(76B,C) especially towards base, outside paler purple (76C,D) with pale bar, 9-11.5 × 4.2-5.2 cm, ovate-elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white tinged with purple at top; anthers dark grey-purple to brown-maroon. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs ternate, rarely simple; lflets lanceolate to ovate or oblong. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 27 (1984).

'Tjomnaja Noczj'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tiomnaia Noch'

'T.J. Patjin'
Misspelling of 'J.G. Patjin'

'Toki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1989)
Fls 12-15(-18) cm across. Sepals 8, white, blunt but apiculate, overlapping, margin slightly wavy. Anthers yellow. Stems 1-2.5 m. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.
(Named after a district in Gihu prefecture, Japan.)

'Toki'
See *C. patens* 'Toki'

'Tokyo'
Atragene Group
alpina × *macropetala*
S: M. Johnson (c. 1970)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 7 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly ovoid, hairy, nodding. Sepals blue-purple (Dauphins Violet HCC 039), 4.5 × 1.5 cm, outside hairy. Staminodes with white claw, tip tinged with violet, 1.8-2 × c. 0.7 cm, obovate, margin hairy, tip usually recurved. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets irregularly toothed.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Selected by Johnson about 1970 from seedlings that grew from seed received from Tokyo Botanical Gardens under the name *C. alpina.*)

'Tommu'
Misspelling of 'Tõmmu'

'Tömmu'
Misspelling of 'Tõmmu'

'Tõmmu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), dark purple (77A), tinged with red-purple (72A) which later disappears, violet-blue (90B) at base, obovate. Anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Tommu'; 'Tömmu')

'Tomoshibi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tomoaki Obuboo
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals 8, blue-purple with whitish bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers dark red-purple to red-brown. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. *Kyookaidayori* (Newsletter JCS) Vol. 10 (1991).

'Tone'
Syn. of 'Tonegawa'

'Tonegawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 16-20 cm across. Sepals light blue. Anthers yellow.
Syns: 'Tone'.
Published ref. Ino 1984.
(Named after Japan's largest river.)

***tongluensis* (Brühl) Tamura**
Fls 4-6 cm across, borne 1-2 together in lf-axils. Sepals 4(-6), white, 2-3 × 0.8-2 cm, ovate to oblong-elliptic, pointed, wide-spreading, outside hairless or with sparse hairs, inside adpressed-hairy, margin downy. Stamens 0.5-1.4 cm; anthers purple. Achenes 3 × 3 mm, broadly ovoid, with rim, hairy; styles c. 3 cm. Deciduous climber with ribbed stems to 5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to narrowly ovate, sometimes 2-3-lobed, margin irregularly toothed, hairy on veins beneath. FL: June-Aug on previous year's growth. E Himalaya.
Syns: *C. montana* var. *tongluensis* Brühl.

'Tonkoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Gekkyuuden' × 'Ernest Markham'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1992)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals rose-pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.
(Named after an old city on the Silk Road in Mongolia.)

'Toori'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pink. Anthers white.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'Torleif'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group) × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1952), F: (1955), I: (1960)
Fls 12-18 cm across. Buds oblong-ovoid, hairy. Sepals 5-8, dark blue-violet (Campanula Violet HCC 37-37/1), fading to paler blue-purple (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637/2), sometimes with reddish bar, outside white-downy, 7-10 × 3-6 cm, broadly elliptic, pointed, often twisting with age, margin somewhat wavy. Stamens 0.7-2.2 cm; filaments white; anthers purplish or red with white pollen. Styles golden brown. Stems climbing to 4 m. Lvs simple and heart-shaped, or 2-3-lobed or ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Johnson in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 1: 28 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Thorleif'. Named after Johnson's grandson.)

***tosaensis* Makino**
Fls elongated bell-shaped, drooping, solitary or in clusters, on stalks 1-8 cm long. Buds ovoid to oblong-obovoid, silky. Sepals 4(-5), creamy white to greenish, sometimes red-tinged towards tip, 1-3 × 1-1.5 cm, spathulate, blunt, thin, crimped, tip bent outwards, outside slightly downy to adpressed-silky, margin downy towards tip. Stamens 1.2-1.8 cm; filaments white with green base, hairy towards tip; anthers pale yellow. Achenes black, c. 6 mm long, oblong-ovoid to almost spool-shaped, narrowed at top, hairless; styles dirty white, 1.5-2.5 cm. Stems becoming woody, creeping or climbing to 6 m, brown, hairless. Lvs pale yellow-green, ternate; lflets toothed. FL: May-June. Japan.
Syns: *C. japonica* var. *brevipedicellata* Makino ex Tamura.

***tosaensis* var. *cremea* (Makino) Tamura**
Differs from *C. tosanesis* itself in having longer lvs and creamy yellow fls borne on longer stalks that have bracteoles about half-way up. Japan.
Syns: *C. japonica* var. *cremea* Makino.

tozanensis
Syn. of *C. tashiroi*

'Trailar'
See *C. ligusticifolia* 'Trailar'

'Treasure's Form'
See *C. armandii* 'Treasure's Form'

'Treasure Trove'
Tangutica Group
intricata × ? *orientalis* var. *orientalis*
S & N: C. Sanders
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 4 cm across, nodding, the sepals eventually more spreading. Sepals inside dull or brassy yellow stained with red, outside dull dark red-purple with cream margin, tip recurved. Filaments dull purple. Fruit-heads persistent, silver. Deciduous climber with dark purple stems to 3.3 m. Lvs blue-green, pinnate; lflets with purple margin. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Treasure Trove'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1997: 125.
(Noticed by Chris Sanders in the collection of Jan Fopma, The Netherlands.)

'Trengwainton Form'
See *C. armandii* 'Trengwainton Form'

'Treve'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Kuba' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1996), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, pale purplish pink with paler bar, 7-8 cm long, ovate to broadly elliptic, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers brownish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Trianon'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A. Girault (pre 1964)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, bluish violet turning to rosy mauve, with purplish red bar (Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998 says bright red with slightly deeper bar; Sheila Chapman Clematis *Cat.* 2000 says light red), elliptic, long-pointed. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Georges Truffaut *Cat.* automne 1964.
(Named after the Royal villas in the gardens of Louis XIV in Versailles, France.)

***trichotoma* Nakai**
Fls 2.5-4 cm across, strongly scented of *Philadelphus magdalenae*, borne in groups of 3. Sepals (4-)6, white, c. 1.2 × 0.5 cm, narrowly obovate, spreading, tip pointed or almost round with uneven margin, outside downy. Filaments white, somewhat wider towards top; anthers pale yellow. Achenes at first green, later dark brown, c. 3 × 2.5-3 mm, almost globose, hairless; styles 2-2.5 cm. Stems climbing 2-5 m. Lower lvs 3-lobed or ternate, upper pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets coarsely toothed or entire or with one side toothed, sparsely hairy above, denser on nerves, shiny grey-green beneath and sparsely hairy. FL: June-July(-Oct) on current year's growth. South Korea.

'Tridczatj Tri Bogatyrja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tridtsat Tri Bogatyria'

'Tridtsat Tri Bogatyria'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 6, azure-blue to light violet (89D) (Snoeijer 1991 says violet-blue with purple-violet bar), elliptic, pointed, overlapping towards base, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers light yellow with darker connective. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tridzatj Tri Bogatyrja'; 'Tridczatj Tri Bogatyrja'; '33-Bogatyrja')

'Tridzatj Tri Bogatyrja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tridtsat Tri Bogatyria'

'Triibu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Marcel Moser' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1990)
Fls c. 16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, pale pink with broad, purplish pink-red bar, c. 8 cm long, elliptic, long-pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers purplish. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.11)

'Triinu'
Viticella Group
'Ville de Lyon' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1982), I: (1982), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 8-13 cm across. Sepals 6, purple (78C), with red-purple (64A) bar (Toovere 1992 and Howells 1998 says sepals reddish pink with red bar; F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996/97 says pink with a lavender bar; Robin Savill *Cat.* 2000 says reddish pink with deeper pink bar), outside paler (78D) with paler bar, obovate. Stamens c. 1.8 cm; filaments white tinged with purple, or pink; anthers grey-purple or red-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3.2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped, long-pointed. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Triinu'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Trine')

'Trikatrei'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Iubileinyi-70' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 8-11 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, dark violet (86A) with paler purple (83A) bar and veins, 4-5 cm long, obovate or rhombic, blunt, touching at wavy margin. Filaments white; anthers strong purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 7 lflets. FL: (June-)July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Name is from an Estonian nursery rhyme (see 'Entel').)

***triloba* St. Hil.**
Syn. of *C. denticulata*

***triloba* Thunb.**
Fls 2.5-4(-5) cm across, nodding or semi-nodding, scented, in clusters of 3-12. Buds ovoid, densely adpressed-hairy. Sepals 4, white, 1.2-1.8 × 0.4-1 cm, broadly lanceolate, usually long-pointed, spreading to recurved, hairy on both surfaces but denser outside. Stamens 1-1.5 cm; filaments hairy in lower part; anthers yellow. Achenes hairy. Deciduous climber with ribbed stems to 3 m, new growth hairy. Lvs 1-2-pinnate, or sometimes 2-ternate; primary divisions usually 7, lflets often 2-3-lobed, toothed, downy. FL: Apr-July(-Sept) (Oct-Dec in cultivation in N hemisphere). South Africa.
Syns: *C. orientalis* subsp. *thunbergii* (Steud.) Kuntze; *C. thunbergii* Steud.

'Trimda'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × unknown
R: J. Bikše (1987), F: J. Bikše (1990), N: J. Bikše (1990), REG: J. Bikše (1999)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-8 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4-6, matt violet, outside blue-violet, broadly ovate, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments dark purple; anthers purple (*Clem. Int.* 1993: 36 says yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July to first frosts on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 36.

'Trine'
Misspelling of 'Triinu'

× *triternata* DC.
flammula × *viticella*
Fls c. 3 cm across, scented, in terminal panicles. Sepals 6, lilac. Woody climber with ribbed stems to 5 m. Lvs simple, ternate or 2-pinnate; lflets entire to 3-lobed at top. FL: Aug.
Syns: *Atragene triternata* Desf. ex DC.

× *triternata* 'Roseopurpurea'
flammula × *viticella*
S: George Jackman & Son (pre 1874)
Fls 4-5.5 cm across, in panicles, hawthorn-scented. Sepals 4, pale pink-purple or wine-purple, paler (almost white) towards base, outside darker, 2-2.5 cm long, oblong, blunt. Stamens greenish. Deciduous climber with brown-purple, ribbed stems. Lvs pinnate; lflets ternate, or 1-3-lobed. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. flammula* 'Roseo-purpurea'; 'Roseopurpurea'.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 1874: 174.
(A chance hybrid found by George Jackman Jr in his Nursery. Snoeijer 1991 regards this cv. as synonymous with *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'.)

× *triternata* forma *rubromarginata*
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

× *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'
flammula × *viticella*
R: T. Cripps (1862)
FCC 1863, AGM 1993
Fls 2-5 cm across, strongly scented of almonds (some say bitter almonds) or hawthorn, in terminal and axillary panicles. Sepals 4(-6), white with reddish pink to reddish violet margins, red-violet outside, 2-2.5 cm long. Stamens pale yellow to green. Deciduous climber with stems 3.3-6 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 irregularly lobed lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. flammula* L. var. *rubromarginata* Cripps; *C. flammula* 'Rubromarginata'; *C. flammula* 'Rubra Marginata'; *C. rubromarginata* (Cripps) Jouin; *C.* × *triternata* forma *rubromarginata* (Jouin) Rehder; *C.* × *violacea* DC. var. *rubromarginata* (Cripps) Rehder; 'Triternata Rubromarginata'; 'Rubromarginata'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 24: 16, 220 (1883).

'Triternata Rubromarginata'
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

× *triternata* 'Violacea'
flammula × *viticella*
R: ? Barraud (pre 1840)
Fls 2.5-3 cm across, nodding, scented. Sepals 4-8, violet, 1.2-1.4 × 0.2-0.4 cm, narrowly oblong, blunt. Stems to 4 m. Lvs 1-2-pinnate; lflets entire.
Syns: *C.* × *violacea* DC.

'Triumf'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Gipsy Queen' × unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (c. 1966), I: (1966)
Fls 10-18 cm across. Sepals 4-6(-7), violet with purple bar. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 3-3.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Triumph'; 'Triumphus')

'Triumph'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Triumf'

'Triumphant'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps (1867)
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 254, without description; Spingarn 1935: 90, without description.

'Triumphus'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Triumf'

troutbeckiana
Syn. of *C. versicolor*

trullifera
Syn. of *C. connata* var. *trullifera*

'Tsubakuro'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: Sakata no Tane Co.
Fls 18-20 cm across. Sepals 8, deep purple, with reddish bar, elliptic, blunt or shortly pointed. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-brown or red-purple. FL: first on previous year's growth, later on current year's growth until the first frosts.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 80.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Tsujigahana'
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1997)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals light purple with deeper margin. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.

'Tsukigase'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Eesuke Okuboo (1994)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals yellowish at first, fading to white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Aki *Cat.* (Yamato nooen) 1996.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tsu Kigase'; 'Tsu ki ga se'. Named after a Japanese district.)

'Tsu Kigase'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tsukigase'

'Tsu ki ga se'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tsukigase'

'Tsuki-no-yoso'oi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals yellow, changing to white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Tsuru-no-mai'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1992)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1992.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tsu ru no mai')

'Tsu ru no mai'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tsuru-no-mai'

'Tsuzuki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1982)
Fls 8-13(-15) cm across. Sepals 8, pale greenish yellow to yellowish white, fading to creamy white, bar greenish, shortly pointed. Anthers light yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* Vol. 111 (1981).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tzuzuki')

***tubulosa* Nakai**
Syn. of *C. urticifolia*

***tubulosa* Turcz.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, bell-shaped, (1.5-)2-3.5(-4) cm across, more or less erect, scented, stalkless, in dense clusters of 6-15 in upper lf-axils. Buds ovoid, becoming oblong, densely white-downy. Sepals 4(-6), bright blue to pale blue, 2-2.8 × c. 1.3 cm, oblong-ovate, forming a fl-tube at the base, spreading in at least the upper half. Stamens to 1.3 cm, less than half length of sepals; filaments shorter than anthers; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Herbaceous perennial or subshrub with erect, hairy, robust stems to 1(-1.5) m. Lvs ternate; lflets elliptic, the terminal larger than the lateral, margin toothed and often slightly lobed. FL: (June-)July-Sept. NW China, North Korea.
Syns: *C. davidiana* Decne ex Verl.; *C. heracleifolia* DC. subsp. *davidiana* (Decne ex Verl.) Kuntze; *C. tubulosa* Turcz. var. *davidiana* Franch.; *C. heracleifolia* var. *tubulosa* (Turcz.) Kuntze.; *C. heracleifolia* 'Davidiana'; *C. tubulosa* 'Davidiana'.
(Often confused with *C. heracleifolia*. The erect stalkless fls of *C. tubulosa* are clustered together at the nodes, whereas those of *C. heracleifolia* are stalked, nodding or almost so, and borne in a loose terminal inflorescence, with male and female fls on the same plant.)

***tubulosa* 'Alba'**
Heracleifolia Group
Fls 1.5-2 cm across. Sepals white. Stems to c. 1.2 m. FL: June-Aug.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9 & 26.1. Possibly the same as *C. heracleifolia* 'Alba'.)

***tubulosa* 'Alblo'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *tubulosa* 'Wyevale'

R: A. Bloom (early 1990s)
Fls tubular, c. 4 cm across. Sepals 4, dark blue, becoming more mauve with age, expanding and strongly recurved towards tip. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Subshrub with deciduous, erect, woody-based stems 60-90 cm. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* 'Alblo'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Alan Bloom'; *C. heracleifolia* 'Bressingham Bluebird'.
Trade designation: ALAN BLOOM; BRESSINGHAM BLUEBIRD.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1995: 121.
(First named 'Bressingham Bluebird' by Alan Bloom, the founder of Bloom's Nursery: later renamed in his honour for his 90th birthday.)

***tubulosa* 'Campanile'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Campanile'

***tubulosa* 'Cassandra'**
Syn. of 'Cassandra'

***tubulosa* 'Clocheton'**
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia* 'Clocheton'

***tubulosa* 'Columbine'**
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia* 'Columbine'

***tubulosa* 'Côte d'Azur'**
Syn. of 'Côte d'Azur'

***tubulosa* 'Crépuscule'**
Syn. of 'Crépuscule'

tubulosa* var. *davidiana
Syn. of *C. tubulosa*

***tubulosa* 'Davidiana'**
Syn. of *C. tubulosa*

tubulosa* var. *hookeri
Syn. of *C. heracleifolia*

tubulosa* var. *hybrida
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii*

***tubulosa* 'Hybrida'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii*

***tubulosa* 'Manchu'**
Heracleifolia Group
R: R.J. Evison (post 1980)
Sepals deep blue.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Manchu'.
Published ref. *The Garden* 109: 247 (1984).
(Raised by R.J. Evison from seed collected in China in 1980 by Roy Lancaster.)

***tubulosa* 'Mrs Robert Brydon'**
Syn. of 'Mrs Robert Brydon'

***tubulosa* 'Oiseau Bleu'**
Syn. of 'Oiseau Bleu'

***tubulosa* 'Profusion'**
Syn. of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Profusion'

***tubulosa* 'Purpurea'**
Heracleifolia Group
Sepals purple-blue.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Purpurea'.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 47.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4 (see note under *C. recta* 'Purpurea').)

***tubulosa* 'Wyevale'**
Heracleifolia Group
Selection from *tubulosa*
S: H. Williamson (Hereford) Ltd. (mid 1950s)
AM 1962, AM 1976, AGM 1993
Fls male and female on separate plants, tubular, 2-3 cm across, strongly scented, borne from near ground level at every node up to the uppermost terminal cluster. Sepals deep mid-blue (Gentian Blue HCC 42/1-2)(94C), larger than those of *C. tubulosa* itself, c. 3.5 cm long, reflexing from halfway and rolling back, tips with frilled edges. Stamens yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems erect, herbaceous, (60-)90-130 cm. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. heracleifolia* 'Wyevale'; *C. heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Wyevale'; *C. davidiana* 'Wyevale'; 'Wyevale'.
Published ref. Wyevale *Cat.* 1968.

'Tuchka'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 8-11 cm across. Sepals (4-)6, velvety purple (Royal Purple HCC 834) (79B), bar deep purple (Doge Purple HCC 732) or red-purple (72A), obovate, margin finely toothed. Stamens c. 1.2 cm; filaments greenish white; anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.8 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: July on previous year's growth, Aug-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Tuczka'; 'Tutshka'; 'Tutska'; 'Tutka'. Misspelling: 'Uchrka')

'Tuczka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tuchka'

'Tudeng'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals (5-)6, light mineral-violet. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.7-2 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Tule'
Parentage unknown
Sepals bright purple.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

× ***tunbridgensis***
Syn. of 'Tunbridgensis'

'Tunbridgensis'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *lanuginosa*
R: T. Cripps, I: (1866)
FCC 1866
Sepals 4-6, reddish lilac changing to deep reddish purple, with bluish mauve bar, obovate. Filaments greenish white. Lvs pinnatisect to pinnate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped, long-pointed. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C.* × *tunbridgensis* hort. ex Lavallée.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1867: 46.

***turkestanica* M. Johnson**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6.5-8 cm across, nodding, solitary, jasmine-scented. Buds at first globose to ovoid, later oblong, slightly downy at top. Sepals 4(-6), cream to pale yellow (Dresden Yellow HCC 64/3), 3.5-4 × 1.7-2 cm, oblanceolate, spreading, thick, outside hairy, sometimes twisted, tip pointed and usually recurved. Staminodes 4-18, c. 2 cm long, pointed; outer narrowly spathulate; inner narrower and often with rudimentary anthers. Stamens 1-1.4 cm; filaments greenish, hairy; anthers pale yellow. Achenes dark brown, 4-4.5 × c. 2.5 mm, ovoid, with rim, hairy; styles greyish, to 4.5 cm. Stems climbing 2-3 m. Lvs ternate, the upper almost 2-ternate; lflets toothed. FL: May-June on previous year's growth. W Himalaya and mountains to north and north-east, eastwards to NW China.

***turkestanica* var. *kirgizica* M. Johnson**
Differs from *C. turkestanica* itself in having narrower fls 4-5 cm across, sepals 5-5.5 cm long, outside hairless with scattered hairs towards margin, staminodes c. 1.5 cm, only about a third the length of the sepals and with a notched tip. C. Asia (Kirgiziya).

'Tutka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tuchka'

'Tutshka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tuchka'

'Tutska'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tuchka'

'Tuttav'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1981), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (6-)8-13 cm across. Sepals 6, lavender-purple to violet (87B) with purple to intense red-purple (72A) bar, elliptic, pointed. Anthers bright green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 3: 14 (1985).

'Twilight'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: P. Picton, I: (1971)
Fls 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 6(-8), at first carmine to deep purple-pink (Amethyst Violet HCC 35/1-2), tinged with bright pink at base, fading to rosy mauve at edges with stronger colour (Magnolia Purple HCC 030/1-2) maintained in bar, outside with green-yellow bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping, apiculate, margin wavy. Anthers light green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-4) m. Lvs dark green, simple or ternate. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1971.

'Tzaika'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Chaika'

'Tzuzuki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Tsuzuki'

U

'Uchrka'
Misspelling of 'Tuchka'

'Uchuu'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi (pre 1957)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals azure-blue.
Published ref. Arai 1957.

'Uhtsi'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Bajun' × *viticella*
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 11-13 cm across. Sepals 4-6, bluish violet, 5-6 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m.
Published ref. Türi AMS Clematis *Cat.* 1993; Kivistik 1989: 6.
(Name is from an Estonian nursery rhyme (see 'Entel').)

'Ukigumo'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Keith Richardson' × 'Niobe'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1998)
Fls double, 12-13 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.

'Ukuaru'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Bal Tsvetov' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik, I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 14-18 cm across. Sepals 6, dark red-purple (77A) tinged with purple-red (72A) (Snoeijer 1991 says sepals violet-blue with paler bar). Anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Kivistik *Katalog* no. 93: 38 (1990).

'Ulrique'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1952), I: (1970)
Fls 12-19 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), light violet (Sea Lavender Violet HCC 637/3)(88D), bar strong purple (Amethyst Violet HCC 35/1)(82B), outside greenish, downy, 7-9.5 × 4.5-5.5 cm, elliptic, overlapping, sharply pointed, margin toothed and wavy. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments of inner stamens greenish white, of outer stamens shaded purplish; anthers red-purple with white pollen. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs 2-3-lobed or ternate; lflets ovate to oblong. FL: May-June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Johnson in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 29 (1984).
(Named after Johnson's granddaughter Ulrika, but in the French version of the name.)

***uncinata* Champ. ex Benth.**
AM 1922
Fls (1.5-)2.5-4 cm across, fragrant (some say smelling of eau-de-cologne), in many-flowered axillary and terminal panicles. Buds ellipsoid, pointed. Sepals 4, white or creamy white, 0.6-1.5 × 0.2-0.7 cm, lanceolate to narrowly oblong, spreading, margin downy. Anthers yellow. Achenes c. 6 × 2 mm, spool-shaped, somewhat narrowed towards base, hairless; styles 1.5-2 cm. Evergreen or semi-evergreen woody climber with ribbed hairless stems to 4.5-8(-12) m. Lvs blue-green beneath, ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets paler beneath, entire, long-pointed, hairless, tip recurved or hooked, rarely notched; lf-stalks and lflet-stalks distinctly jointed. FL: May-July on current year's growth. C & S China, Taiwan, N Vietnam, S Japan.
Syns: *C. floribunda* (Hamata) Yamamoto; *C. gagnepainiana* Lév. & Vaniot; *C. ovatifolia* Ito; *C. uncinata* var. *ovatifolia* (Ito) Ohwi; *C. recta* subsp. *chinensis* var. *uncinata* (Champ. ex Benth.) Kuntze; *C. uncinata* var. *biternata* W.T. Wang; *C. uncinata* forma *retusa* Sprague.

uncinata* var. *biternata
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

uncinata* var. *ovatifolia
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

uncinata* forma *retusa
Syn. of *C. uncinata*

'Undine'
Early Large-flowered Group
'John Gould Veitch' (s) × 'Standishii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1873)
FCC 1873
Fls double. Sepals pale pink-mauve tinged with pale red (Boucher & Mottet 1898: 96 says deep blue tinged with purple). Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: June-July.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1873: 186; *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.
(Misspelling: 'Ondine')

'Undulata'
Syn. of *C. montana* 'Undulata'

'Unique'
Parentage unknown
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
Fls c. 10 cm across. Sepals 8, pale yellowish green, obovate-elliptic, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers chocolate-red. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets ovate to elliptic-ovate, sometimes 3-fid or 3-lobed.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 148; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.

'Uno'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals 4-6, violet-blue (90A-B) with deep purple (83B) veins. Stamens yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 24.
(Named after Uno Kivistik.)

'Unzen'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Fls 8-12 cm across. Sepals 5-8, strong purple-pink with darker bar, oblong-elliptic, apiculate. Filaments white, tinged with red-purple; anthers red-brown or red-purple. Lvs ternate; lflets lanceolate. FL: May-June, and again later.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Uranus'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1898)
Sepals 8, deep violet-purple with mauve bar. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. patens* 'Uranus'.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 59.

***urophylla* Franch.**
AM 1998, FCC 1998
Fls bell-shaped, 1.5-3 cm across, 1-3(-5) together. Sepals 4, white to creamy yellow or greenish yellow, 2-3 × 0.5-1 cm, lanceolate to ovate, pointed, erect, inside sparsely hairy, outside silky, tip recurved. Stamens about half as long as sepals; filaments pale yellow, hairy towards top. Achenes 3-4 × c. 2 mm, hairy; styles 4.5-5 cm. Woody climber with grooved downy stems. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed, sparsely hairy on both sides. FL: Oct-Dec on current year's growth. SW China.
Syns: *C. japonica* Thunb. subsp. *urophylla* (Franch.) Kuntze.

***urticifolia* (Nakai) Kitagawa**
Fls urn-shaped, erect to nodding. Buds ovoid, densely white-silky. Sepals 4, light blue (Hyacinth Blue HCC 40/1-3), 3-ribbed, densely silky, inside deep blue (Moorish Blue HCC 739/1), 1.7-2.5 × c. 0.7 cm, tip recurved. Stamens 1-1.3 cm; filaments tinged with purple, sparsely hairy; anthers pale yellow, hairy towards base. Achenes c. 4 × 2.5 mm, hairy; styles whitish, 1.5-2 cm. Subshrub with erect semi-herbaceous stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate; lflets downy beneath. FL: Aug-Oct. South Korea.
Syns: *C. tubulosa* Nakai, non Turcz.

'Uryuugawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Mrs N. Thompson' × 'Barbara Jackman'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1992)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals purplish blue with red bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1993.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Usugeshoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Sepals very pale pink, narrow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Uzushio'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tomoaki Okuboo (1994)
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals red-purple with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 36.
(Japan Registration No. 6115.)

V

'Vaalge Daam'
Misspelling of 'Valge Daam'

'Vaerava'
Misspelling of 'Värava'

'Vagabonde'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Morel, I: (1900)
Sepals pale rose-pink deepening towards margin, with white bar.
Published ref. Dauthenay in *Rev. Hort.* 1900: 394.

'Valge Daam'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Bal Tsvetov' × 'Madame Van Houtte'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls (10-)15-18 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), bluish white with white bar, 7.5-9 × 3.5-4.7 cm, elliptic, pointed or blunt, overlapping but often with gaps at base. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish; anthers deep pinkish beige. Deciduous climber with stems 1.3-2 m. Lvs usually simple, sometimes ternate. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Vaalge Daam')

'Valle'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 8-10 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, pinkish white, c. 5 cm long, ovate, blunt, touching, margin wavy. Filaments greenish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Katalog* no. 95: 31 (1990).

'Vanda'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Fls with a round shape.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 93.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art.17.13. Named after the breeder's sister-in-law.)

'Vanessa'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Sandra Denny' (s) × 'Perle d'Azur'
R: V. Denny (1983), F: V. Denny (1990), N & I: V. Denny (1997), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls 7.5-10 cm across. Sepals 4-6(-7), pale violet (85C) with slight pink bar towards base, c. 4.5 × 2.5 cm, blunt, downy outside, tip recurved, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers green-yellow. Deciduous climber with hairy stems 2.5-3.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 entire lflets. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Vanessa'.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

'Van Houtte'
Misspelling of 'Louis Van Houtte' (of Cripps)

'Van Houttei'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × unknown
R: Carré, I: (1867)
Fls 20-23 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white, violet-tinted (Snoeijer 1991 says sepals purple-blue). Anthers yellow. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 149.

'Vanilla Cream'
Forsteri Group
foetida ? × *petriei*
S: G. Hutchins (c. 1981), F & N: G. Hutchins (1984), REG: G. Hutchins (1996)
Fls male, 2.5-2.8 cm across, nodding at first, fragrant, some say smelling of vanilla. Sepals usually 6, cream to pale yellow, marked with purple at extreme base, 1.5-1.7 × 0.5-0.6 cm, narrowly elliptic, blunt, gappy, downy on both sides, tip slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow. Evergreen climber with stems to c. 2 m. Lvs dark green, dark purple in winter and spring and at flowering, 2-pinnate; lflets entire or lobed. FL: May-June.
(Raised from seed collected on South Island, New Zealand by Graham Hutchins in 1981. The parent plant was thought to be a hybrid.)

'van Kleef'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'C. van Kleef'

'Värava'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (pre 1980), I: (1980), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 10-12(-17) cm across. Sepals 6(-8), light lavender to pale purple (76B), bar light purple or red-purple (70B), outside pale purple (76D) with paler bar, elliptic, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens c. 2 cm; filaments whitish tinged with pale purple below anthers; anthers pale purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).
(Misspelling: 'Vaerava')

'Varshava'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × unknown
R: V. Reinwald (1982)
Fls c. 19 cm across. Sepals 6(-7), white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.5 m. Lvs simple. FL: (June-)July-Oct.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 6.

'Varshavianka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, I: (1977)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 4-6, deep velvety purple-violet.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Varshavjanka')

'Varshavjanka'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Varshavianka'

'Vasara'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1982), F: J. Ruplēns (1984), N: J. Ruplēns (1986), REG: J. Ruplēns (2000)
Fls 12-14 cm across. Sepals 6, white, tinged with pink at first, with pink bar, 6-7 × 3-3.5 cm, elliptic, blunt, gappy at base, apiculate. Anthers deep red. Stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate with entire, wavy-margined lflets. FL: June-July on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 30 as 'Vasra'.
(Misspelling: 'Vasra')

'Vasra'
Misspelling of 'Vasara'

'Vechernii Zvon'
fusca × *lanuginosa*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Verchernij Zvon')

'Vechnyi Zov'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1979)
Fls 10-14 cm across. Sepals (5-)6, purple-red to raspberry-red. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 97.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Vecznyj Zov'; 'Vecznyi Zov'; 'Vjecznyi Zov')

'Vecznyi Zov'
Misspelling of 'Vechnyi Zov'

'Vecznyj Zov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Vechnyi Zov'

× *vedrariensis* Vilm.
chrysocoma × *montana* var. *rubens*
R: Messrs. Vilmorin (c. 1911), F: Messrs. Vilmorin (1913)
AM 1936
Fls 5-7.5 cm across, solitary (or rarely 2-4) in lf-axils. Sepals 4-7, pink to lilac, 1.8-2.5 cm wide, broadly elliptic, usually with a short point, spreading. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 6 m, the new growth grooved, hairy. Lvs dull purplish green, reddish beneath and turning completely red in autumn, ternate; lflets often 3-lobed, coarsely toothed, terminal lflet largest, downy on both sides

but denser beneath. FL: May-June mainly on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. chrysocoma* hort., pro parte; *C. chrysocoma* 'Vedrariensis'; *C. verrierensis* hort.; *C. montana* 'Vedrariensis'.
(Has been much confused with *C. spooneri.*)

'Vedrariensis'
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis*

× ***vedrariensis* 'Abbotswood'**
Montana Group
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1993: 75, without description.
(In the collection of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK, acquired in 1982.)

× ***vedrariensis* 'Dovedale'**
Syn. of 'Dovedale'

× ***vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'**
Montana Group
chrysocoma × *montana* var. *rubens*
Fls 6-8 cm across. Sepals 4, deep pink. Deciduous climber with stems to 8 m. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Hidcote'; 'Hidcote'; *C. montana* 'Hidcote Variety'; 'Hidcote Variety'; *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote Variety'.
Published ref. Davis 1990: 40.
(Thought to have been raised at Hidcote Manor, Gloucestershire, England.)

× ***vedrariensis* 'Hidcote Variety'**
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'

× ***vedrariensis* 'Highdown'**
Montana Group
Selection from *C.* × *vedrariensis*
Fls 4-5(-8) cm across. Sepals 4, pale pink. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 6-10 m. Lvs bronze, downy. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Highdown'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 89.
(Selected at the garden of Highdown, West Sussex, England.)

× ***vedrariensis* var. *rosea***
Syn. of 'Spooneri Rosea'

× ***vedrariensis* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Spooneri Rosea'

'Vedrariensis Rosea'
Syn. of 'Spooneri Rosea'

'Veejinjsh'
Misspelling of 'Vējinš'

***veitchiana* Craib**
Fls bell-shaped, 0.5-0.8 cm across, more or less nodding, primula-scented, in bracteate panicles. Sepals pale yellow to creamy yellow, c.1.5 × 0.5 cm, oblong-ovate or oblong-elliptic to almost elliptic, spreading, pointed, tip reflexed, inside hairless or sparsely soft-hairy, outside somewhat ribbed and densely soft-hairy, margin hairy or downy. Achenes 3-4 × 1-2 mm, ovoid or oblong-ovoid, hairy, flattened; styles to 3.5 cm. Climber with ribbed stems 3-6 m. Lvs 2-pinnate with 7-9 primary divisions; lflets lanceolate to ovate, mainly 3-lobed or ternate, downy beneath. FL: July-Sept. W China including Xizang (Tibet).
Syns: *C. nutans* hort., non Royle; *C. nutans* var. *thyrsoidea* Rehder & E.H. Wilson, pro parte; *C. rehderiana* sensu W.T. Wang, non Craib.

veitchii
Syn. of 'John Gould Veitch'

'Veitchii'
Syn. of 'John Gould Veitch'

'Veitch's Form'
See *C. montana* 'Veitch's Form'

'Vejins'
Misspelling of 'Vējinš'

'Vējinš'
Viticella Group
'Madame Julia Correvon' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1980), N: J. Ruplēns (1985), REG: J. Ruplēns (1998)
Fls 8-10 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 4-6, lavender-blue tinged with violet-purple, or reddish purple, bar red, fading to purple, 4.5-4.8 × 3-3.5 cm, elliptic to rhombic, gappy, tip long-pointed, recurved and directed to one side, margin wavy. Filaments white to pale green; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m, new growth brownish. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with up to 7 lflets; lflets entire with wavy margin. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa 1985: 238.
(Misspelling: 'Vejins'; 'Veejinjsh')

VELOURS BLEU
Trade designation of 'Myoojoo'

velutina
Syn. of *C. connata*

'Velutina'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Velutina Purpurea'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Atrorubens' × *lanuginosa*
R: George Jackman & Son (1858), F: George Jackman

& Son (1862), I: George Jackman & Son (1866)
FCC 1866
Fls 10-16 cm across. Sepals 4(-6), dark velvety mulberry-purple. Stamens greenish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets ovate to heart-shaped. FL: (May-) June-Oct.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 149.

'Velvet Night'
See *C. recta* 'Velvet Night'

'Venera'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1972)
Fls c. 14 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white. Anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems c. 3 m. Lvs simple. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86.*

× *venosa* (Carrière) Schneid.
florida × *viticella*
Fls large. Sepals 4-6, purple, obovate to elliptic, pointed. Lvs 2-pinnate; lflets sparsely hairy beneath.
Syns: *C. florida* var. *venosa* Lavallée; *C. florida* 'Venosa'; *C. viticella* var. *venosa* Carrière.

***venosa* Royle**
Syn. of *C. connata*

'Venosa'
Viticella Group
patens × *viticella*
Fls 5-8 cm across (M & J 1872 and 1877 say 10-12.5 cm). Sepals 4-6, pink-purple changing to violet, paler towards base, bar white, prominently veined, outside hairy. Filaments white; anthers violet. Lvs pinnate with ternate lflets.
Syns: *C. viticella venosa* hort.; *C. viticella* 'Venosa'; *Viticella venosa*; *C.* × *francofurtensis* Lavallée, non Rinz ex C. Koch.
Published ref. *Flore des Serres* 13: 18, t. 1364 (1860); *Rev. Hort.* 1860: 183.
(The raiser remains unknown: both W. Krampen and Wilke have been suggested.)

'Venosa'
See synonymy of *C.* × *venosa*

'Venosa Alba'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (pre 1890)
Sepals greyish white.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Venosa Alba'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890.

'Venosa Grandiflora'
Viticella Group
viticella × 'Venosa'
R: Lemoine et fils (1883), I: (pre 1890)
Fls usually single, sometimes double. Sepals of single fls 6-7, bright lilac with white veins.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Venosa Grandiflora'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 9.

'Venosa Violacea'
Viticella Group
florida or, less probably, *C.* × *francofurtensis* × *viticella*
R: Lemoine et fils, I: (1883)
AGM 1993
Fls (6-)9-14 cm across, upward-facing to semi-nodding, the stalks with 2 bracteoles about halfway up. Buds conical, green tinged with purple towards top. Sepals 4-6, white with broad purple (Aconite Violet HCC 937/3)(79A-B) margin and veins, outside greyish violet (Campanula Violet HCC 37/1) with purple-violet (Violet Purple HCC 733/3) bar, elliptic to obovate, slightly overlapping, apiculate. Stamens c. 1 cm; filaments creamy green shading to purple below anthers, later white; anthers purple-black with white pollen. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5(-7) lflets; lower lflets ternate to 3-lobed, second and third pair simple or lobed, terminal lflet 3-lobed or ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Venosa Violacea'.
Trade designation: VIOLET STAR GAZER.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890: 9.

'Venta'
Parentage unknown
Sepals pale violet.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

***venusta* M.C. Chang**
Fls 5-8 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, white or purple-tinged outside, 2.5-4.5 × 2-2.5 cm, ovate, tip somewhat pointed to blunt or notched, spreading. Achenes hairless or slightly hairy. Stems climbing, current year's growth hairy, becoming hairless. Lvs ternate; lflets entire or with 1-2 teeth, tip long-pointed, sparsely hairy on both sides. FL: Apr-June on previous year's growth. SW China

'Venus Victrix'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, I: (1876)
FCC 1876
Fls semi-double with 2 rows of sepals, or double with 6-8 staminodes, terminal. Sepals c. 8 in each row, lavender-mauve, later becoming almost white, ovate with short claw. Filaments white; anthers purplish. Lvs usually simple, sometimes ternate. FL: June-July.
Published ref. *The Garden* 9: 559 (1876).

'Vera'
Montana Group

Parentage unknown
Fls 4-8 cm across, vanilla-scented. Sepals deep pink. Deciduous climber with stems 5-10 m. Lvs dark green with a purplish-bronze tinge. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Vera'; *C. montana* var. *rubens* 'Vera'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 187.
(Raised in Cornwall, England in the 1900s.)

'Verchernij Zvon'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Vechernii Zvon'

'Verera'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1972)

'Vergilius'
Atragene Group
koreana var. *fragrans* × 'Rosy O'Grady'
R: M. Johnson (1979)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-7 cm across, drooping, scented. Buds oblong-ovoid, pointed, ribbed, hairless. Sepals pale purple-pink, outside darker, lanceolate, 5-6 × 1.8-2 cm, tip somewhat recurved. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs almost 2-ternate to 2-ternate; lateral lflets 2-3-lobed or with 2-3 lflets, terminal 3-lobed to ternate, toothed.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 216.
(Named after Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro), Roman poet and author of the *Aeneid*.)

'Vernalis'
hirsutissima var. *scottii* × *ochroleuca*
Published ref. William Robinson, *The Virgin's Bower* 34 (1912), without description.

vernayi
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi*

***vernayi* 'Orange Peel'**
Syn. of *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'

'Veronica'
Atragene Group
macropetala × ? *ochotensis*
R: M. Johnson (c. 1980)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 10 cm across, somewhat nodding. Sepals 4, light violet-blue (Veronica Violet HCC 639/1-2), 4.5-6 × 1.5-2.5 cm, lanceolate, pointed. Outer staminodes 4-8, same colour and length as sepals, often somewhat twisted; inner staminodes yellow-green to yellow, 1.5-2 cm long. Deciduous climber with stems to 5 m. Lvs 2-ternate, or generally with lateral lflets entire or 2-lobed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Veronica'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art 17.13)

'Veronica's Choice'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Vyvyan Pennell' (s) × 'Percy Lake'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N: W. Pennell (1973)
Fls single and double, 10-20 cm across, faintly primrose-scented. Sepals of single fls 8, very pale mauve or pale lavender flushed, streaked and veined with rosy lilac, obovate, inner sepals of double fls often paler or even greyish, decreasing in size towards centre, blunt, apiculate, overlapping, margin crimped. Stamens cream or golden yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June (fls double, 15-18 cm across), July-Sept (fls single, 10-12.5 cm across).
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 39 (1984).
(Named by W. Pennell after his second eldest daughter.)

verrierensis
Syn. of *C.* × *vedrariensis*

'Verschaffeltii'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens × unknown
R: Carré (pre 1872)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals pale blue with deeper margins. Anthers brown. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 149.

***versicolor* Small ex Rydb.**
Fls bell-shaped, nodding, in clusters of 1-7 in lf-axils. Sepals 4, pale purple to purplish pink or bluish, often cream inside and cream or pale green towards tips, 1.3-3 × 0.5-1 cm, lanceolate to narrowly ovate, tip recurved, margin downy. Filaments cream, hairy in upper part; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes globose, 6-7 mm long and wide, shortly adpressed-silky and with distinct rim; styles pale yellow, 3-6 cm. Woody climber with stems to 5 m. Lvs bluish green, pinnate with the terminal lflet replaced by tendril; lflets 6-10, entire or 2-3-lobed, net-veined. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth. C USA.
Syns: *C. troutbeckiana* Spingarn; *Viorna versicolor* (Small ex Rydb.) Small.

verticillaris
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*

'Veseneje Oblako'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Vesennee Oblako'

'Vesennee Oblako'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: A.N. Volosenko-Valenis, I: (1960)
Fls c. 8 cm across. Sepals 4-6, pale violet-blue. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 6.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Veseneje Oblako')

'Vēsma'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' × unknown
R: J. Ruplēns (1982), F: J. Ruplēns (1984), N: J. Ruplēns (1986), REG: J. Ruplēns (2000)
Fls 8-12 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 5-6, rose-pink with a paler bar, 4.5-5 × 3-3.5 cm, broadly elliptic, apiculate. Filaments pale; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m, new growth brownish. Lvs dark green, ternate with entire lflets. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 56.

'Vesta'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
FCC 1873
Fls 12-16 cm across, with scent intermediate between violets and primroses (*Primula vulgaris*). Sepals 8 or more, satiny white with creamy bar, elliptic, apiculate. Filaments white; anthers reddish purple. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate-oblong, often lobed. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 150; *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 104.

'Vestale'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals white, edged with lilac. Anthers purple. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 122.

'Veste'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' (s) × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 12-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6(-8), pale violet-blue (91C) along margin, darker towards apex, bar red-purple (89D), darker towards base (74B), paler towards apex (74C,D), 6-7 cm long, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 6.

'Vetka'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987)
Fls 14-16 cm across. Sepals 6, pale pink. Stamens brownish red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.
(Misspelling: 'Vetke')

'Vetke'
Misspelling of 'Vetka'

'Vicky'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: J. McLellan-Scott (1986), F & N: J. McLellan-Scott (1991), I: Scott's Clematis Nursery (1993), REG: Scott's Clematis Nursery (1998)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, c. 4 cm across, nodding. Sepals 5-6, candy-pink with silver edges, c. 3.5 × 1.75 cm, overlapping, long-pointed. Staminodes pale pink, in 2 rows. Stamens pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-3 m. Lflets pale green, irregularly toothed. FL: Apr-May on previous year's growth.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Vicky'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 39.
(Named after a member of the raiser's family.)

'Victor Cérésole'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: O. Fröbel (pre 1880)
Sepals 6, clear blue tinged with pink, satiny on outside.
Published ref. *Belgique Horticole* 30: 89 (1880).
(Misspelling: 'Victor Ceserole')

'Victor Ceserole'
Misspelling of 'Victor Cérésole'

'Victoria'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *lanuginosa*
R: T. Cripps (1867), I: (1870)
FCC 1870
Fls (10-)12-16(-20) cm across, opening flat, semi-nodding. Buds ovoid, at first green, later brown-purple, nodding or outward-facing. Sepals (4-)6, at first deep pinkish mauve with rose-pink bar, losing some pink with age and becoming light mauve to purple (Campanula Violet HCC 37)(83C), with purple (Pansy Violet HCC 033) shading on bar, outside lighter and greyer (Campanula Violet HCC 37/3), (5-)6-8 × 4.5-5.5 cm, broadly ovate with deep central veins and minutely wrinkled or puckered surface, scarcely overlapping, pointed, margin crimped. Stamens 0.8-1.7 cm; filaments greenish white; anthers dull yellow to pale purplish brown or beige. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate, long-pointed, somewhat convex. FL: (May-)June on previous year's growth, Aug-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1870: 214.
(*The RHS Plant Finder* 1999/2000: 757 says there is a Latvian cv. with this name that has sepals with a white bar, but this has not been traced.)

'Victor Lemoine'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Sophia' × unknown
R: Carré, I: (pre 1872)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 8, blue tinged with violet. Filaments white; anthers purple. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 150.

VICTORY
? Trade designation of 'Bees' Jubilee'

'Vihma'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Valge Daam' (s) × 'Minister'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1987), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1990), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, light blue with pinkish bar, 8-9 cm long, ovate, blunt, somewhat gappy, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Viking'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Valge Daam' (s) × 'Niobe'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 14-16 cm, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, mauve-blue with paler bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin somewhat crinkled. Filaments whitish; anthers brown. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. Lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.

'Vilhelmina'
Misspelling of 'Vilhelmīne'

'Vilhelmīne'
Parentage unknown
R: L. Bakevičius
Fls fragrant. Sepals white.
(Misspelling: 'Vilhelmina'. Named after Vilhelmīne Riekstiņa.)

'Vilhelmīne Riekstiņa'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Klavdiia Shulzhenko' × unknown
R: V. Reinwald (1982)
Fls c. 20 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-purple with purple-red bar. Anthers purple-red. Stems c. 2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Oct.
Published ref. Snoeijer 1991: 98.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Vilhelmine Riekstina')

'Vilhelmine Riekstina'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Vilhelmīne Riekstiņa'

'Viliia'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Vilija')

'Vilija'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Viliia'

'Ville d'Angers'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Levavasseur
Sepals deep lavender-blue.
Published ref. Levavasseur *Cat.* 41 (1895-96).

'Ville de Limoges'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Barbier & Co. (pre 1908)
Fls double. Sepals white.
Published ref. Barbier & Co. *Cat.* 1908-09.

'Ville de Lyon'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Viviand Morel' (s) × *texensis*
R: F. Morel, I: F. Morel (1899)
AM 1901, AGM 1984
Fls 10-15 cm across in early summer, later fls 6-10 cm across. Buds ovoid, white-downy, erect. Sepals (4-)6(-7), bright crimson-red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/1) to deep purplish red (Garnet Lake HCC 828) or red-purple (61A), with mid-pink to purplish pink (Magnolia Purple HCC 030/1) (70B) bar, fading with sun or age to mauve in centre, the edges retaining their colour, 5-7.5 × 2.6-4.4 cm, obovate, blunt but apiculate, overlapping, tip and margin recurved. Stamens c. 1.8 cm; filaments creamy white, often purple at base; anthers pale yellow-green to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-5(-9) m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets ovate or broadly so, apiculate, sometimes convex. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Rev. Hort.* 1899: 184, 274; *Gartenflora* 48: 332 (1899).
(Occasional semi-double fls have been reported (S. Marczyński, in litt.). There are reports that the fls may be slightly scented.)

'Ville de Paris'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Fair Rosamond' × *lanuginosa*
R: Christen, I: (1885)
Fls very large. Sepals (5-)6-8, white to pale mauve with reddish bar, elliptic, pointed. Stamens yellow. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* 1885: 133.

***villosa* DC.**
Fls 3.5-7.5 cm across, nodding or semi-nodding,

scented, 1-many in a branched infl. Buds globose at first, later ovoid. Sepals 4(-6), white, cream, pink, mauve or lilac, 1.7-4 × 1-2.5 cm, elliptic to ovate, more or less long-pointed, spreading, hairy on both sides. Stamens 1-1.8 cm; filaments hairy; anthers 3-5 mm. Achenes ovoid, 4-10 × 3-7 mm, grey-hairy; styles to 5 cm. Subshrub with erect, often silky, stems to 1.5 m. Lvs 1-2-pinnate, rarely ternate; lflets 0.5-4 cm wide, blunt or pointed, usually toothed, adpressed-downy or silky-hairy beneath. FL: Nov-Apr. NE, E & S Africa.
Syns: *Clematopsis villosa* (DC.) Hutch.

***villosa* subsp. *kirkii* (Oliv.) Brummitt**
Differs from subsp. *villosa* in having 5-many fls per stem, and lvs adpressed-downy beneath, pinnate or occasionally 2-pinnate with pointed lflets up to 4 cm wide. E Africa.
Syns: *C. kirkii* Oliv.; *C. villosa* var. *kirkii* (Oliv.) Kuntze; *Clematopsis scabiosifolia* subsp. *kirkii* (Oliv.) Brummitt.

villosa* var. *kirkii
Syn. of *C. villosa* subsp. *kirkii*

villosa* subsp. *scabiosifolia
Syn. of *C. villosa* subsp. *villosa*

villosa* var. *scabiosifolia
Syn. of *C. villosa* subsp. *villosa*

***villosa* subsp. *stanleyi* (Hook.) Kuntze**
Differs from subsp. *villosa* in having 1-5 fls per stem, anthers 3-4 mm, and lvs 2-3-pinnate with lflets 0.1-0.5(-0.8) cm wide. E & S Africa.
Syns: *Clematis stanleyi* Hook.; *Clematopsis scabiosifolia* (DC.) Hutch. subsp. *stanleyi* (Hook.) Brummitt; *Clematopsis stanleyi* (Hook.) Hutch.; *Clematopsis villosa* subsp. *stanleyi* (Hook.) Raynal & Brummitt.

villosa* subsp. *villosa
Fls 1-7(-13) per stem. Anthers c. 5 mm. Lvs hairy beneath, the veins more or less obscured by the hairs, 1(-2)-pinnate with (1-)2-3 pairs of lflets; lflets to 1.5 cm wide.
Syns: *C. scabiosifolia* DC.; *C. villosa* subsp. *scabiosifolia* (DC.) Kuntze; *C. villosa* var. *scabiosifolia* (DC.) Hiern; *Clematopsis scabiosifolia* (DC.) Hutch.

'Villu'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ville de Lyon' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1980), I: (1981), REG: ICRA (pre 1994)
Fls 8-14 cm across. Sepals 6, light violet (Mineral Violet HCC 635)(87C). Anthers greyish purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2-2 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I. Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985).

VINO
Trade designation of 'Poulvo'

'Viola'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Lord Nevill' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1987)
Fls 8-15 cm across, only opening flat at maturity, nodding. Sepals (5-)6, dark blue-violet (86A), bar paler (88A), ovate to rhombic, overlapping, long-pointed, margin wavy. Filaments greenish white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3 m. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: (June-)July-Oct on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Viola'
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 6.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.13)

× *violacea*
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Violacea'

'Violacea'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Helena' × unknown
R: Dieudonné Spaë (pre 1860), I: Dauvesse (1862)
Sepals 8, possibly deep carmine-red at first, becoming greenish straw-coloured with wine-red veins and bar and margin, lanceolate. Anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. azurea violacea*; *C. patens* 'Violacea'; *C. patens* var. *violacea* Lemoine.
Published ref. Lemaire in *L'Illustration Horticole* 7: pl. 254 (1860).

'Violacea'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Standishii' ? × unknown
Sepals 8, bright marbled violet.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 122.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Violacea'
Early Large-flowered Group
patens ? × unknown
Sepals purplish lilac. Lvs ternate; lflets pointed.
Syns: *C. patens violacea* hort.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 111.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Violacea'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Townsend (c. 1862), F: (1863), I: (1864)
FCC 1864
Sepals dark purple.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa violacea* Townsend.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 10.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1.)

'Violacea'
Late Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × 'Rubroviolacea'
R: C. Noble (pre 1865), I: C. Noble (1875)
FCC 1876
Fls 17-18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, blue-purple tinged with wine-red on bar, overlapping, margin sometimes wavy. Anthers chocolate-brown. Lvs ternate, hairy. FL: July-Oct.
Syns: *C. lanuginosa* var. *violacea*; *C. lanuginosa* 'Violacea'; 'Lanuginosa Violacea'.
Published ref. *Floral Magazine* t. 217 (1865).
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. No longer sold by 1875.)

'Violacea'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils
Sepals violet-purple with violet-veined pink bar.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Violacea'.
Published ref. Boucher & Mottet 1898: 72.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Violacea'
See *C.* × *triternata* 'Violacea'

'Violacea'
See synonymy of 'Florida Violacea'

'Violacea Delphini'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
S: M. Johnson (c. 1980)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, (6-)8-10 cm across, nodding. Buds narrowly oblong, downy. Sepals light blue-violet (Dauphins Violet HCC 39/1), c. 4.5 × 1.5-1.8 cm, lanceolate, pointed, margin somewhat upcurved. Outer staminodes 4, same colour and length as sepals, tip long-drawn-out; inner staminodes usually 6-8, pale yellow with almost white claw, spathulate. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate with lower lflets often 2-3-lobed, sometimes also terminal lflet 3-lobed. FL: May-June, with some fls in Aug.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'Violacea Delphini'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9)

× ***violacea* var. *rubromarginata***
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata* 'Rubromarginata'

'Violacina Bicolor'
Syn. of 'Violet Shades'

'Violet'
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Violet Charm'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Solihull Nurseries (1966), I: J. Fisk (1972)
Fls 15-23 cm across (F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996-97 says 12-14 cm). Sepals 6(-7), deep violet-blue (Campanula Violet HCC 37), outside blue-violet with white-downy bar, oblong-elliptic, long-pointed, margin crimped. Stamens 1-2 cm; filaments white at first, later tinged with violet; anthers red, becoming purple, with white pollen (F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996-97 says stamens yellow). Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs usually simple, sometimes ternate. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1972-73.
(Misspelling: 'Violett Charm')

'Violet Elisabeth'
Misspelling of 'Violet Elizabeth'

'Violet Elizabeth'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Vyvyan Pennell' (s) × 'Mrs Spencer Castle'
R: W. Pennell (1962), N: W. Pennell (1974)
Fls single and double, 14-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6, double fls with c. 5 rows of shorter sepals, mauve-pink, elliptic, shortly pointed. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.8 m. FL: May-June on previous year's growth (fls double), Sept on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Pennell in *I. Cl. S. Newsl.* 1: 39 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Violet Elisabeth'. Named after Violet Smith, a stalwart Pennell's employee in the company's office.)

'Violet Purple'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: M. Johnson (1980), I: (1986)
Fls oblong bell-shaped, 4-7 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid to oblong, hairy at top. Sepals 4, deep carmine-red (Violet Purple HCC 533/1-2) to purple, 5-7 × 1.5-1.8 cm, narrowly lanceolate, margin recurved. Staminodes c. 16, white with green tip, c. 1.7 × 0.5-0.6 cm, lanceolate, recurved at blunt or notched tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2-5 m. Lvs 2-ternate or with lateral lflets 2-3-lobed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Violet Purple'.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 51; *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.11)

'Violet Shades'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1989)
Fls bell-shaped, c. 10 cm across, drooping. Buds ovoid to oblong, pointed. Sepals 4, light violet (Methyl Violet HCC 39/3), with stronger colour at base and on veins, c. 6 × 2 cm, lanceolate, pointed. Staminodes

light green, spathulate, 1.7-2 × 0.2-0.5 cm, pointed, tip blunt or notched, margin hairy. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. Lvs almost 3-ternate; lower lflets 2-3-lobed, terminal ternate, irregularly toothed.
Syns: 'Violacina Bicolor'.
Published ref. Johnson 1997: 202.
(Originally named 'Violacina Bicolor', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'Violet Shades')

VIOLET STAR
Trade designation of 'Étoile de Violette'

VIOLET STAR GAZER
Trade designation of 'Venosa Violacea'

'Violetta'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Nelly Moser' × unknown
R: F.M. Westphal (1989), I: (1994)
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, pinkish purple with blue-mauve veining, narrow, pointed. Filaments white tinged with pink; anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3.5 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. Hörsch, W., *Clematis so blühen sie am schönsten*, 56 (1995).

'Violett Charm'
Misspelling of 'Violet Charm'

'Violuceau'
Misspelling of 'Voluceau'

***viorna* L.**
Fls bell-shaped to urn-shaped, drooping, borne 1-7 in lf-axils, the stalks with bracteoles. Buds at first globose to ovoid, later oblong-obovoid, pointed. Sepals 4, outside lavender to violet-blue or red-purple, often cream towards recurved tips, inside pale green or yellowish inside, (1.5-)2.5-4 cm long, ovate-lanceolate, thick and fleshy, downy outside, tip recurved, margin cream, woolly. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads large and spiky. Achenes 3-6 mm long and wide, almost globose to ellipsoid, hairy; styles pale yellow-brown, 2.5-3 cm. Semi-herbaceous climber with slender, ribbed stems to 4 m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-9 lflets, each lflet often further divided into 3; lflets entire or lobed, terminal lflet replaced by a tendril, sparsely to densely downy beneath. FL: May-Sept on current year's growth. E USA.
Syns: *C. viorna* var. *flaccida* (Small ex Rydb.) Erickson; *Viorna flaccida* (Small ex Rydb.) Small.

viorna* subsp. *coccinea
Syn. of *C. texensis*

viorna* var. *coccinea
Syn. of *C. texensis*

viorna* subsp. *coccinea* var. *parviflora
Syn. of *C. texensis*

viorna* var. *flaccida
Syn. of *C. viorna*

viorna* subsp. *reticulata
Syn. of *C. reticulata*

'Virdžinija'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Lawsoniana' × unknown
R: V. Riekstiņa (1983)
Fls single and semi-double, 12-16 cm across. Sepals of single fls (6-)8, at first pale violet-blue (91D), later white, bar pale yellow-green (145D), ovate, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers grey-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Oct (fls on previous year's growth are semi-double).
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 6.
(Misspelling: 'Virginija'. Named in honour of the raiser's mother.)

'Virginale'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Lemoine et fils (pre 1877), I: (pre 1880)
Fls double, c. 10 cm across. Sepals in 4 rows, shiny rosy lilac. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 122.
(Misspelling: 'Virginalis'; 'Virginales')

'Virginales'
Misspelling of 'Virginale'

'Virginalis'
Misspelling of 'Virginale'

'Virginèal'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Virginia'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

***virginiana* L.**
Fls male and female on separate plants, 1.2-3.2 cm across, flattish, borne in 3-many-flowered axillary infls, smelling like *Prunus spinosa* or *P. padus*. Buds obovoid, densely downy. Sepals 4(-5), at first greenish, later white to creamy white, 0.6-1.5 × 0.3-0.5 cm, elliptic to spathulate, spreading, downy outside. Filaments at first green, later white, flattened and somewhat expanded in middle; anthers white, later brownish. Achenes brown, hairy; styles 3-5 cm. Deciduous herbaceous or semi-woody climber with stems to 7 m, hairless or with scattered hairs, grooved when young. Lvs deep green above, paler beneath,

ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets toothed or lobed, sparsely to densely hairy beneath. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth. Eastern N America.
Syns: *C. bracteata* Moench; *C. cordata* Pursh; *C. dioica* subsp. *virginiana* (L.) Kuntze; *C. pennsylvanica* Donn; *C. virginiana* var. *bracteata* (Moench) Loudon.

***virginiana* Lour.**
Syn. of *C. apiifolia*

virginiana* var. *bracteata
Syn. of *C. virginiana* L.

'Virginija'
Misspelling of 'Virdžīnija'

***viridiflora* Bertol.**
Fls 1.5-4 cm across. Sepals 4, pale yellow or greenish, 1.2-2 cm long, oblong to ovate, pointed, thin, downy on both sides, recurved towards tip. Stamens purplish. Styles to 7 cm. Stems climbing. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets, upper lvs ternate; lflets often asymmetric, 3-lobed, hairy on both sides. FL: July-Mar. Malawi, Mozambique, Zanzibar.
Syns: *C. zanzibarensis* Bojer ex Loudon; *C. zanzibarica* Sweet.
(Both lvs and fls are said to smell of formaldehyde when crushed.)

'Virjoeznika'
Misspelling of 'Biriuzinka'

'Virve'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1983), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1986), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1993), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 10(-16) cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, light blue with lighter blue bar, 5-7 cm long, rhombic, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2 m. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Kivistik, *Eesti elulõngad* 1998.
(Virve is an Estonian female name.)

'Viscount Nevill'
Syn. of 'Lord Nevill'

'Visse'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
Fls to 18 cm across. Sepals 6-8, bluish, shiny, pointed. Anthers purple-red.
Published ref. Maximov 1985: 39.

***vitalba* L.**
Fls 1.8-2.5 cm across, flattish, faintly almond-scented, in many-flowered terminal and axillary panicles. Buds obovoid, densely downy. Sepals 4(-6), greenish white to cream, 0.5-1.5 × 0.2—0.5 cm, oblong to obovate, reflexing with age, tip recurved, downy on both sides. Filaments white; anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 2-5 × 1.5-2.5 mm, hairy; styles silver, 2-2.5 cm. Semi-woody, deciduous climber with stems to 12(-30) m, grooved and hairy when young. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, the lowest pair sometimes ternate; lflets entire or coarsely toothed or lobed, minutely downy beneath. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth. C, S & SE Europe west to Turkey, Iran & Caucasus, and south to N Africa. Naturalized in parts of E & NW North America.

vitalba* var. *argentilucida
Syn. of *C. argentilucida*

vitalba* subsp. *brevicaudata
Syn. of *C. brevicaudata*

vitalba* subsp. *gouriana
Syn. of *C. gouriana*

vitalba* var. *gouriana
Syn. of *C. gouriana*

vitalba* subsp. *grata
Syn. of *C. grata*

vitalba* var. *microcarpa
Syn. of *C. peterae*

'Vitalik'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova (1972)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6, violet-purple. Anthers greyish purple. Deciduous climber with stems c. 1.3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 6.

'Vitantas'
Parentage unknown
Sepals red-purple.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1996: 58.

***viticaulis* Steele**
Fls urn-shaped, nodding, solitary, terminal. Sepals pale purple to violet-purple, outside often tinged with green, inside greenish white, 1.4-2.5 × 0.6-1 cm, lanceolate, margin downy, tip spreading to recurved. Stamens 0.8-1.4 cm; filaments downy in upper part; anthers pale yellow. Achenes 4-6 × 3-5 mm, downy; styles brown to red-brown, 2-4 cm. Stems erect to 0.5 m, branched, downy. Lvs simple, narrowly elliptic to ovate. FL: May-Aug. USA (W Virginia).

***viticella* L.**
Fls broadly bell-shaped to saucer-shaped or flattish but never flat, 3-6 cm across, somewhat drooping, 1(-3) in lf-axils. Buds oblong-ovoid, pointed. Sepals 4,

bluish, purple, red or white, 1.8-4 × 0.8-3 cm, oblong to obovate, pointed or blunt, flared and often recurved towards tip, margin crimped, outside downy. Filaments green; anthers greenish cream to pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes 6-9 mm long, almost round to broadly ovoid or rhomboid, flattened, adpressed-hairy; styles 0.5-1 cm, hairy or not. Semi-woody, deciduous climber with ribbed, green or reddish brown stems to 7.5 m, slightly downy when young, dying back each year to the woody base. Lvs 2-pinnate with 5-9 primary divisions; lflets entire or 2-3-lobed, densely downy especially beneath. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth. S Europe, W Asia.

***viticella* 'Abendstern'**
Syn. of 'Abendstern'

***viticella* 'Abundance'**
Syn. of 'Abundance'

***viticella* 'Aino'**
Syn. of 'Aino'

***viticella* var. *alba* Carrière**
Syn. of 'Alba' (Viticella Group)

***viticella* var. *alba* hort.**
Syn. of *C. viticella* forma *albiflora*

***viticella* 'Alba'**
Syn. of 'Alba' (Viticella Group)

***viticella* 'Alba Luxurians'**
Syn. of 'Alba Luxurians'

***viticella* 'Alba Nova'**
Syn. of 'Alba Nova'

***viticella* forma *albiflora* Kuntze**
Fls c. 3 cm across. Sepals pure white.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Albiflora'; 'Albiflora' (Viticella Group); *C. viticella* var. *alba* hort.; *C. viticella* var. *albiflora.*

viticella* var. *albiflora
Syn. of *C. viticella* forma *albiflora*

***viticella* 'Albiflora'**
Syn. of *C. viticella* forma *albiflora*

***viticella* 'Amethystina'**
Syn. of 'Amethystina'

***viticella* 'Annika'**
Syn. of 'Annika'

***viticella* 'Atragenoides'**
Syn. of 'Atragenoides'

***viticella* 'Atrorubens'**
Syn. of 'Atrorubens'

***viticella* 'Atroviolacea'**
Syn. of 'Atroviolacea'

***viticella* 'Betty Corning'**
Syn. of 'Betty Corning'

***viticella* 'Bill Goodwin'**
Syn. of 'Will Goodwin'

***viticella* 'Black Prince'**
Syn. of 'Black Prince'

***viticella* 'Bleu Violet'**
Syn. of 'Bleu Violet'

***viticella* 'Blue Belle'**
Syn. of 'Blue Belle' (Viticella Group)

***viticella* 'Blue Boy'**
Syn. of 'Blue Boy'

***viticella* 'Boskoop'**
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Boskoop'

***viticella* 'Brocade'**
Syn. of 'Brocade'

***viticella* 'Caerulea'**
Syn. of 'Coerulea'

***viticella* 'Caerulea Grandiflora'**
Syn. of 'Caerulea Grandiflora'

***viticella* 'Caerulea Luxurians'**
Syn. of 'Caerulea Luxurians'

***viticella* 'Caesia'**
Syn. of 'Caesia'

***viticella* subsp. *campaniflora* (Brot.) Font Quer ex Bolòs & Vigo**
Fls 1.5-3(-4) cm across, fragrant. Buds ovoid, downy. Sepals 4, white, outside tinged with lilac or pale violet, 1.8-2.5 × c. 0.8 cm, oblong to obovate, narrowly flared toward tip, tip sharply pointed and recurved. Fruit-heads persistent. Achenes adpressed-hairy; styles rarely grooved, hairy in lower half. Stems to 7.5 m, green in herbaceous part, downy when young. FL: July-Sept. Portugal, W Spain.
Syns: *C. campaniflora* Brot.; *Viticella campaniflora* (Brot.) Bercht. & Presl; *C. parviflora* DC.; *C. viticella* var. *campaniflora* (Brot.) Willk. & Lange

viticella* var. *campaniflora
Syn. of *C. viticella* subsp. *campaniflora*

***viticella* 'Carmencita'**
Syn. of 'Carmencita'

***viticella* 'Caroline Lloyd'**
Syn. of 'Caroline Lloyd'

***viticella* 'Cicciolina'**
Syn. of 'Cicciolina'

viticella* var. *coerulea
Syn. of 'Coerulea'

***viticella* 'Coerulea'**
Syn. of 'Coerulea'

***viticella* 'Contorta'**
Syn. of 'Contorta'

***viticella* 'Cordifolia'**
Syn. of 'Cordifolia'

***viticella* 'Cratère'**
Syn. of 'Cratère'

viticella* subsp. *crispa
Syn. of *C. crispa*

***viticella* 'Danae'**
Syn. of 'Danae'

***viticella* 'Denny's Sturminster no 1'**
Syn. of 'Denny's Sturminster no 1'

***viticella* 'Doggy'**
Syn. of 'Doggy'

***viticella* 'Earl of Beaconsfield'**
Syn. of 'Earl of Beaconsfield'

***viticella* 'Eetika'**
Syn. of 'Eetika'

***viticella* 'Elegans'**
Syn. of 'Elegans'

***viticella* 'Elegans Plena'**
Syn. of 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

***viticella* 'Elvan'**
Syn. of 'Elvan'

***viticella* 'Emilia Plater'**
Syn. of 'Emilia Plater'

***viticella* 'Entel'**
Syn. of 'Entel'

***viticella* 'Erecta'**
Syn. of 'Erecta'

***viticella* 'Étoile Rose'**
Syn. of 'Étoile Rose'

***viticella* 'Étoile Violette'**
Syn. of 'Étoile Violette'

***viticella* 'Flore Pleno'**
Viticella Group
Fls double, 2-6 cm across. Sepals dull purple to greyish purple (bluer than in 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'), outside paler. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets lanceolate, 3-lobed. FL: (May-)June-Sept on current year's growth.
Syns: 'Flore Pleno'; *C. viticella* 'Mary Rose'; 'Mary Rose'; *C. viticella* var. *multiplex* G. Don; *C. viticella* forma *multiplex* (G. Don) Rehder; *C. viticella* 'Multiplex'; 'Multiplex'; *C. viticella* 'Plena'; 'Plena'; *C. viticella* 'Purpurea Flore Pleno'; 'Purpurea Flore Pleno'; *C. viticella* var. *pulchella* Pers.; *C. viticella* 'Pulchella'; 'Pulchella'.
(The epithet 'Flore Pleno' as attached to *C. viticella* dates back to the beginning of Linnaean nomenclature (1753) and before. This double-flowered *C. viticella* has probably been cultivated since the 16th Century, and has since been described under several names. In 1981 it was brought to the attention of Barry Fretwell by one of his customers and Fretwell 'reintroduced' it the following year under the new name 'Mary Rose' (the name of one of Henry VIII's warships that was sunk in 1545 and raised from its watery grave in 1982).)

***viticella* 'Fontan Sljez'**
Syn. of 'Fontan Sljez'

***viticella* 'Foxtrot'**
Syn. of 'Foxtrot'

***viticella* 'Grandiflora'**
Syn. of 'Grandiflora Rosea'

***viticella* 'Grandiflora Sanguinea'**
Syn. of 'Grandiflora Sanguinea'

***viticella* 'Gringoire'**
Syn. of 'Gringoire'

***viticella* 'Hågelby White'**
Viticella Group
viticella subsp. *campaniflora* × *viticella* subsp. *viticella*
Fls nodding. Sepals white. Stems to 3 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: 'Hågelby White'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 89.
(Found in Hågelby Park in Stockholm, Sweden, and introduced in 1998 to mark 10 years of the Swedish Clematis Society.)

***viticella* 'Hanna'**
Viticella Group

viticella subsp. *campaniflora* × *viticella* subsp. *viticella*
R: S. Widberg
Fls 4-6 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, pale violet-blue with a somewhat mauver bar, rhombic, pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Hanna'.
Published ref. J. van Zoest *Clematis Cat.* 1999; Robin Savill *Cat.* 1999.

***viticella* 'Huldine'**
Syn. of 'Huldine'

***viticella* 'Jenny Caddick'**
Syn. of 'Jenny Caddick'

***viticella* 'Joan Baker'**
Syn. of 'Joan Baker'

***viticella* 'Juliette Dodu'**
Syn. of 'Juliette Dodu'

***viticella* 'Kaaru'**
Syn. of 'Kaaru'

***viticella* 'Karmesine'**
Misspelling of 'Kermesina'

***viticella* 'Kathryn Chapman'**
Syn. of 'Kathryn Chapman'

***viticella* var. *kermesina* Hartw.**
Syn. of 'Kermesina'

***viticella* var. *kermesina* hort.**
Syn. of 'Rubra'

***viticella* var. *kermesina* Lem.**
Syn. of 'Kermesina'

***viticella* 'Kermesina'**
Syn. of 'Kermesina'

***viticella* 'Kiev'**
Syn. of 'Kiev'

***viticella* 'Kommerei'**
Syn. of 'Kommerei'

***viticella* 'Lamartine'**
Syn. of 'Lamartine'

***viticella* 'La Nancéienne'**
Syn. of 'La Nancéienne'

***viticella* 'La Pourpre'**
Syn. of 'La Pourpre'

***viticella* 'Léonidas'**
Syn. of 'Léonidas'

***viticella* 'Le Petit Prince'**
Syn. of 'Le Petit Prince'

***viticella* 'Lilacina Floribunda'**
Syn. of 'Lilacina Floribunda' (Viticella Group)

***viticella* 'Lisboa'**
Viticella Group
viticella subsp. *campaniflora* × *viticella* subsp. *viticella*
R: Lisbon University Botanic Garden (1956)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4-6 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4(-6), mauve-bluish (Aconite Violet HCC 937/3), often with a pale yellow splash at the base, 2.5-3 × 0.8-1 cm, pointed, recurved in upper third, outside downy in upper part. Filaments pale green, hairy at top; anthers greenish white to pale yellow. Achenes 7-10 × 5-9 mm, broadly ovoid, adpressed-hairy; styles c. 1 cm. Deciduous climber with stems 4-7 m. FL: June-Sept.
Syns: *C. campaniflora* 'Lisboa'; 'Lisboa'.
Published ref. Evison 1995: 117.

***viticella* 'Little Nell'**
Syn. of 'Little Nell'

***viticella* 'Louise Carrière'**
Syn. of 'Louisa Carrière'

***viticella* 'Lundell's Number 4'**
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer1991, without description.

***viticella* 'Madame Julia Correvon'**
Syn. of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

***viticella* 'Madame Moser'**
Syn. of 'Madame Moser'

***viticella* 'Magnifica'**
Syn. of 'Magnifica'

***viticella* 'Major'**
Syn. of 'Major'

***viticella* 'Margot Koster'**
Syn. of 'M. Koster'

***viticella* 'Marmorata'**
Syn. of 'Marmorata'

***viticella* 'Mary Rose'**
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

***viticella* 'Mathieu de Dombasle'**
Syn. of 'Mathieu de Dombasle'

***viticella* 'Minuet'**
Syn. of 'Minuet'

***viticella* 'Modesta'**
Syn. of 'Modesta'

***viticella* 'Monsieur Grandeau'**
Syn. of 'Monsieur Grandeau'

***viticella* 'Monsieur Tisserand'**
Syn. of 'Monsieur Tisserand'

***viticella* 'Mooreana'**
Syn. of 'Mooreana'

***viticella* 'Mrs Lundell'**
Syn. of 'Mrs T. Lundell'

***viticella* 'Mrs Tage Lundell'**
Syn. of 'Mrs T. Lundell'

***viticella* 'Mrs T. Lundell'**
Syn. of 'Mrs T. Lundell'

viticella* forma *multiplex
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

viticella* var. *multiplex
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

***viticella* 'Multiplex'**
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

viticella* var. *nana
Syn. of 'Nana'

***viticella* 'Nana'**
Syn. of 'Nana'

***viticella* 'Negritianka'**
Syn. of 'Negritianka'

***viticella* 'Pagoda'**
Syn. of 'Pagoda'

***viticella* 'Pallida'**
Syn. of 'Pallida' (of Jackman)

***viticella* 'Pamela Jackman'**
Syn. of 'Pamela Jackman'

***viticella* 'Plena'**
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

***viticella* 'Polish Spirit'**
Syn. of 'Polish Spirit'

***viticella* 'Pourpre Mat'**
Syn. of 'Pourpre Mat'

***viticella* 'Prince Charles'**
Syn. of 'Prince Charles'

***viticella* 'Prophétesse'**
Syn. of Prophétesse'

viticella* var. *pulchella
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

***viticella* 'Pulchella'**
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

***viticella* 'Purple Abundance'**
Syn. of 'Abundance'

viticella* var. *purpurea
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Purpurea'

***viticella* 'Purpurea'**
Viticella Group
Fls c. 5 cm across. Sepals dark purple to purple-red. Anthers green.
Syns: *C. viticella* var. *purpurea* Loud.; 'Purpurea'; 'Viticella Purpurea'.
Published ref. *Boom en Plantenbeurs* 1890.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 14.4 (see note under *C. recta* 'Purpurea').)

'Viticella Purpurea'
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Purpurea'

***viticella* 'Purpurea Flore Pleno'**
Syn. of *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'

viticella purpurea plena
Syn. of 'Purpurea Plena'

***viticella* 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'**
Syn. of 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

***viticella* 'Romantika'**
Syn. of 'Romantika'

***viticella* 'Rosea'**
Syn. of 'Rosea' (Viticella Group)

***viticella* 'Royal Velours'**
Syn. of 'Royal Velours'

***viticella* 'Rubens'**
Syn. of 'Rubens' (Viticella Group)

viticella* var. *rubra
Syn. of 'Rubra' (Viticella Group)

***viticella* 'Rubra'**
Syn. of 'Rubra' (Viticella Group)

'Viticella Rubra'
Syn. of 'Rubra' (Viticella Group)

viticella* var. *rubra grandiflora
Syn. of 'Rubra Grandiflora'

***viticella* 'Rubra Grandiflora'**
Syn. of 'Rubra Grandiflora'

***viticella* 'Sanguinea'**
Syn. of 'Sanguinea'

***viticella* 'Signe'**
Syn. of 'Kasmu'

***viticella* 'Södertälje'**
Syn. of 'Södertälje'

***viticella* 'Tango'**
Syn. of 'Tango'

***viticella* 'Tentel'**
Syn. of 'Tentel'

***viticella* 'Triinu'**
Syn. of 'Triinu'

***viticella* 'Vanessa'**
Syn. of 'Vanessa'

viticella* var. *venosa
Syn. of *C.* × *venosa*

viticella venosa
Syn. of 'Venosa'

***viticella* 'Venosa'**
Syn. of 'Venosa'

***viticella* 'Venosa Alba'**
Syn. of 'Venosa Alba'

***viticella* 'Venosa Grandiflora'**
Syn. of 'Venosa Grandiflora'

***viticella* 'Venosa Violacea'**
Syn. of 'Venosa Violacea'

***viticella* 'Viola'**
Syn. of 'Viola'

***viticella* 'Violacea'**
Syn. of 'Violacea' (Viticella Group)

viticella* subsp. *viticella
Fls 3-6 cm across. Sepals 4, 2-4 × 2-3 cm, broadly flared towards tip. Achenes sparsely hairy; styles usually distinctly grooved, hairless. Stems to 4(-5) m, reddish brown. FL: June-Sept. C Spain, Italy east across Balkans to W Turkey, Caucasus and NW Iran.

***viticella* 'Walenburg'**
Syn. of 'Walenburg'

***viticella* 'Zingaro'**
Syn. of 'Zingaro'

'Viviand Morel'
Viticella Group
'Rosea' (Viticella Group) × 'Kermesina'
R: F. Morel, I: (c. 1889)
Sepals 6, wine-red with a purple bar, outside paler, triangular, margin wavy.
Published ref. Martinet in *Rev. Hort.* 1889: 371.
(Misspelling: 'Vivian Morel'. Named after Viviand Morel, Director of the Lyon Botanical Garden and Editor of *Lyon Horticole.*)

'Vivian Morel'
Misspelling of 'Viviand Morel'

VIVIENNE
Trade designation of 'Beth Currie'

'Vivienne Lawson'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: V. Denny (1976), F: V. Denny (1981), N: V. Denny (1983), I: V. Denny (1984), REG: V. & S. Denny (2000)
Fls 14-16 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 8, violet-purple (87B), 7-8 × c. 4.5 cm, overlapping, downy outside, long-pointed, margin wavy. Filaments pale lavender; anthers golden yellow. Deciduous climber with grey-hairy stems 2.8-3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets entire with wavy margin, hairy beneath. FL: July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 1998.
(Named after one of the Denny's customers.)

'Vjecznyi Zov'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Vechnyi Zov'

'Vöimula'
Misspelling of 'Võimula'

'Võimula'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Madame Van Houtte' × unknown
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1982), F: U. & A. Kivistik (1985), N: U. & A. Kivistik (1988), REG: EPPIVCD (2000)
Fls 16-25 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, pale violet (85B), bar, margin and veins strong reddish purple (78B), 8-12 cm long, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, pointed, overlapping, margin wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.5 m. Lvs ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: July-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 8.
(Misspelling: 'Vojmula'; 'Vöimula')

'Vojmula'
Misspelling of 'Võimula'

'Voluacea'
Misspelling of 'Voluceau'

'Volucea'
Misspelling of 'Voluceau'

'Voluceau'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Poupre Mat' × 'Ville de Lyon'
R: A. Girault, I: (pre 1970)
Fls 10-15(-18) cm across, the first fls sometimes semi-double. Sepals 4-7, velvety petunia-red to very deep purple-red (Garnet Lake HCC 828) or dark red (Dahlia Purple HCC 931), becoming more purple (Violet Purple HCC 733) with age, outside pinkish silver with red-nerved bar, obovate, twisted, apiculate. Stamens 1-1.5 cm; filaments white tinged with violet; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: late June-Sept(-Oct).
Published ref. H. van de Laar in *Dendroflora* 8: 67 (1971).
(Misspelling: 'Volucea'; 'Violuceau'; 'Voluacea')

'Vostok'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov (1963)
Fls 10-12(-15) cm across. Sepals 4-6, purple-violet with reddish bar, and with deeply incised veins, elliptic, pointed, margin crimped. Filaments white; anthers yellow or brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.8-4 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 8.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Vostock'. Named after the first Russian space rocket.)

'Vyvyan Pennell'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Daniel Deronda' (s) × 'Beauty of Worcester'
R: W. Pennell (c. 1954), N & I: W. Pennell (1959)
PC 1958, AGM 1993
Fls single, semi-double and double, 15-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls 6(-10), oblong-elliptic, pointed, margin wavy, double fls with 6-8 guard sepals and 9-10 whorls of shorter, twisted, apiculate sepals with wavy margin; all sepals silvery deep lilac-mauve to lilac or lavender-blue or deep pinkish lavender tinged with purple and red, fading to deep lilac-mauve, tip reddish purple, outside deep mauve-pink. Stamens 0.8-1.5 cm; filaments white; anthers beige or pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-4 m, new shoots bronze. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: late May-June on previous year's growth (fls semi-double to double), July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth (fls single).
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 40 (1984).
(Named after Walter Pennell's wife.)

W

WADA'S PRIMROSE
Trade designation of *C. patens* 'Manshuu Ki'

'W.A. Gladstone'
Misspelling of 'W.E. Gladstone'

'Wahlenburg'
Misspelling of 'Walenburg'

'Wahlenburgh'
Misspelling of 'Walenburg'

'Wakamurasaki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 6, soft blue-violet with reddish bar that fades with age, ovate, pointed, tip recurved, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers red-brown. Lvs ternate. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino 1984.

'Wakoo'
Parentage unknown
R: Rinnosuke Toriumi
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after a Japanese city.)

'Walenburg'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
S: D.M. van Gelderen, I: Esveld Nurseries (c. 1990)
Fls 6-8 cm across, somewhat nodding. Sepals 4, bright purple with creamy white purple-veined bar. Filaments green; anthers with purple tip. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Walenburg'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* Spring Supplement 1999: 16.
(Misspelling: 'Wahlenburg'; 'Wahlenburgh'; 'Walhenborg'. A chance seedling discovered in the garden of Walenburg Estate by van Gelderen.)

'Walhenborg'
Misspelling of 'Walenburg'

'Wallufer Rebe'
Viticella Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann, I: (1930)
Fls semi-double. Sepals wine-red. FL: July-Aug.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 106.

walteri
Syn. of *C. crispa*

'Walter Pennell'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Vyvyan Pennell' (s) × 'Daniel Deronda'
R: W. Pennell (1961), N: W. Pennell (1974)
Fls single and double, 10-20 cm across. Sepals of single fls deep mauve-pink. Guard sepals of double

fls 6(-8), slaty mauve-pink darkening into a deeper mauve-pink round the edges, bar deep carmine, blunt, apiculate, gappy, inner sepals 30-40, lilac-grey tinged with mauve-pink, margin wavy. Filaments cream; anthers cream or buff. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-June (fls double), Aug-Sept (fls single, smaller).
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 40 (1984).
(Named after Walter Pennell. There are reports of the fls being scented.)

'Wanda'
Parentage unknown
Sepals violet-blue.
Published ref. Sekowski 1987: 105.

'Wanda Rutkiewicz'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1993), F: S. Franczak (1995), N: S. Franczak (1996), I: S. Franczak (1998), REG: S. Franczak (1999)
Fls 15-20 cm across, 1-3 in lf-axils. Sepals 6-8, white, obovate, downy inside. Stamens brownish cream. Deciduous climber with downy stems 1.5-2 m, new growth often brownish. Lvs simple or with 2 lflets; lflets entire, margin irregularly toothed or wavy. FL: May-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2000: 16.
(Named after a Polish mountaineer who died in Nepal.)

'Warabe'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Barbara Jackman' × 'Mrs N. Thompson'
R: Masako Takeuchi (1995)
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals white with red bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1998: 38.

'Warazawska Nike'
Misspelling of 'Warszawska Nike'

'Warsaw'
Tangutica Group
Parentage unknown
Fls lantern-shaped. Sepals bright yellow, c. 2 cm long, spreading somewhat with age. Stamens brown. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 4-5 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. tangutica* 'Warsaw'.
Published ref. Orchard Nurseries *Cat.* 1989.

'Warsawa Nike'
Misspelling of 'Warszawska Nike'

'Warsaw Nike'
Misspelling of 'Warszawska Nike'

'Warszawska Nike'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak (1966), F: S. Franczak (1970), I: J. Fisk (1982), REG: S. Franczak (1987)
Fls 10-15(-20) cm across. Sepals 6(-8), velvety red-violet to dark purple-violet (Royal Purple HCC 834/1-2) with reddish shading on bar, outside silvery, c. 5.5 × 4 cm, obovate to spathulate, tending to twist as fl opens, overlapping, with deep central grooves, pointed, margin slightly crimped. Stamens 0.6-1.2 cm; filaments greenish white often tinged with violet; anthers pale to deep yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June-July, Sept-Oct.
Trade designation: MIDNIGHT SHOWERS.
Published ref. Fisk in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 2: 15 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Warsaw Nike'; 'Warsawa Nike'; 'Warazawska Nike'. Named after a Polish allegorical figure, half-fish and half-woman, represented in the Heroes of Warsaw memorial to freedom fighters in Warsaw.)

'Warwickshire Rose'
Montana Group
montana var. *rubens* × unknown
S: J. Williams, N: J. Williams
Fls (4-)5-7 cm across, somewhat nodding. Sepals deep rose-pink, rather narrow, apiculate. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-7(-10) m. Lvs tinged with burgundy or bronze. FL: May-June.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Warwickshire Rose'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 46
(Seedling found by garden designer John Williams in his garden. He named it Rose after his mother and Warwickshire after his home county.)

'Waterperry Star'
Tangutica Group
'Bill MacKenzie' × unknown
S: R. Smith, N: Mary Spiller (1989), REG: R. Smith (1996)
Fls star-shaped, c. 8 cm across, on long stalks, outward-facing, slightly scented. Sepals 4, strong yellow, 3-3.5 × c. 1.5 cm, thick, elliptic, pointed, tip recurved. Filaments brown; anthers green-yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lobed and irregularly toothed lflets. FL: June-Oct on current year's growth.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 2000.
(Seedling found at Waterperry Gardens, Oxfordshire, UK.)

'Waverley'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: L. Burbank, I: (pre 1896)
Fls semi-double. Sepals clear sky-blue, elliptic, pointed.
Published ref. *The Garden* 49: 189, 191 (1896).
(Misspelling: 'Waverly')

'Waverly'
Misspelling of 'Waverley'

'Wayside Moon'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Wayside Gardens
Fls 16-20 cm across. Sepals 6.
Published ref. Geo Park Seed Co. *Cat.* 1983.

'W.E. Essington'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son, F: George Jackman & Son (1871), I: George Jackman & Son (1872)
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals 6, reddish violet with bronze-red bar, deeper red towards base, broadly ovate, long-pointed, tip somewhat recurved. Lvs pinnate; lflets elliptic to heart-shaped, long-pointed. FL: (June-)July-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1872: 156.
(Misspelling: 'C.W.E. Essington')

'W.E. Gladstone'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: C. Noble, I: C. Noble (1881)
FCC 1881
Fls (15-)20-25(-28) cm across. Buds oblong-ovoid, pale green, silky. Sepals 6-8, lilac or pale blue-lilac (Sea Lavender Blue HCC 637/1) to pale violet-blue (94C) with silky texture, at first tinged with rose-pink down bar, which fades with age, outside paler (91B) with white bar, 7-10(-11.5) × 4-5 cm, obovate to elliptic, overlapping, apiculate, margin slightly reflexed. Stamens c. 2.5 cm; filaments whitish or cream, often tinged with purple below anthers; anthers grey-purple or dark red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs sometimes simple, more usually ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: June on previous year's growth, July-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *The Garden* 19: 559 (1881); *Fl. & Pom.* 1881: 168.
(Misspelling: 'W.A. Gladstone'; 'M. Gladstone'; 'Mrs Gladstone'. Named after William Ewart Gladstone, British Prime Minister four times between 1868 and 1894.)

'Weisse Nelly Moser'
Syn. of 'Peter Pan'

'Wesselton'
See *C. macropetala* 'Wesselton'

'Wesstleton'
Misspelling of 'Wesselton' (see *C. macropetala* 'Wesselton')

'Western Virgin'
Vitalba Group
ligusticifolia × *virginiana*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (1962)
Fls apparently male and female, on separate plants (see note below), c. 1 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-10 m or more. Lvs ternate; terminal lflet usually deeply 3-lobed or divided into 2-3 secondary lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: 'Prairie Traveller's Joy'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 35.
(The female fls bear enough stamens to set fruit in the absence of male fls.)

'Westerplatte'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: S. Franczak
Fls 10-16 cm across. Buds hairy. Sepals 6-8, bright red, outside with white bar, tip recurved. Filaments whitish; anthers deep red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-2.5 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 21.
(Misspelling: 'Westplatte'. Commemorates the heroes of Westerplatte (1939), the peninsula that protects the port of Gdansk in Poland. There are reports that the fls may be slightly scented.)

'Westleton'
Misspelling of 'Wesselton' (see *C. macropetala* 'Wesselton')

'Westplatte'
Misspelling of 'Westerplatte'

'White Beauty'
Atragene Group
fauriei × *sibirica*
R: M. Johnson (1985)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, c. 10 cm across, nodding. Buds ovoid, pointed, pale green with purple veins towards base. Sepals 4, pure white, ageing to creamy white, c. 6 × 2 cm, lanceolate, pointed. Staminodes yellow-green (150C), c. 1 cm long, spathulate. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Albina'; 'Albina' (Atragene Group).
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 51; *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originally named 'Albina', but this name was unacceptable (ICNCP Art. 17.9) so Johnson renamed it 'White Beauty'.)

'White Carpet'
Syn. of *C.* × *cartmanii* 'White Carpet'

'White Cascade'
See *C.* × *cartmanii* 'White Cascade'

'White Chapel'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1994)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

'White Columbine'
Atragene Group
'Columbine' × unknown
I: Treasures of Tenbury (1986)
AGM 1993
Fls c. 4 cm across, nodding. Buds often tinged with purple-violet on sunny side. Sepals at first creamy white, becoming pure white, 4-5 cm long, pointed. Staminodes white with greenish yellow tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2-4 m. Lvs with a yellowish tinge, 2-ternate; lflets irregularly toothed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Columbine White'; *C. alpina* 'White Columbine'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 200.
(AGM was awarded to 'Columbine White')

'White Lady'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
S: T. Lundell (c. 1970), N: M. Johnson (1982)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4-8 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4(-6), white, 3-4 × 1-2.5 cm, oblong, pointed or blunt. Outer staminodes usually 4, 2-3.5 × 0.4-0.7 cm, pointed or blunt, sometimes notched; inner staminodes white with pale green tip, 1-1.5 × 0.25-0.4 cm, spathulate, blunt or pointed. Deciduous climber with pale green stems 2.2-4 m. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets irregularly toothed, some lflets 3-lobed. FL: Apr-May, with some fls July-Aug.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'White Lady'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originated in Lundell's garden around 1970 where it was grown under the name *C. macropetala* var. *albiflora*. This name was already applied to a wild variety of *C. macropetala*, so after Lundell's death it was re-named 'White Lady' by Johnson.)

'White Majestic'
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'White Moth'
Atragene Group
macropetala × unknown
R: G.R. Jackman (pre 1955), I: George Jackman & Son (1955)
Fls double, open bell-shaped, (2.5-)4-6 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, at first greenish, later pure white, 2-4 × 0.7-1.5 cm, lanceolate, pointed, tip recurved. Outer staminodes 4-8, same colour and length as sepals, narrower; inner staminodes pale green, 1-1.5 cm long, narrowly spathulate, somewhat pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3(-5) m. Lvs pale yellowish green, 2-ternate; lflets often 3-lobed, sparsely and unevenly toothed. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'White Moth'; *C. alpina* subsp. *sibirica* 'White Moth'; *C. alpina* var. *sibirica* 'White Moth'; *C. sibirica* 'White Moth'; *C. macropetala* 'White Moth'.
Published ref. George Jackman & Son, *Planter's Handbook* No. 17 (1955) and No. 19 (1957/8) as *C. alpina sibirica*.
(At first thought to be a selection of *C. sibirica*, but in 1971 identified as being derived from *C. macropetala*.)

'White Nelly Moser'
Early Large-flowered Group
R: F.M. Westphal
Sepals 8, white, elliptic, overlapping, pointed. Filaments white; anthers dark. Plant compact. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 35.

'White Route'
Parentage unknown
R: Kichiya Shiozaki
Fls double, 10-13 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'White Swan'
Atragene Group
macropetala × *sibirica*
R: Dr F.L. Skinner (1961)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 7.5-12 cm across, nodding. Buds oblong to ovoid, pointed, pale green, slightly ridged, downy. Sepals 4, white or creamy white, pinkish at base, (3-)5-6 × 2-2.3 cm, oblong, 5-veined, narrowed at middle, somewhat twisted, blunt, with margin and tip recurved. Outer staminodes 8-10, pale greenish yellow, 2-2.5(-4.5) × 0.3-1 cm, linear, often twisted; inner staminodes c. 2 × 0.5 cm, margin hairy. Stamens c. 1.5 cm; filaments whitish; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5-5 m. Lvs pale green, 2-ternate; lflets oblong-elliptic to lanceolate, margin irregularly toothed. FL: late Apr-May on previous year's growth, with some in Aug on current year's growth.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'White Swan'.
Published ref. Skinner, *Horticultural Horizons*, 71, 87 (1966/7).

'White Tokyo'
Atragene Group
alpina × *macropetala*
S: M. Johnson (c. 1970)
Fls semi-double. Buds ovoid, pointed, hairy, nodding. Sepals white, lanceolate, 3-4 × 1-1.5 cm, hairy on both sides, margin and tip woolly. Staminodes 2-4, 1.5-3 × 0.5-0.6 cm, spathulate to lanceolate, long-pointed, tip recurved. Deciduous climber with ribbed, downy, more or less dark brown stems. Lvs 2-ternate; lflets almost crenate.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'White Tokyo'; *C. macropetala* 'White Tokyo'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Seedling from seed originating in Tokyo Botanical Garden, selected by M. Johnson around 1970.)

'White Wings'
Atragene Group

macropetala × unknown
S: M. Johnson (1970), N: M. Johnson (1983)
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, 6-9 cm across, nodding. Buds obovoid to almost rhomboid, pointed, twisted at top, hairless. Sepals 4, white, 4-6 × 1-1.8 cm, lanceolate, pointed, margin often recurved at mid-point. Outer staminodes often with 4 longer (3.5 × 0.5-0.7 cm) than the others, recurved and appearing between the sepals, sometimes absent; inner staminodes c. 1.8 × 0.5-0.6 cm, spathulate with a characteristic bend in middle, yellow often with green tip. Deciduous climber with stems to 4 m. Lvs pale green, 2-ternate; lflets irregularly and coarsely toothed.
Syns: *C. macropetala* 'White Wings'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 12.
(Originated spontaneously in Johnson's nursery. Before 1983, it appeared in catalogues as *C. macropetala* var. *albiflora*, but was then found to be different from this variety of *C. macropetala*. The name 'White Wings' refers to the recurved outer staminodes.)

***wightiana* Wall.**
Fls 3-6.5 cm across, more or less pendant. Sepals 4, pale yellow to greenish yellow, 1.5-3 × 0.7-1.5 cm, oblong to elliptic, pointed, spreading, outside ribbed and yellow-downy, tip recurved. Stamens 0.7-1.4 cm. Achenes 3-4 × 1-2 mm, ellipsoid to obovoid, with rim, hairy; styles to 3.5 cm. Climber with ribbed downy stems. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5-7 lflets; lflets toothed, both sides hairy. FL: Jan-Mar. S India.

wilfordii
Syn. of *C. serratifolia*

'Wilhelmina Tull'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Fisk (1983)
Fls (10-)15-20 cm across. Sepals 6(-8), deep violet with broad crimson bar (Feltwell 1999: 18 says the sepals are different lengths). Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1983.
(Received by Jim Fisk from a customer.)

'Wil. Kennet'
Misspelling of 'William Kennett'

'Will Barron'
Early Large-flowered Group
Sport of 'Nelly Moser'
R: Clearview Horticultural Products (1978), F: Clearview Horticultural Products (1979), I: Clearview Horticultural Products (1982)
Fls 10-15 cm across, solitary or in groups in lf-axils. Sepals 6-7, mid-blue with slightly pale pinkish bar that fades, elliptic, long-pointed. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-3 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Sept.
Published ref. *The concise guide to Clematis in North America*, p.31, published by Clearview Horticultural Products, Inc., 1996.
(Named after Will Barron, one of the founders of Clearview Horticultural Products.)

'Will Godwin'
Misspelling of 'Will Goodwin'

'Will Goodwin'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Pennell (1954), N & I: W. Pennell (1961)
AGM 1993
Fls 15-17(-20) cm across. Sepals 6-10, lavender-blue (Gooch 1996: 179 says fls clear mid-blue, fading to light blue; Evison 1998: 121 says fls clear mid-blue), c. 7 cm wide, corrugated, overlapping, pointed, margin wavy and crimped. Filaments creamy white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs simple and ternate. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Bill Goodwin'.
Published ref. Pennell in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 1: 40 (1984).
(Misspelling: 'Will Godwin'. Named after a long-serving Pennell's employee.)

'William Cripps'
Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: T. Cripps, F: (1871), I: (1872)
Sepals deep violet-purple. FL: July-Oct.
Published ref. *Fl. & Pom.* 1872: 39; M & J 1872: 157.

'William Keay'
Parentage unknown
R: A. Keay (1980), F: A. Keay (1982), N: A. Keay, REG: A. Keay (1998)
Fls c. 14 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6, orchid-pink with rose-red bar, c. 7 × 3.5 cm, elliptic-obovate, long-pointed, margins touching. Filaments rosy violet; anthers white. Deciduous climber with lime-green-hairy stems to 3 m. Lvs pale green, ternate; lflets entire, recurved. FL: Oct-Dec (Feb-Mar in S hemisphere).
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1999: 43.
(Named after the raiser's father.)

'William Kennet'
Misspelling of 'William Kennett'

'William Kenneth'
Misspelling of 'William Kennett'

'William Kennett'
Early Large-flowered Group
lanuginosa × *patens*
R: George Jackman & Son (pre 1875), I: (c. 1875)
Fls 12-20 cm across. Buds ovoid, white-hairy. Sepals 6-8 (fls on new growth may have 6-7 sepals), deep lavender-blue with the base of the bar light wine-red,

bar fading with age, outside light blue with creamy white bar, up to 5 cm wide, elliptic to ovate, overlapping, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments white; anthers purple to dark red. Deciduous climber with stems 3-6 m. Lvs simple or ternate. FL: May-June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Moore in *Gard. Chron.* 3: 684 (1875) as 'William Kennet'.
(Misspelling: 'William Kennet'; 'William Kenneth'; 'Wil. Kennet'. There is discrepancy over the raiser, with some authorities (M & J 1877, Evison 1998) attributing the breeding to Henry Cobbett. There is also discrepancy in the sepal colour (Moore 1875 - delicate mauve; Jouin 1907 - blue; Evison 1998 - pale lilac-blue. None mentions a bar). The original 1875 publication gives 'William Kennet', but 'Kennett' appears in most subsequent publications: Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 206 insist on 'Kennett', but give no reason. Unless the identity of the eponymous William Kennett can be established and the spelling is found to differ, the spelling 'William Kennett' is accepted here as conforming with existing usage (ICNCP Art. 14.3).)

***williamsii* A. Gray**
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3.5-4.5 cm across, nodding, solitary. Sepals 4(-5), white flushed with green, 1.2-2 × 0.8-1.4 cm, ovate to elliptic, pointed, downy outside. Stamens creamy yellow. Achenes yellowish brown, c. 5 mm long, ovoid, hairy; styles c. 2.5 cm. Deciduous climber with downy stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets toothed or sometimes 3-lobed, sparsely hairy beneath. FL: May-June on previous year's growth. Japan.
Syns: *C. montana* var. *williamsii* (A. Gray) Kuntze; *Clematopsis williamsii* (A. Gray) Tobe.

'Willisoni'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: W. Willison, I: (1875)
Fls single, semi-double and double, 18-25 cm across. Sepals of single fls 8, pale mauve to lavender, deeper towards base, spathulate, narrowed at base, long-pointed; sepals of double fls in c. 5 rows, spathulate, pointed. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: June-July.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 4: 17 (1875); *Fl. & Pom.* 1875: 191.

'Willy'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: P. Zwijnenburg (pre 1971), I: P. Zwijnenburg (1971)
Fls opening almost flat, 7-10 cm across (F.M. Westphal *Preisliste* 1996-97 says 4-5 cm across), nodding. Buds ovoid, hairy, nodding. Sepals 4, very pale pink to light purple-pink (Rose Purple HCC 533/1-2) with a red blotch at base, inside paler, 4-5 × 1.7-2 cm, long-pointed, outside hairy with downy margin. Staminodes greenish cream to creamy white, c. 2 × 0.5-0.6 cm, obovate, margin hairy. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-3(-4) m. Lvs 2-ternate. FL: Apr-May and some fls in summer.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Willy'.
Published ref. Lloyd & Bennett 1989: 200.

'Wilsonii'
See synonymy of *C. montana* var. *wilsonii*

'Winsford Seedling'
Atragene Group
Published ref. Listed in Snoeijer 1991, without description.

'Wisley'
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'

'Wisley Cream'
See *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'

'Wisley Purple'
Erroneous name for 'Wistaria Purple'

'Wisley Variety'
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'

'Wistaria Blue'
Atragene Group
alpina × unknown
R: M. Johnson (pre 1990)
Sepals blue.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Wistaria Blue'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.

'Wistaria Purple'
Atragene Group
alpina or *macropetala* × unknown
R: M. Johnson (pre 1990)
Sepals pale purple to violet-blue. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. FL: Apr-May.
Syns: *C. alpina* 'Wistaria Purple'; *C. macropetala* 'Wistaria Purple'.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1990: 11.
(Erroneous name: *C. alpina* 'Wisley Purple')

'Wm. Elliot'
Syn. of *C.* × *diversifolia* 'William Elliot'

'Wolga'
Early Large-flowered Group
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1994/95 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Wrightii'
Montana Group
Parentage unknown
Like *C. montana* var. *rubens* but lvs more deeply toothed, fls larger and deeper rose-pink.
Syns: *C. montana* 'Wrightii'.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1994: 87.

(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 17.9. Possibly of Australian origin.)

'W.S. Callick'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
I: J. Fisk (1983)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals 4-6, bright red to reddish mauve or dark purple-violet (Royal Purple HCC 834/1-2), elliptic, pointed. Stamens red-brown to purple-brown. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5-4 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Fisk *Cat.* 1983.
(Misspelling: 'W.S. Kalik')

'W.S. Kalik'
Misspelling of 'W.S. Callick'

'Wunderbar'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1990)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals blue with paler bar. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998.

'Wyevale'
Syn. of *C. tubulosa* 'Wyevale'

'Wyevale Blue'
Syn. of 'Ascotiensis'

X

'Xerxes'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble, I: (1877)
Fls single or sometimes semi-double, (10-)14-23 cm across. Sepals 6-12, deep violet (dark Aster Violet (HCC 38) with purple or slight crimson bar, overlapping. Stamens reddish purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2-3 m. Lvs ternate or pinnate; lflets ovate. FL: (May-)June-Sept.
Published ref. M & J 1877: 125.
(Has been confused with 'Elsa Späth' which was raised by Späth and has bright blue fls. It is probable that both cvs are still in cultivation and are completely mixed up. Lloyd 1989: 200 said that true 'Xerxes' is no longer in cultivation, and that both 'Elsa Späth' and 'Mrs P B Truax' have been erroneously listed as 'Xerxes' in the UK, while in Australia a white cv. has for years been sold as 'Xerxes'.)

Y

'Yabatagawa'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals 6-8, white tinged with pale blue-violet on margin, elliptic, pointed, ruffled. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Lvs simple or ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 79.
(Named after a Japanese river.)

'Yaegakihime'
Early Large-flowered Group
a double-flowered cv. of *patens* × unknown
R: Yukiko Fukagawa (1990)
Fls double, 7-10 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Yaegaki Hime'. Named after an ancient princess.)

'Yaegaki Hime'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Yaegakihime'

'Yaichi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yaichi Shibahara
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, purple, broadly elliptic to ovate, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers red-brown or red-purple. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Ino & Nakamura 1986: 78.

'Yaltinski Etyid'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Yaltinskij Etjud'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Yaltinskiy Etiud'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Yaltinsky Etude'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Yamato'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Fls 12-16 cm across. Sepals 6-8, blue-purple with paler bar, broadly lanceolate with narrow base, somewhat gappy, margin wavy. Filaments whitish, tinged with red towards top; anthers dark red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6-1 m. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after the old name of Nara district. There are reports that the fls may be slightly scented.)

'Yanagisato'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × *reticulata*
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1986)
Fls 2.5-3 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers greenish yellow.
(Japan Registration No. 4912 (1996). Named after a Japanese district.)

'Yashahime'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Ernest Markham' × 'Jackmanii'
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi
Fls 8-10 cm across. Sepals dark red. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1996.

'Yatsuhashi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Kakio' × unknown
R: Tetsuya Hirota (1995)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals deep reddish purple with white bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1997.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1. Named after a Japanese district.)

'Yatsuhashi'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals deep bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.
(Named after a Japanese district.)

'Yayoi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
N: Toyohee Saegusa
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals light sky-blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Yayoihime'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1976)
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Named after an ancient princess.)

'Yayoizora'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals pale yellow. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Ybileynyi 70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Yellow Chiffon'
Syn. of 'Lemon Chiffon'

YELLOW QUEEN **(of Holland)**
Trade designation of *C. patens* 'Manshuu Ki'

'Yellow Queen' (of Lundell/Treasures)
Syn. of 'Moonlight'

'Ylva'
See *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* 'Ylva'

'Yookoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls 12-13 cm across. Sepals pale pink with deep red bar. Anthers orange-yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Yoosee'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1990)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals creamy yellow, gradually changing to pink at tip. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1996.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

'Yoosee' (of Hiroshi Takeuchi)
Syn. of 'Egao'

'Yorkshire Pride'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: F. Watkinson, I: F. Watkinson (1988)
Fls double. Sepals deep or pale blue. Anthers creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 2-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Sept.
Published ref. Robin Savill *Cat.* 2000.

'Yoshii'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara
Fls semi-double. Sepals mauve with a red tinge. Stamens yellow.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1994: 51.

'Yoshiko'
Parentage unknown
R: Hisashi Asada (1988)
Sepals light pink with deeper bar. Anthers orange-red.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Yosii'
Parentage unknown
R: Yoshiaki Aihara (1994)
Sepals sky-blue. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.
(Yosii is a Japanese female name.)

'Yoso'oi'
Parentage unknown
R: Suzuki
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Yours Truly'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: R. James, F: R. James (1998), N: R. James (2000), REG: R. James (2000)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6, light blue with a deeper bar, outside with a white bar, c. 6 × 4 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, blunt, margin wavy and upturned in parts. Filaments cream; anthers light brown. Deciduous climber. Lvs dark green, ternate; lflets entire, wavy. FL: June-July on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 2001: 58.
(Named for the magazine *Yours* - the seed was obtained from a seed swap published in the magazine.)

'Yubileinyi-70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Iubileinyi-70'

'Yubune'
Integrifolia Group
integrifolia × unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls urn-shaped, 4-5 cm across. Sepals rich pink, broad, pointed, spreading towards tip. Anthers yellow. Lvs simple. FL: May-Sept.
Syns: *C. integrifolia* 'Yufune'.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Yufune'. Named after a Japanese district.)

'Yufune'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Yubune'

'Yukihomacki'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Yukihomachi'

'Yukikomachi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chieko Kurasawa
Fls bowl-shaped, 8-12 cm across. Sepals 6, lavender or pale pink to greenish yellow, with pale green-yellow to white bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping at base, apiculate. Filaments pale green; anthers pale green-yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.8 m. FL: May-June, Aug-Oct.
Published ref. Ino 1984.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Yukihomacki')

'Yukimusume'
Parentage unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa
Fls double, 8-10 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.

'Yuki-no-yoso'oi'
Early Large-flowered Group
'Pennell's Purity' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Hayakawa (1989)
Fls double, 10-14 cm across. Sepals white, blunt but apiculate, margin wavy. Anthers yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1991 appendix.

'Yukiokoshi'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Yukiokoshi'

'Yuki Okoshi'
Unaccepted spelling of *C. patens* 'Yukiokoshi'

'Yuki-Okoshi'
Unaccepted spelling of *C. patens* 'Yukiokoshi'

'Yume Akari'
Parentage unknown
R: Koozoo Sugimoto (1995)
Fls 14-17 cm across. Sepals purple with red bar. Anthers brown.
Published ref. *Shumi no engei* 1998.

'Yumedono'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai
Fls 15-18 cm across. Sepals purple-blue, wavy. Anthers yellow. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Yumesaki'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Chikayoshi Kitayama
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals blue-purple with paler bar. Anthers reddish purple.
Published ref. Koowaki 1997.

***yunnanensis* Franch.**
FCC 1998
Fls bell-shaped. Sepals 4, white or yellowish, 1.2-1.7 × 0.4-0.6 cm, narrowly ovate; downy outside. Filaments hairy. Achenes c. 3 mm long, ellipsoid, hairy; styles to 3 cm. Evergreen, often bushy climber with ribbed stems that become red-brown and woody. Lvs ternate; lflets leathery, margin toothed. FL: Oct-Jan. SW China

'Yusi-no-yoosoi'
Parentage unknown
Fls double. Sepals white, tinged with pink.
Published ref. *Clem. Int.* 1992: 25.
(No further reference to this cv. has been found. It is probably a misprint for 'Yuki-no-yoso'oi'.)

'Yuusuzumi'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Masako Takeuchi (1995)

Sepals pale blue-purple, the bar almost white. Anthers red-purple or brown.
Published ref. *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1995.

'Yvette Houry'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Houry (c. 1900)
Fls single and semi-double, 15-18 cm across. Sepals azure-blue; inner sepals of semi-double fls narrower than outer. Deciduous climber with stems 2.8-5 m. FL: May-June (fls semi-double), Sept (fls single).
Published ref. Spingarn 1935: 91.

Z

'Zagadka'
Flammula Group
angustifolia treated chemically
R: N.G. Chemarin (1969), F: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1972), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1974), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (2000)
Fls 6.5-8.5 cm across, borne in clusters. Sepals (4-)5-6, bright blue-violet (85A), whitish towards base and with lighter bar, 3-3.5 × up to 1.3 cm, oblong-elliptic, blunt, gappy, hairy outside, somewhat recurved towards tip. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Stems upright, to 1.3 m. Lvs dark green, pinnate with 5(-7) lflets. FL: June-Sept on current year's growth.
Published ref. Beskaravainaya 1991: 75.
(Was the first cv. bred in the former Soviet Union using radiation or chemicals to produce new plants. In this case *C. angustifolia* Jacq. (Syn: *C. hexapetala* Pall.) was pretreated with a 0.02% solution of ethylenimine. 'Zagadka' differs from *C. angustifolia* mainly in fl colour.)

'Zakat'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Comtesse de Bouchaud' × 'Kermesina'
R: M.I. Orlov (1965)
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals 4-6, purple to purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 3-3.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5 lflets. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 8 (1985).

'Zanoni'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Fortunei' × 'Jackmanii'
R: C. Noble (pre 1873)
Sepals 6, blue-purple or mottled lilac, suffused and feathered with claret, bar white, elliptic, long-pointed. Anthers whitish or pale yellow. Lvs pinnate; lflets ovate. FL: June-Sept.
Published ref. *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 1406.

'Zansetsu'
Parentage unknown
R: Tomoaki Okuboo
Fls 12-15 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. Clematis 1967.

'Zansetsu'
Parentage unknown
R: Gen Sakurai
Fls 10-12 cm across. Sepals white. Anthers reddish brown.
Published ref. Koowaki 1992.
(Unacceptable name, ICNCP Art. 26.1)

zanzibarensis
Syn. of *C. viridiflora*

zanzibarica
Syn. of *C. viridiflora*

'Zaô'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zaoo'

'Zaõ'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zaoo'

'Zaoo'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Tasuku Kaneko (pre 1957)
Fls 15-18(-22) cm across. Sepals 6-8, bluish white with yellowish white bar, elliptic, apiculate, margin wavy. Filaments greenish at first, later white; anthers greenish yellow. Lvs ternate; lflets ovate, long-pointed. FL: May-Oct.
Published ref. Arai 1957.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Zaô'; ' Zaõ'. Named after a Japanese mountain.)

'Zato'
Published ref. Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1996/97 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery.

'Zauberstern'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Goos & Koenemann (c. 1920), I: (pre 1929)
Sepals lilac-pink, with pinker bar and white edge. FL: May-June.
Published ref. Goos & Koenemann *Preisliste* 1930-31: 105.

***zemuensis* W.W. Sm.**
Fls 2-3 cm across. Sepals 4-6, yellowish white, lanceolate to oblong, 1-1.8 × 0.3-0.6 cm, silky outside. Stamens 0.5-0.7 cm. Climber. Lvs 2-ternate, or 1-2-pinnate; lflets toothed. FL: July-Sept. N India, Bhutan.

'Zenjimaru'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: Kazushige Ozawa
Fls 10-15 cm across. Sepals light pink. Anthers yellow.
Published ref. *Shinkaki* (Takii Syubyoo) Vol. 95 (1977).
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Zenji-Maru'; 'Zenzimaru'.)

'Zenji-Maru'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zenjimaru'

'Zenzimaru'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zenjimaru'

'Zincaro'
Misspelling of 'Zingaro'

'Zingaro'
Viticella Group
'Minuet' × unknown
R: R. Savill (1997), I: R. Savill (1999)
Fls on long stalks, nodding. Sepals cherry-pink or bright pink-mauve with a paler bar in the lower half, reflexed. Anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3-4 m. FL: July-Sept.
Syns: *C. viticella* 'Zingaro'.
Published ref. Howells 1998: 93.
(Misspelling: 'Zincaro')

'Zoia Kosmodemianskaia'
Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage unknown
R: M.I. Orlov, I: (1971)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light purple-violet. Anthers pale yellow. Stems up to 3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: June, July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 10.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Zoja Kosmodemjanskaja')

'Zoin'
Integrifolia Group
'Rosea' (Integrifolia Group) × 'Warszawska Nike'
R: W. Snoeijer (1993), N: W. Snoeijer (1997), I: J. van Zoest (2000)
Fls 5-8 cm across, more or less erect to outward-facing. Sepals 4, strong pink, pointed, margin wavy. Stamens yellow. Stems climbing to 1.7 m. Lvs dark green tinged with purple, simple or ternate. FL: June-Sept.
Trade designation: INSPIRATION.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1998: 73.

'Zoja Kosmodemjanskaja'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zoia Kosmodemianskaia'

'Zolotoi Iubilei'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Jackmanii' × 'Nelly Moser'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1968), N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1976), REG: Nikitsky State Botanic Garden (1997)
Fls (12-)14-18 cm across, solitary in lf-axils. Sepals 6(-8), purple (Pansy Violet (78B) or purplish-violet, later turning to deep violet-blue (92C), c. 8 × up to 5 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, gappy at base, outside hairy. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with hairy purplish stems 2-3 m. Lvs simple or ternate, purple when young; lflets ovate, entire, hairy beneath. FL: July-Sept(-Oct) on current year's growth.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990: 201.
(Unaccepted spelling: 'Zolotoi Jubilei'; 'Zolotoj Jubilej'. Fls bleach in sun.)

'Zolotoi Jubilei'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zolotoi Iubilei'

'Zolotoj Jubilej'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Zolotoi Iubilei'

'Zolushka'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Kermesina' × 'Ramona'
R: M.I. Orlov (1969)
Fls c. 12 cm across. Sepals 6-8, light violet. Anthers pale yellow. Stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate; lflets wavy. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985).

'Zvezda Vavilova'
Late Large-flowered Group
'Hagley Hybrid' × 'Klavdiia Shulzhenko'
R: V. Reinwald (1983)
Fls c. 16 cm across. Sepals 6, purple with violet-blue bar. Anthers greyish yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.8 m. Lvs ternate. FL: July-Sept.
Published ref. Riekstiņa & Radina 1988: 8-9.

'Zvezdograd'
Chemical or radiation treatment of *ispahanica*
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya, V.D. Rabotiagov & E.A. Doniushkina (1982)
Fls to 6.5 cm across. Sepals 4, narrowly oblong, tip reflexed. The same plant can have fls of 2 colours: light yellow with coloured filaments and lilac with lilac filaments. Shrub with stems 2-2.5 m. Lvs pinnate with 5-7 lflets. FL: Aug onwards.
Published ref. *The Clematis* 1995: 41.
(Was the second cv. bred in the former Soviet Union using radiation or chemicals to produce new plants. In this case *C. ispahanica* was used.)

'Zvezdopad'
Parentage unknown
R: M.F. Sharonova, I: (1975)
Published ref. Riekstiņa in *Clematis-86*, without description.

GENERIC SYNONYMY

ARCHICLEMATIS (Tamura) Tamura
Syn. of *Clematis*

Archiclematis alternata
Syn. of *C. alternata*

ATRAGENE L.
Syn. of *Clematis*

Atragene alpina
Syn. of *C. alpina*

Atragene alpina 'Royal Purple'
Syn. of *C.* 'Royal Beauty'

Atragene alpina 'Strain Magnus Johnson'
Syn. of *C.* 'M. Johnson'

Atragene americana
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*

Atragene balearica
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*

Atragene cirrhosa
Syn. of *C. cirrhosa* var. *cirrhosa*

Atragene columbiana
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *columbiana*

Atragene grosseserrata
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *grosseserrata*

Atragene indica
Syn. of *C. gouriana*

Atragene koreana
Syn. of *C. koreana*

Atragene macropetala
Syn. of *C. macropetala*

Atragene macropetala 'Floralia'
Syn. of *C.* 'Floral Feast'

Atragene occidentalis
Syn. of *C. occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*

Atragene ochotensis
Syn. of *C. ochotensis*

Atragene patens
Syn. of *C. patens*

Atragene patens 'Sophiae'
Syn. of *C. patens* 'Sophiae'

Atragene sibirica
Syn. of *C. sibirica*

Atragene tenuiloba
Syn. of *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba*

Atragene triternata
Syn. of *C.* × *triternata*

CLEMATOPSIS Hutch.
Syn. of *Clematis*

Clematopsis bojeri var. *anethifolia*
Syn. of *Clematis anethifolia*

Clematopsis scabiosifolia
Syn. of *Clematis villosa* subsp. *villosa*

Clematopsis scabiosifolia subsp. *kirkii*
Syn. of *Clematis villosa* subsp. *kirkii*

Clematopsis scabiosifolia subsp. *stanleyi*
Syn. of *Clematis villosa* subsp. *stanleyi*

Clematopsis stanleyi
Syn. of *Clematis villosa* subsp. *stanleyi*

Clematopsis villosa
Syn. of *Clematis villosa*

Clematopsis villosa subsp. *stanleyi*
Syn. of *Clematis villosa* subsp. *stanleyi*

Clematopsis williamsii
Syn. of *Clematis williamsii*

VIORNA Reichb.
Syn. of *Clematis*

Viorna addisonii
Syn. of *C. addisonii*

Viorna albicoma
Syn. of *C. albicoma*

Viorna baldwinii
Syn. of *C. baldwinii*

Viorna coccinea
Syn. of *C. texensis*

Viorna crispa
Syn. of *C. crispa*

Viorna douglasii
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *hirsutissima*

Viorna eriophora
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *hirsutissima*

Viorna flaccida
Syn. of *C. viorna*

Viorna fremontii
Syn. of *C. fremontii*

Viorna fusca
Syn. of *C. fusca* var. *fusca*

Viorna glaucophylla
Syn. of *C. glaucophylla*

Viorna hirsutissima
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *hirsutissima*

Viorna integrifolia
Syn. of *C. integrifolia*

Viorna ochroleuca
Syn. of *C. ochroleuca*

Viorna ovata
Syn. of *C. ochroleuca*

Viorna pitcheri
Syn. of *C. pitcheri*

Viorna × *pseudococcinea*
Syn. of *C.* × *pseudococcinea*

Viorna reticulata
Syn. of *C. reticulata*

Viorna scottii
Syn. of *C. hirsutissima* var. *scottii*

Viorna simsii
Syn. of *C. crispa*

Viorna versicolor
Syn. of *C. versicolor*

VITICELLA Moench
Syn. of *Clematis*

Viticella alba luxurians
Syn. of *C.* 'Alba Luxurians'

Viticella amethystina
Syn. of *C.* 'Amethystina'

Viticella atragenoides
Syn. of *C.* 'Atragenoides'

Viticella atrorubens
Syn. of *C.* 'Atrorubens'

Viticella campaniflora
Syn. of *C. viticella* subsp. *campaniflora*

Viticella coerulea grandiflora
Syn. of *C.* 'Caerulea Grandiflora'

Viticella crispa
Syn. of *C. crispa*

Viticella kermesina
Syn. of *C.* 'Kermesina'

Viticella mooreana
Syn. of *C.* 'Mooreana'

Viticella orientalis
Syn. of *C. orientalis*

Viticella pallida
Syn. of *C.* 'Pallida' (Viticella Group)

Viticella purpurea plena elegans
Syn. of *C.* 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

Viticella rosea
Syn. of *C.* 'Rosea' (Viticella Group)

Viticella rubra grandiflora
Syn. of *C.* 'Rubra Grandiflora'

Viticella venosa
Syn. of *C.* 'Venosa'

GLOSSARY

Achene a dry 1-seeded fruit that does not split open when ripe. In *Clematis*, achenes are usually borne in clusters.

Adpressed describes hairs that lie parallel to a surface, but are not adherent to it.

Anther the top part of a stamen that produces the pollen.

Anther-sacs the sac-shaped structures that contain pollen: in *Clematis* the anther has two sacs, one on each side of the connective (q.v.).

Apiculate ending abruptly in a small point.

Axil the upper angle between the stem and a leaf or leaf-stalk.

Axillary arising in an axil.

Bar the central longitudinal stripe of a sepal, of a shade lighter or darker than the main sepal colour, or of a different colour.

Bifid divided into two, usually deeply, at the tip.

Blade the expanded upper part of a sepal or staminode (see Claw).

Bract a leaf-like structure found at the base of a flower-stalk, where it joins the stem.

Bracteole a small bract-like structure, occurring on the flower-stalk, often in pairs.

Carpel one of the central female parts of a flower, that, in *Clematis*, after fertilization, matures into an achene.

Ciliate describes the margin of a leaf, bract or sepal that is fringed with hairs.

Claw the narrowed base of a sepal or staminode (see Blade).

Compound describes a leaf divided into separate leaflets.

Connective the narrow central part of the anther that connects the two pollen-bearing anther-sacs (q.v.).

Crenate describes a margin that is scalloped, with small rounded teeth.

Crenulate like crenate, but with smaller scallops.

Cultivar a category in the taxonomic hierarchy (q.v.) of cultivated plants that is clearly distinct, uniform and stable in its characteristics and which, when propagated by appropriate means, retains those characteristics.

Cuneate wedge-shaped.

Cyme a branched inflorescence in which the terminal flower opens first.

Deciduous describes a plant that sheds all its leaves during a cold or dry period.

Double of *Clematis* flowers, a flower with four or more complete whorls of sepals. In some cultivars the inner whorls may be composed of staminodes.

Ellipsoid as elliptic, but describing a solid body.

Elliptic oval but tapering equally to the base and tip, about twice as long as broad.

Entire describes a margin that is uninterrupted, neither toothed nor lobed.

Evergreen describes a plant that retains its leaves throughout the year.

Filament the stalk of a stamen, bearing the anther at its top.

Forma often termed 'form' in common practice, it is the lowest botanical category employed here in the taxonomic hierarchy (q.v.): a subdivision of a species, subspecies or variety. Usually only differs from the typical plant in a single character.

Guard sepals in a double or semi-double *Clematis* flower, the sepals that make up the outer whorl of larger, broader sepals.

Herbaceous describes a stem that does not become woody, and dies down each year to ground level or almost so.

Hermaphrodite describes a flower that possesses both stamens and carpels.

Indumentum a hairy covering on the surface of leaves, stems, sepals etc.

Inflorescence a number of flowers that are grouped closely together to form a structured unit.

Involucre a whorl of bracts or leaves usually situated just below a flower, occasionally lower on the flower-stalk.

Lanceolate lance-shaped, narrowly elliptic but with the widest point one-third from the base, 3-4 times as long as wide.

Leaflet a subdivision of a compound leaf, e.g. a ternate leaf has 3 leaflets.

Linear describes a parallel-sided leaf or sepal that is many times longer than wide.

Mucro a short, narrow point.

Mucronate ending in a mucro.

Node a point on a stem where leaves or branches arise.

Oblanceolate reverse of lanceolate, narrowly elliptic but with the widest point two-thirds from the base.

Obovate reverse of ovate, broadest towards the top.

Ovate egg-shaped, broadest towards the base.

Ovoid as ovate, but describing a solid body.

Palmate describes a compound leaf with more than 3 leaflets that all arise from the same point.

Panicle a compound raceme or any freely branched inflorescence.

Petaloid petal-like. In *Clematis*, the sepals are petaloid, as are usually the staminodes.

Pinnate describes a compound leaf with 2 or more opposite pairs of leaflets arranged along a common axis, usually with a terminal leaflet, sometimes with a tendril. If the leaflets are of a similar compound structure, the leaf is termed 2-pinnate or bipinnate.

Pinnatifid describes a leaf that is pinnately divided, with the incisions reaching about halfway from the margin to the axis.

Pinnatisect describes a leaf that is pinnately divided, with the incisions almost reaching the axis.

Plumose feathery.

Raceme an inflorescence consisting of stalked flowers arranged on a single axis.

Rhombic lozenge-shaped.

Rhomboid as rhombic, but describing a solid body.

Rim a flange around an achene.

Semi-double of *Clematis* flowers, a flower with one complete outer whorl of sepals, plus one or two inner whorls that may be complete or incomplete. In some cultivars the inner whorl(s) may be composed of staminodes.

Sepal one of the parts of the outermost whorl of a flower. In *Clematis* the sepals are usually large, coloured and petal-like.

Simple describes a leaf that is undivided.

Single of *Clematis* flowers, a flower with only one complete whorl of sepals.

Solitary describes a flower that is borne singly, not in a group.

Spathulate describes a leaf, leaflet, sepal or staminode with a narrow basal part, that expands gradually towards the top. Not to be confused with 'spoon-shaped', which expands suddenly towards the top.

Species the fundamental category in the taxonomic hierarchy (q.v.): species are grouped into genera.

Stamen the male organ of a flower, consisting of a stalk (filament) and a terminal pollen-bearing part (anther).

Staminode an infertile stamen. In *Clematis* the staminodes are usually petaloid.

Stigma the top part of the style, often differing in texture, to which pollen adheres after it is deposited, prior to fertilization.

Style the usually slender, upper part of a carpel, bearing the stigma at its tip.

Subshrub a shrub-like perennial plant in which only the basal part becomes woody. The upper non-woody (herbaceous) parts of the stems usually die back in the winter.

Subspecies the category between species and variety in the taxonomic hierarchy (q.v.): a subdivision of a species, that usually differs from the typical plant in two or more characters. Different subspecies usually occur in different geographical areas.

Taxonomic hierarchy the consecutively subordinate categories used in the classification of wild plants. The following are used in the *Register & Checklist*:

species
subspecies
varietas
forma

In any species, none, or only some, or all subordinate categories may be distinguished.

Ternate describes a compound leaf that has 3 leaflets. If the leaflets are similarly divided into 3, the leaf is termed 2-ternate or biternate. A 2-ternate leaf that has ternate leaflets is termed 3-ternate or triternate.

Trade designation a name which, although technically superfluous, is used to market a plant when the original cultivar name is considered to be unsuitable for commercial purposes.

Trifid divided into three, usually deeply, at the tip.

Varietas often termed 'variety' in common practice, it is the category between subspecies and forma in the taxonomic hierarchy (q.v.): a subdivision of a species or subspecies that differs from the typical plant in one or two characters, but does not necessarily occur in a different geographical area.

ABBREVIATIONS OF BOOKS AND JOURNALS

Arai 1957	Arai, S. 1957. *Clematis* (common catalogue of nurseries). Published by author. Japan.
Beskaravainaya 1989	Beskaravainaya, M.A. 1989. *Klematisy.* Kiev, Ukraine.
Beskaravainaya 1998	Beskaravainaya, M.A. 1998. *Klematisy liany bydyshchego.* Izdatelstvo "Kvarta". Voronezh, Russia.
Boom en Plantenbeurs 1890	J. Wallraad Jzn, K. van Kleef et al. 1890. *Praktische Beschrijvende List van het geschlacht Clematis,* Uitgegeven ten dienste der Vereeniging "Boom en Plantenbeurs" te Boskoop, The Netherlands.
Boucher & Mottet 1898	Boucher, G. & Mottet, S. 1898. *Les Clématites.* Libraire Agricole, Paris, France.
Brandenburg 2000	Brandenburg, W.A. 2000. Meclatis in Clematis: Yellow flowering *Clematis* species. Systematic studies in *Clematis* L. (Ranunculaceae), inclusive of cultonomic aspects. ISBN 90-5808-237-7. The Netherlands.
Clark 1988	Clark, D. W.H. 1988. *The Oakleigh guide to Clematis.* Oakleigh Publications, Alresford, UK.
Clematis 1967	*Clematis.* 1967. Japan Clematis Association Members. Seibundo Shinkosha. Japan.
Clematis-86	*Clematis-86.* Materialy seminara Klematisovodov 15-17 augusta 1986 goda, Riga, Latvia.
Clem. Int.	*Clematis International* (Journal of the International Clematis Society). UK.
Davis 1990	Davis, B. 1990. *The gardener's illustrated encyclopaedia of climbers and wall shrubs.* Viking, UK.
Engei Guide (1983)	Magazine published by Shufu no tomo. Japan.
Engei shinchisiki	Magazine published by Takii syubyoo. Japan.
Engei tsuushin	Magazine published by Sakata no Tane. Japan.
Evison 1979	Evison, R.J. 1979. *Making the most of Clematis.* Floraprint, UK.
Evison 1991	Evison, R.J. 1991. *Making the most of Clematis* (edn 2). Floraprint, UK.
Evison 1995	Evison, R.J. 1995. *Making the most of Clematis* (edn 3). Floraprint, UK.
Evison 1998	Evison, R.J. 1998. *The gardener's guide to growing Clematis.* David & Charles, UK and Timber Press, USA.

Ino 1984	Ino, T. 1984. *Clematis 12 kagetsu.* Shufu no tomo. Japan.
Ino & Nakamura 1986	Ino, T. & Nakamura, H. 1986. *Clematis.* Japanese Television Co., Japan.
I.Cl.S. Newsl.	*International Clematis Society Newsletter.* UK.
Jackman 1900	Jackman, A.G. 1900. Hybrid clematis. *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* 24: 315-322.
Johnson 1997	Johnson, M. 1997. *Släktet Klematis.* Magnus Johnson Plantskola AB, Södertälje, Sweden.
Johnson 2001	Johnson, M. 2001. *The genus Clematis.* Magnus Johnson Plantskola AB, Södertälje, Sweden. [English translation of Johnson 1997]
Jouin 1907	Jouin, E. 1907. Die in Deutschland kultivierten, winterharten Clematis. *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft* 1907: 228-238.
J RHS	*Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society.* UK.
Kivistik 1989	Kivistik, U. 1989. *Doctizhenija estonskich selektsionerov v vyvedenii novich sortov klematisov pp. 3-6. in Bsjesojoznyj seminar-konferentsia pa klematisam Leningrad.* Znanie, Leningrad, USSR.
Koowaki 1992, 1997, 1999	Koowaki, S. 1992, 1997, 1999. *Clematis Index.* Catalogue published by author. Japan.
Krüssmann 1976	Krüssmann, G. 1976. *Handbuch der Laubgehölze,* Band 1. Paul Parey, Berlin & Hamburg, Germany.
Krüssmann 1984	Krüssmann, G. 1984. *Manual of cultivated broad-leaved trees,* Vol. 1. B.T. Batsford, London, UK and Timber Press, USA. [English translation of Krüssmann 1976]
Kubota, Nishibe & Sakauai 1954	Kubota, Y., Nishibe, Y. & Sakurai, G. 1954. *Engei shokubutsu zufu* Vol. 1. Seibundo Shinkosha. Japan.
Lavallée 1884	Lavallée, A. 1884. *Les Clématites à grandes fleurs.* J.-B. Baillière(s) et Fils, Paris; Baillière, Tindall & Co., London; Carlos Bailly-Baillière, Madrid.
Le Bêle 1896	Le Bêle, J. 1896. Les Clématites. *Bulletin de la Société d'Horticulture de la Sarthe* 12.
Lloyd 1965	Lloyd, C. 1965. *Clematis.* Country Life, London, UK.
Lloyd & Bennett 1989	Lloyd, C. & Bennett, T. 1989. *Clematis.* Viking, London, UK & Capability's Books, Deer Park, USA.
Luksa 1978	Luksa, J.A. 1978. *Klematis* in *Tsvety dlja vashevo sada* pp. 45-52. Tavrija, Simferopol, Ukraine.
M & J 1872	Moore, T. & Jackman, G. 1872. *The Clematis as a garden flower.* John Murray, London, UK.

M & J 1877	Moore, T. & Jackman, G. 1877. *The Clematis as a Garden Flower.* Published at the Woking Nursery, Surrey, UK by George Jackman & Son.
Markham 1935	Markham, E. 1935. *Clematis.* Country Life, London, UK & Charles Scribner's Sons, NY.
Markham 1951	Markham, E. 1951. *The large and small-flowered clematis and their culture in the open air.* Country Life, London, UK & Charles Scribner's Sons, NY.
Maximov 1985	Maximov, V.A. 1985. *Klematisy.* Lenizdat, Leningrad, USSR.
Oviatt-Ham 1996	Oviatt-Ham, M. 1996. Miniature belles. *The Garden* 21(3): 140-145.
Pringle 1973	Pringle, J.S. 1973. The cultivated taxa of *Clematis* sect. *Atragene* (Ranunculaceae). *Baileya* 19: 49-89.
Proc. RHS	*Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society.* UK.
Rev. Hort.	*Revue Horticole.* France
Riekstiņa 1985 Riga,	Riekstiņa, V. 1985. *Mežvīteņi* (Clematis L.). Avots, Latvia.
Riekstiņa & Radina 1988	Riekstiņa, V. & Radina, M. 1988. *Klematis Sovjetskoj Selektsii.* Botaniczeskii sad Akademi Nauk, Latvijskoj SSR, Riga-Salaspils Latvia.
Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš 1990	Riekstiņa, V.E. & Riekstiņš, I.R. 1990. *Klematisy.* Agropromizdat, Leningrad, USSR.
Sekowski 1987	Sekowski. H.B. 1987. *Powojniki.* Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze I Le?ne, Warsaw, Poland.
Shinkaki	Magazine published by Takii syubyou, Japan.
Shumi no engei	Magazine published by Nihon hoosoo shuppan kyookai. Japan.
Snoeijer 1991	Snoeijer, W. 1991. *Clematis Index.* Jan Fopma, Boskoop, The Netherlands.
Snoeijer 1996	Snoeijer, W. 1996. *Checklist of Clematis grown in Holland.* (Privately published.) The Netherlands.
Spingarn 1935	Spingarn, J.E. 1935. The large-flowered clematis hybrids. A tentative check-list with a history of the hybrids in Europe and the United States. *The National Horticultural Magazine* 14: 64-91.
Sugimoto & Hayakawa 1985	Sugimoto, K. & Hayakawa, H. 1985. *Clematis.* Nihon hoosoo shuppan kyookai. Japan.
Toovere 1982	Toovere, G. 1982. *Suureõieliste elulõngade nimekiri-kataloog.* Eesti Põllumajandus-ministeeriumi Informatsioonija Juurutamise Valitus, Tallinn Estonia.

Toovere 1992 — Toovere, G. 1992. *List-catalogue of large-flowered clematis (Suureõieliste elulõngade nimekiri-kataloog).* As "Infotrükk", Tallinn, Estonia.

Trompe 1986 — Trompe, J. 1986. *Boskoops Koninklijke (1861-1986).* Koninklijke Vereniging voor Boskoopse Culturen. The Netherlands.

Vaigla 1982 — Vaigla, A. 1982. *Elulõngad.* Valgus, Tallinn, Estonia.

Whitehead 1959 — Whitehead, S.B. 1959. *Garden Clematis.* John Gifford, London, UK.

RAISERS AND REGISTRANTS

This list includes raisers, selectors, nominants and introducers, as well as registrants. Any information that helps to fill gaps in incomplete entries should be sent to the Registrar (see address p. 7).

A = active, i.e. period when the raiser etc was concerned with clematis
b. = born
d. = died

Aberconway, Lord
b. 1913. Bodnant, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, Wales
Aihara, Yoshiaki
A 1994 – 1996. Tokyo, Japan
Akakawa, Hiroshi
A 1973. Japan
Alfroy
A 1849. Lieusaint, nr Paris, France
Anderson-Henry, Isaac
b. 1800. A 1855 – 1875. d. 1884. Edinburgh, Scotland
Anthonsen, A.
A c.1980 – 1983. Haderslev, Denmark
Arafune, Susumu
A 1991. Fuji City, Japan
Arai, Seejuuroo
A 1952 – 1986. Japan
Arnold's Nursery
A 1961. Milwaukie, Oregon, USA
Asada, Hisashi
A 1988. Japan
Asai, Sano
A c.1975. Japan

Bajoo, Kiyoko
Aki Gun, Japan
Baker, A.W.A. (Bill)
A early 1980s. d. 2001. Tidmarsh, Berkshire, England
Baker, G.
A pre 1870. Bagshot, Surrey, England
Bakevičius, Leonardas
b. 1983. A 1984 – 1990. d. 1997. Lithuania
Barbier & Co.
A pre 1908. Orléans, France
Baron-Veillard
A 1885 – c.1895. Orléans, France
Barraud
A pre 1840. Lausanne, Switzerland
Bayliss Nurseries Ltd.
A 1998. Gressons Road, RD3, Rangiora, New Zealand
Bees' Nursery
A 1950 – c.1958. Ness, Neston, Cheshire, and Sealand Nursery, nr Chester, England

Bellanger, M.
A c.1897.
Bennett, Tom
A 1985. Stondon Massey, Essex, England
Beskaravainaya, Professor M.A.
A 1963 – 1979. Voronezh, Russia
Bikše, Jānis
A 1987 – 1990. Burtnieki, Latvia
Billiard
Fontenay-aux-Roses, France
Blackthorn Nursery
See White, A. Robin
Bloemkwekerij "De Vijfhoeven"
A c.2000. Wilhelminastraat 36, NL-5251 ES Vlijman, The Netherlands
Bloom, Alan
A early 1990s. Blooms of Bressingham, Norfolk, England
Boisselot, Auguste
A pre 1882 – 1888. Nantes, France
Boland, Mrs J.
A pre 1995. Denslombe Mill Nursery, Bampton, Devon, England
Bonamy Frères
A post 1860. Toulouse, France
Boskoop Experimental Station
see Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij
Boucher, Georges
A c.1889 – pre 1897. Paris, France
Bouter, J. & Zoon
A 1983. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Brandenburg, Ir. Willem A.
A pre 1981. Wageningen, The Netherlands
Briolay-Goiffon
A 1860 – 1865. Orléans, France
Brown, R.
A pre 1995. Just Must Perennials, Badsey, Evesham, Worcestershire, England
Brydon, Robert
A c.1935. USA
Burbank, Luther
b. 1849. A pre 1896 – c.1903. d. 1926. Sebastopol, California, USA
Busheyfields Nursery
A pre 1992 – 1999. Herne, Kent, England

Caddick, Harry & Denny
see Caddick's Clematis Nursery
Caddick's Clematis Nursery
A 1995 – 1996. Warrington, Cheshire, England
Cadge, Frank
A pre 1975 – 1992. Sudbury, Suffolk, England
Cadge, Olga
Cadsonbury Plant Breeders
see R.C. Mitchell

Callick, W.S.
A 1956 – 1957. New Zealand
Carré
A 1860s – c.1872. St. Julien, nr Troyes, France
Carrière, Elie Abel
A c.1879. Paris, France
Cartman, Joe
A pre 1983. Christchurch, New Zealand
Cedergren, Krister
A 1985 – 1991. Helsingborg, Sweden
Chandler, Alfred
b. 1804. A c.1835. d. 1896. Vauxhall, London, England
Claassen, C.H.
A 1908.
Chapman, Sheila
A c.1998. Sheila Chapman Clematis, Abridge, Essex, England
Chemarin, N.G.
A 1969. former USSR
Christen
A 1879 – c.1907. Versailles, France
Clearview Horticultural Products
A 1978. Aldergrove, British Columbia, Canada
Cobbett, Henry
b. 1842. A c.1875. Horsell, Surrey, England
Coleman, Mrs Pat
A pre 1994.
Collector's Nursery
A 2000. Washington, USA
Corning, Betty
A 1933. USA
Courtin
Cripps, Thomas
b. 1810. A 1862 – 1883. d. 1888. Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England
Croux, G.
A c.1893. Val d'Aulnay, nr Sceaux, Seine, France
Cunningham Gardens
A c.1975. Waldron, Indiana, USA

Dauvesse
A 1862 – c.1877. Orléans, France
Davenport Jones, Hilda
A 1968. Washfield Nursery, Hawkhurst, Kent, England
Deacon, Freda
A pre 1985. Woodbridge, Suffolk, England
De Guasco
A c.1857. Luxembourg, & Liège, Belgium
Denny, Sylvia
A 1974 – 1998. Wife of Vince Denny
Denny, Vince
b. 1919. A 1974 – 1998. d. 2001. Broughton, Lancashire, England
Denny, Stephen
A 1974.
Desfossé, Henri
A pre 1877 – c.1880. Orléans, France
De Vink, J.
A c.1960. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Doniushkina, E.A.
A 1982. former USSR
Droog, B.
A pre 1874. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Dunford, Kathleen
A c.1950. New Forest, England.
Durand Frères
A pre 1870. Lyon, France

Edwards, Mrs. A.
Christchurch, New Zealand
EPPIVCD
Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate Variety Control Department, Viljandi, Estonia
Ericson, Arthur
Akaroa, Banks Peninsula, New Zealand
Erlandson, Conrad
A c.1978 – 1979. Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada
Erskine, Capt. Peter J.
A 1986. Fyning, Petersfield, Hampshire, England
Evison, Raymond J.
A c.1968 – 1999. The Guernsey Clematis Nursery, St. Sampson, Guernsey, Channel Islands, UK

Fair, Keith & Carol
see Valley Clematis Nursery
Faure
A 1915 – 1920. France
Finnis, Valerie
A c.1980. Kettering, Northants., England
Fisk, Jim
A 1956 – 1972. Fisk's Clematis Nursery, Wessleton, Suffolk, England
Fletcher, Will
A 1992. Plants of Tasmania, Ridgeway, Tasmania, Australia
Fopma, Jan
A pre 1991 – 1998. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Four Star Nursery
Edmunds, Washington, USA
Franczak, Brother Stefan, SJ
A 1964 – 1993. Warzawa, Poland
Free, Marjorie
A pre 1980. England
Fretwell, Barry
A 1969 – 1994. Peveril Clematis Nursery, Exeter, Devon, England
Fröbel, Otto
A pre 1876 – c.1889. Zürich, Switzerland
Fukagawa, Yukiko
A 1990. Kukuoka City, Japan

Gawler, Pat
A 1983 – 1993. Stilton, Peterborough, England
Gégu
A 1886 – c.1898. Angers, France

Gerbeaux, François
A c.1898. Nancy, France
Gilbert, Sheila
A 1974. Worked at Pennell's Nursery.
Girault, A.
A pre 1964 – c.1968. Orléans, France
Goedt, P.
A c.1900 – 1908. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Gooch, Jonathan
see Thorncroft Clematis Nursery
Goodman, Kathleen
A 1986 – 1988. Anlaby, Hull, E Yorkshire, England
Goos & Koenemann
A 1905 – c.1930. Niederwalluf am Rhein, nr Wiesbaden, Germany
Göteborg Botanic Garden
Göteborg, Sweden
Grandes Roseraies
Orléans, France
Grangé, Théophile
A pre 1873 – 1878. Orléans, France
Grootendorst, F.J.
A c.1890. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Gudmundsson, John
A c.1950 – 1955. Ramlösu, Helsingborg, Sweden
Guernsey Clematis Nursery
see Evison, R.J.
Gurteen & Ritson Ltd.
A c.1955 – 1956. Worth Park Nurseries, Horley, Surrey, England

Hagiwara, Fumio
A pre 1977. Japan
Hannink, Ton
A 1998 – 2000. Drunen, The Netherlands
Hansen, Flemming
A 1991 – 1995. Denmark
Harrison, Hector
A 1991. Scunthorpe, South Humberside, England
Harvey, Mrs. C.W. (Anne)
A 1984. d. 1999. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
Hayakawa, Hiroshi
A 1988 – 1997. Anjoo City, Japan
Heinemann, F.C.
A 1883 – 1885. Erfurt, Germany
Henderson, J.A. & Co.
A 1835. Pineapple Nursery, St John's Wood, London, England
Hidcote Gardens
A pre 1974. Gloucestershire, England
Hill, Mrs Josephine
A 1980. England.
Hill, Mrs Polly
A late 1960s. Cape Cod, Massachusetts, USA
Horn-Gfeller, HansRuedi
A early 1980s. Basle and later Merligen, Switzerland

Hirota, Tetsuya
A 1994 – 1997. Toyoda City, Japan
Hoshino, Minoru
A c.1990. Tokyo, Japan
Hotta, Keiji
A 1977 – 1994. Japan
Houry et fils
A c.1900 – c.1913. Orléans, France
Howells, Dr John
A 1997. Higham, Colchester, Essex, England
Hugo Reinold Baumschulen
A 1974. Dortmund-Kirchlinde, Germany
Hunt, Margaret
A early 1960s. Norwich, England
Hutchins, Graham
A 1981 – 1997. County Park Nursery, Hornchurch, Essex, England
Huxtable, John
A c.1967. Devon, England

Iijima, Makoto
A 1994. Koshigaya City, Japan
Ino, Taizoo
A 1975 – 1980. Japan
Ishiguro, Tsuneo
A pre 1997. Nakajima Gun, Japan
Ishiwata, Kootaroo
A pre 1967. Japan
Isogai, Kinshichi
Japan
Isogai, Teruo
A 1984 – 1985. Kawaguchi City, Japan
Ivery & Son, Messrs J.
A c.1894. Dorking, Surrey, England
Iwai, Toyohiko
A 1991 – 1992. Ichinomiya City, Japan

Jackman, Arthur George
b. 1866. A 1890 – c.1928. d. 1926. Woking, Surrey, England
Jackman, George
b. 1801. d. 1869. St Johns, Woking, Surrey, England
Jackman, George Jr
b. 1837. d. 1887. St Johns, Woking, Surrey, England
It is not possible to give with certainty the dates that George Jackman father and son raised clematis: there was an overlap and evidence is not available. Together they cover the dates 1858 – c.1887, and are cited in the *Register & Checklist* as George Jackman & Son. The company name is also used when dates of breeding or introduction of cultivars raised by Arthur George Jackman or George Rowland Jackman are unclear.
Jackman, George Rowland
b. 1902. A 1930s – 1960. d. 1976. Woking, Surrey, England
Jackson & Perkins
A 1888. Newark, New York, USA

Jacob-Makoy, L.
Bourg-la-Reine, Liège, Belgium.
James, P.T.
A pre 1965. Salt Spring Island, Canada
James, Reg
A pre 1998 – 1997. Earley, Reading, Berkshire, England
Jefferies & Son, John
A 1951. Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England
Jensen, I.J.
Flensburg (later Glücksburg), Germany
Jerard, M.L.
A 1995 – 1997. Christchurch, New Zealand
Johnson, Göran
A 1970. Sweden
Johnson, Magnus
b. 1907. A 1949 – 1991. Magnus Johnsons Plantskola AB, Södertälje, Sweden
Jones, Miss Elizabeth
A pre 1993. Brecon, Wales
Joosha, Goroo (also known as Goro Siromono)
A 1985. Watarai Gun, Japan
Jury, Felix
A. c.1995. New Zealand

Kajita, Sinji
A c.1991. Japan
Kala, Eino
A 1982 – 1988. Lääne-Virumaa, Estonia
Kaneko, Hisako
A pre 1992. Japan
Kaneko, Tasuku
A pre 1957. Tokyo, Japan
Kashimoto, Kiyoshi
A pre 1986. Ichishi Gun, Japan
Kawajiri, Kenzoo
A 1993. Hiroshima City, Japan
Keay, Alister
A 1958 – 1995. N Z Clematis Nurseries, Christchurch, New Zealand
Kitajima, Yoshio
A 1990. Japan
Kitayama, Chikayoshi
A 1990 – 1992. Himeji City, Japan
Kivistik, Aili
A. 1979 – 1996. Wife of Uno Kivistik
Kivistik, Uno
b. 1932. A 1979 – 1996. d. 1998. Harjumaa, Estonia
Koowaki, Suguru
A 1988 – 1992. Toyada City, Japan
Koster, Dick A.
A c.1895. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Koster, Marinus
A 1890 – 1895. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Koster & Zonen
A pre 1895.
Krampen, Wilhelm
A c.1860. Rosskothen, nr Essen, Germany
Krause, M.

Kubota, Yoshio (1)
A pre 1939 – c.1957. Japan
Kubota, Yoshio (2)
A pre 1954. Japan
Kuif, H.J.M.
A c.1994. Uithoorn, The Netherlands
Kurasawa, Chieko
A pre 1986. Japan
Kurihara, Isamu
Japan
Kurihara, Takeshi
A pre 1986. Machida City, Japan

Lawson, Peter & Son
A 1870 – 1872. Edinburgh, Scotland
Le Bêle, Dr Jules
A c.1875 – 1880. France
Leeds, Everett
A 1994 – 2000. Buckland, Betchworth, Surrey, England
Lehman, G.N.
Leichtlin, Max
A pre 1883. Baden-Baden, Germany
Lemoine, Pierre Louis Victor (cited as Lemoine et fils)
A 1860 – c.1913. Nancy, France
Leroy, André
b. 1801. A c.1885. Angers, France
Levavasseur & fils (formerly Baron-Veillard)
A c.1895. Orléans, France
Lindmark, Jan
A 1981 – 1987. Södertälje, Sweden
Lisbon University Botanic Garden
Rua de Escola Poletecnica, Lisbon, Portugal
Lucey, John
A pre 1989. Surrey, England
Lucombe, Pince & Co.
A pre 1876 – c.1880. Exeter, England
Lulon
A c.1851. Libourne, Gironde, France
Lundell, Tage
A c.1960 – c. 1970. Sweden

Maarse, Dzn., K. Jr
A 1952 – 1962. Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
MacGregor, Elizabeth
A early 1990s. Ellenbank Nursery, Kirkcudbright, Scotland
MacKenzie, W.G. (Bill)
b. 1904. A 1968. d. 1995. Curator of Chelsea Physic Garden
Madsen, Mr
A 1869. Hammersmith, London, England
Makita, Katsumi
Japan
Markham, Ernest
A 1925 – 1937. East Grinstead, Sussex, England
Marczyński, Szczepan
A 1993 – 2000. Pruszków, Poland
Matsumoto, Kiyoshi
A 1996. Kisarazu City, Japan

McLellan-Scott, John
see Scott's Clematis Nursery,
Medleycott, Alec
A c.1985. Watford, Hertfordshire, England
Meechan, Frank
A 1980 – c.1992. Lincolnshire, England
Mills, Derek
A pre 1985. Dunwich, Suffolk, England
Mitchell, Lorna M.
Collaborated in some of Robin Mitchell's raising and introductions.
Mitchell, Robin C.
A 1988 – 1999. Cadsonbury Plant Breeders, Christchurch, New Zealand
Miyata, Fukutaroo
A 1989 – 1995. Haramachi City, Japan
Miyazaki, Kazushi
A 1996. Japan
Modeste-Guérin
A c.1862 – 1866. France
Morel, Francisque
b. 1849. A 1883 – pre 1914. d. 1925. Lyon, France
Morito, Yasuko
Japan
Morris, Sir Cedric
b. 1889. A pre 1965. d. 1982. Hadleigh, Suffolk, England
Moser et fils.
A pre 1897 – c.1910. Versailles, France
Murayama, Fumi
A 1977 – 1997. Soka City, Japan

Nakajo
A c.1976. Japan
Nakamura, Masashi
A 1992. Tokorozawa City, Japan
Nakayama, Hiroshi
A 1992. Japan
Nara, Sootaroo
A c.1985 – 1991. Maebashi City, Japan
Nazarov, E.
A pre 1966.
Nebraska Statewide Arboretum
USA
Nihon Kaki
A 1991 – 1999. Kawaguchi City, Japan
Nikitsky State Botanic Garden
Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine.
Nippon Kaki:
see Nihon Kaki
Nishibe, Yoshitaroo
A c.1967 – 1996. Japan
Noble, Charles
b. 1817 A pre 1865 – c.1883. Sunningdale Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey, England
Noll, Władysław
A 1970 – 1980. Warsaw, Poland
Norgella, Jonas
Lithuania
Notcutts Nurseries
A 1999 – 2000. Suffolk, England
Nunn, Roy
A c.1995. Cambridge, England

Okuboo, Eesuke
A 1993 – 1998. Yamabe Gun, Japan
Okuboo, Masayoshi
A 1987. Japan
Okuboo, Tomoaki
A 1994. Yamabe Gun, Japan
Okuda
Japan
Olsen, Aksel
A c.1950 – c.1959. Kolding, Denmark
Orlov, Mikhail Ivanovich
b. 1918. A 1960 – 1987. d. 2000. Kiev, Ukraine
Ottolander, K.J.W.
A c.1890. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Oviatt-Ham, Malcolm
Willingham, Cambridgeshire, England
Ozawa, Kazushige
A 1971 – 1990. Kawasaki City, Japan

Paillet, L.
A c.1878. Chatenay de Sceaux, France
Pellier, François-Joseph-Alfred
A pre 1880. Montertreau, Scarthe, France
Pennell, Walter
A 1949 – 1962. Lincolnshire, England
Pennells Nursery
South Hycham, Lincolnshire, England
Phillips, Edmund
A c.1997. Herne Bay, Kent, England
Phillips, John
A pre 1998. Roundway, Devizes, Wiltshire, England.
Picton, Percy
A 1945 – 1971. The Old Court Nurseries, Colwall, Worcestershire, England
Poulson, D.T. Nursery
A c.1970. Røde Kro, Denmark
Pranno, Erich
A 1982 – 1990. Raplamaa, Estonia
Prichard, Russell V.
A c.1950. Hardy Plant Nurseries, Bayswater, Victoria, Australia
Pridham, C.R.
A 1992 – 1997. Priorswood Clematis, Ware, Hertfordshire, England
Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij
A 1960 – 1989. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Pullman, Washington, Plant Materials Center of the USDA
USA
Pyne, Ken
b. 1923. A 1983 – 1989. d. 2000. Chingford, London, England

Rabotiagov, V.D.
A 1982. former USSR
Reinold Baumschulen
see Hugo Reinold Baumschulen
Reinwald, V.
A 1980 – 1983. Leningrad Botanic Garden, Leningrad, Russia
Richards, John
A c.1960. John Richards Nurseries, Malvern, Worcestershire, England
Riekstiņa, Vilhelmīne
b. 1937. A 1983 – 1985. d. 1996. Salaspils, Latvia
Rijks Tuinbouw winter school
A 1909. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Rijnbeek, A.N.M.
A 1995. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Rines, Mrs Jack
A 1934. Seattle, Washington, USA
Rinz
A pre 1869 – c.1877. Frankfurt, Germany
Robinson, William
b. 1838. A 1914 – 1935. d. 1935. Gravetye Manor, Sussex, England
Rodker, Ernest
A 1992 – 1997. London, England
Rowe, Mrs Jean B.
A pre 1983. England
Ruplēns, Jānis
A 1980 – 1998. Skrīveri, Latvia
Ruppel, Dr
A c. 1975. Argentina
Russells Nursery
A 1935. Sunningdale, Bagshot, Surrey, England

Saegusa, Toyohee
A 1988 – 1990. Japan
Sakagami
Japan
Sakata no Tane Co.
Yokohama City, Japan
Sakurai, Hideo
A c.1977 – 1991. Sakae Ku, Japan
Sakurai, Gen
A pre 1954. Japan
Samboros, Albertus
Lithuania
Sanders, Chris
A 1990. Bridgemere Nurseries Ltd., Bridgemere, Nantwich, Cheshire, England
Savill, Robin
A 1989 – 1998. Robin Savill Clematis Nursery, Chelmsford, Essex, England
Savill's Clematis Ltd.
see Savill, Robin
Scotts Clematis Nursery
A 1986 – 1996. Landkey, Devon, England
Sharonova, Maria F.
A 1972 – c.1975. d. 1987. Moscow, Russia
Shibahara, Yaichi
Shizuoka City, Japan
Shiozaki, Kichiya
A 1975. Wakayama City, Japan
Simon-Louis, Léon
A 1861 – 1900. Simon-Louis Frères, Plantieres, nr Metz, France
Siromono, Goro
See Joosha, Goroo
Skinner, Dr Frank Leith
A 1925 – 1969. Borden, Manitoba, Canada
Slieve Donard Nursery
A c.1955. Newcastle, Co. Down, Northern Ireland
Smith, Messrs Richard & Co.
A pre 1886 – 1890. Worcester, England
Smith, Mike
A 1997 – 1998. Hythe Alpines, Methwold Hythe, Norfolk, England
Smith, Ray
A pre 1995 – 1996. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England
Smyth, Anne
A pre 1991. Hoveton, Norfolk, England
Snoeijer, Wim
A 1993 – 1998. Gouda, The Netherlands
Solihull Nurseries
A 1966. Birmingham, England
Spaë, Dieudonné
A c.1860. Belgium
Späth, L.
A pre 1888 – c.1897. Berlin, Germany
Spiller, Mary
A 1989.
Standish, John
b. 1814. A 1863 – c.1875. d. 1875. Royal Nursery, Ascot, Berkshire, England
Stastny, Werner
A 1985 – 1989. Järna, Sweden
Staudgaertnerei Graefin von Zeppelin
A c.1998. D-79295 Sulzburg-Laufen, Germany
Steffen, Arthur H. Jr
A 1977 – c.1991. Fairport, New York, USA
Steffen's Wholesale Nursery
see Steffen
Steffner, Gustaf
A c.1945. Åmål, Sweden
Strachan
A 1984
Sugimoto, Koozoo
A 1989 – 1997. Toki City, Japan
Suzuki
Japan
Sykes, Gordon
A 1994 – 1996. Huddersfield, W Yorkshire, England
Symons-Jeune, Bertram H.B.
b. 1886. A c.1916. d. 1959

Takeuchi, Hiroshi
A 1973 – 1998. Soka City, Japan

Takeuchi, Masako
A 1989 – 1999. Soka City, Japan
Takuma, Seiko
A pre 1986. Japan
Tallandier
France
Taurite, M.
A pre 1975. Riga, Latvia
Taylor, H. & M.
A 1983 – c.1985. Invergowrie, Dundee, Scotland
Thacker, Charles
A c.1975. Norfolk, England
Thibaut & Keteleer
France
Thorncroft Clematis Nursery
A 1987 – 2001. Reymerston, Norfolk, England
Thuilleaux, J.
A 1918. St Cloud, Paris, France
Toomey, Dr Mary
A 1994. Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland
Toriumi, Rinnosuke
A pre 1957. Soka City, Japan
Townsend, Thomas
A c.1862 – c.1865. St. Mary's Nursery, Hornsey, London, England
Traves
Treasure, John
b. 1911. d. 1993. See Treasures of Tenbury
Treasures of Tenbury
A early 1970s – 1999. Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, England
Truffaut, Georges
A c.1964. Versailles, France

Uchida, Sakuji
A 1989. Tokyo, Japan
Udagawa, Masatake
A 1993. Tokyo, Japan
University of British Columbia Botanical Garden
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Vaigla, Adolf
A 1970 – 1974. Räpinas, Estonia
Valley Clematis Nursery
A 1980s – 1995. Hainton, Lincoln, England
Van de Vooren, Jos
Wageningen, The Netherlands
Van de Laar, Harry
A 1980. d. 1999. Boskoop Research Station for Nursery Stock, Boskoop, The Netherlands
Van der Pol
Van der Vis & Co.
A 1952. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Van der Vooren, J.G.
A pre 1981. The Netherlands
van Geert
Belgium
van Gelderen, D.M.
A c.1990. Esveld Nurseries, Boskoop, The Netherlands
van Haastert, Frans
A pre 1998. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Van Houtte, Louis Benoit
A c.1854. Ghent, Belgium
Van Kleef, C.
A pre 1897. Boskoop, The Netherlands
van Laeken, James
A pre 1994. Spring Valley Greenhouse, Inc., Walworth, New York, USA
Van Wijk, Gebrüder
A pre 1931.
van Zoest, Jan
A 1997 – 2000. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Veitch, Robert & Son
A. c.1900. Exeter, Devon, England
Veitch, John Gould
b. 1839. A 1867. d. 1870. Royal Exotic Nurseries, King's Road, London, England
Vermeulen, D.M.
Boskoop, The Netherlands
Vermeulen, Hans
A pre 1995. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Vilmorin, Messrs.
A c.1911 – c.1917. Verrières-le-Buisson, nr Paris, France
Volosenko-Valenis, Alexander N.
A pre 1957 – 1963. Nikitsky State Botanic Garden, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
Voneshan, Albert (of Jackman's Nursery)
A late 1950s – early 1960s.

Wada, Kiyoshi
Hakoneya Nurseries, Numazu-Shi, Japan
Washfield Nursery
A pre 1966. Hawkhurst, Kent, England
Watanabe, Takeshi
A 1989 – 1997. Suntoogun, Japan
Waterperry Gardens Ltd.
A 1997. Waterperry, nr Wheatley, Oxfordshire, England
Watkinson, Frank
A 1985 – 1988. Watkinson's Clematis Nursery, Doncaster, Yorkshire, England
Wayside Gardens Co.
A 1939. Mentor, Ohio, USA
Westphal, Friedrich Manfred
A 1982 – 1996. Prisdorf, Germany
White, A. Robin
A 1990 – 1996. Blackthorn Nursery, Alresford, Hampshire, England
Widberg, Sixten
Sweden
Wil-Chris Acres
Oregon, USA
Wilke
Arnhem, The Netherlands
Williams, Jacqui
A pre 1998. Herefordshire, England
Williams, John
A pre 1994. Warwickshire, England

Williamson, H. (Hereford) Ltd.
A mid-1950s. Wyevale Nurseries, Hereford, England
Willison, William
b. 1806. A pre 1875. d. 1875. Rose Nursery, Whitby, Yorkshire, England
Wood, Margaret
A pre 1981. England
Woodcote Park Nursery
A c.1998. Send, Surrey, England
Wyatt, Oliver E.P.
A c.1959. d. 1973. Maidwell Hall, Northampton, England

Yamada, Tsuguhiko
A 1990. Japan
Young, Mr & Mrs J.I.
A pre 1994. Aberdeen, Scotland

Zetterland, Henrik
A pre 1999. Göteborg Botanic Garden, Göteborg, Sweden
Zubrowski, Stanley J.
A c.1981 – 1997. Prairie River, Saskatchewan, Canada
Zwijnenburg, Peter G.
A pre 1971 – c.1975. Boskoop, The Netherlands
Zwijnenburg, Rinus
A 1988 – 1991. Boskoop, The Netherlands

- Brings together all *Clematis* cultivars and cultivated species up to December 2001
- Descriptions of all cultivars, including details of raiser and registrant, parentage, synonyms, RHS Awards and where the name was first published
- Also includes a horticultural classification, a glossary of descriptive terms and an A–Z of raisers and registrants

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New Eden - Press Releases

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Press Releases

Lavendula stoechas 'Fairy Wings'™

Lavandula pedunculata 'Dedication'p.p.a.f. "Pukehou"™

Cornus alba "Cream Cracker" ™

Gaura lindheimeri "Passionate Pink" ™

Hydrangea macrophylla "Hanabi"™

Gaura linheimeri "Blushing Butterflies"™

Gaura linheimeri "Sunny Butterflies"™

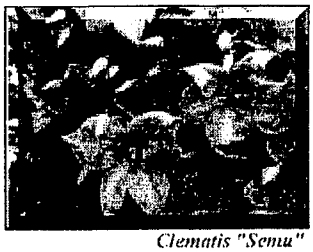
Gaura lindheimeri "Crimson Butterflies"™

Clematis 'Kivso'p.p.a.f. "Piilu" ™

Clematis 'Konigskind' P.P.A.F. "Climador™"

Lonicera 'Novso'p.p.a.f. "Honey Baby" ™

Symphoricarpos Doorenbosii 'Arisp'p.p.a.f. 'Marleen'



Clematis "Semu"

Pride of Place Plants Inc.® is proud and excited to announce that Aili, Taavi and Aime of ***Roogoja Farm,*** Karla village, Kose parrish, Harjumaa county, Estonia has chosen our firm to promote and market their exciting collection of **Clematis Cultivars.**

C. Estrella

- ***The Farm*** *is more than 100 years old, 43 hectars in size and is situated at the banks of the river Kuivajõe.*
- *In the autumn 1949* ***Roogoja Farm*** *was forced to join the local collective farm into the membership to which it belonged until the spring 1990.*
- *The fields of activities have always been plant growing and stock raising, gardening and bee keeping.*
- *In addition to his main work Mr.Uno Kivistik took an active interest in plant breeding. Numerous crosses resulted in many perspective hybrids from which 20 new apple trees and 50 roses have been recognized.*
- *In 1974* ***Clematis*** *breeding started in the backyard of Roogoja farm. Having gathered a remarkable collection of clematis from Estonia, Uno Kivistik made up his mind to take up Clematis breeding as full time endeavor. In 1978 the cross breeding of Clematis were made by Aili and Uno Kivistik. One of the first successful cultivars became "Valge Daam" and it gave the Kivistiks inspiration for cross combinations with over 40 different varieties developed. During the next 6-7 years more than 6000 hybrids were developed and 140 hybrids have been given cultivar names. Their Clematis hybrids have participated in sort comparison tests in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. 23 Clematis species, 270 Clematis hybrids belong to the clematis collection at* ***Roogoja Farm.***

C. Memm

- ***Roogoja Farm*** *is recognized as the northernmost breeding nursery for* ***Clematis Cultivars****, located on the 58th parallel.*

C. Juuli

- **The criteria used in the Kivistik Family breeding program was to create cultivars with a compact growth habit and yearly numerous rich blossoms developing on the current season's growth, lasting throughout the Spring and Summer months.**

Unfortunately, Mr. Uno Kivistik died in June 1998, however his work continues by his wife Aili and son Taavi and his wife Aime. His cultivars may have rarely been seen in North America, although the contribution to Horticulture deserves full recognition. We are hopeful you may find room on your

WG0246

Clematis serratifolia 'Kugotia'™ P.P.A.F. "Golden Tiara"™

Campsis "Indian Summer"™

Clematis 'Vanso' p.p.a.f. "Blue Light"™

Clematis 'Engelina' p.p.a.f. "My Angel"™

International Clematis Society

Clematis pallet to include these fine cultivars. For an early look at a portion of **The Kivistik Collection** please visit the web address

http://www.hot.ee/roogoja/inglise%20roogoja%20talu.htm

Pride of Place Plants Inc.
Fine New Plant Introductions

674 Cromarty Ave.
Sidney, B.C. V8L 5G6

Phone: (250)656-7963
Fax: (250)655-0306

Email: rsorenson@pacificcoast.net

WG0247

OUR PLANTS

Clematis 'Kivso' "Piilu"™ (Patens Groups)

Clematis 'Kivso' "Piilu" ™ (Patens Groups)

A recent introduction from Estonia and the late plantsman / breeder Mr. Uno Kivistik from the former Soviet Union.

Clematis 'Kivso' "Piilu" ™ is a deciduous climber to about 2 m or 6 ft., height.

A cross between Clematis Hagley Hybrid and Clematis mahrouyi. The leaves are ovate tapered and dark green.

Flowers first appear in May - June which are double to 7cm across, while the later blooms are single. The flowers are light purplish pink with an eye catching wide dark purplish-red bar. "Piilu" is considered a large flowering Clematis with numerous flowers on one year plants. I believe Clematis 'Kivso' "Piilu" ™ is the very heaviest bloomer known at this time. Many Clematis bloom only near the top of the plant, leaving the bottom bare, but "Piilu" blooms top to bottom.

Reports from our Trial nurseries indicate "Piilu" started blooming in May and keeps blooming until October. Many clematis varieties have blooms that fade or shrink over time. "Piilu's blooms do neither, there are always blossoms present, unlike most Clematis cultivars "Piilu" does not take a mid-summer break.

Zone 3-8

Propagation prohibited except to licensed growers. Royalties from the sale of this fine cultivar are forwarded to Mr. Kivistik's wife and daughter.

Click here for a list of licensed growers for this plant.

Click for an enlarged image.

INQUIRE ABOUT THIS ITEM

Request more information about this item

Return to CLIMBING VINES Return to OUR PLANTS

Pride of Place Plants Inc. T.M.
674 Cromarty Ave. Sidney British Columbia V8L 5G6 Canada
Tel:250-656-7963 Fax: 250-655-0306

Built Using Builder

New Eden Clematis "Piilu"™

Pride of Place Plants Inc.
Fine New Plant Introductions
674 Cromarty Ave.
Sidney, B.C. V8L 5G6
Phone: (250)656-7963 Fax: (250)655-0306
Email: rsorenson@pacificcoast.net

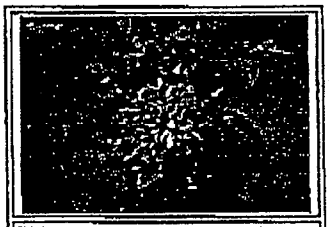
Clematis 'Kivso'p.p.a.f. "Piilu" ™ (Patens Group) (pronounced pie-loo)

A recent introduction from Estonia and the late plantsman / breeder Uno Kivistik and Aili Kivistik from the former Soviet Union.

"Piilu" is a deciduous climber to about 2 m or 6 ft., height.

A cross between Clematis Hagley Hybrid and Clematis mahrouyi.

The leaves are ovate tapered and dark green.



Did you know that the early flowers of Clematis" Piilu " t.m. were double? It seems, most were unaware of that fact. As an attachment I have included a very recent photo of " Piilu " in my Garden. The later flowers are single,but plentiful,lasting until late September. All of that, on a 4 to 5 ft. plant.who could ask for more.

Flowers first appear in May - June which are double to 7cm across, while the later blooms are single. The flowers are light purplish pink with an eye catching wide dark purplish-red bar. "Piilu" is considered a large flowering Clematis with numerous flowers on one year plants. I believe Clematis "Piilu" is the very heaviest bloomer known at this time. Many Clematis bloom only near the top of the plant, leaving the bottom bare, but "Piilu" blooms top to bottom.

Reports from our Trial nurseries indicate "Piilu" started

Clematis 'Kivso'p.p.a.f. "Piilu"™

Carolina Nurseries Inc., Attn. Linda Erdman
739 Gaillard Road Moncks Corner, S. Carolina U.S.A. 29461-5201
Phone # 843-761-8181 Fax # 843-761-4793
Email lerdman@carolinanurseries.com

Tissues & Liners, 13245 Woodinville Redmond Road, Redmond, Washington, U.S.A. 98052
Phone: 425-885-5050 Fax 425-861-5412 email: adrejsuske@tandinnursery.com

Pepiniere L'Avenir, 209 Principale L'Avenir, Quebec, Canada J0C 1B0
Phone 819-394-2648 Fax 819-393-2332 e mail pepave@cgocable.ca

Holes Greenhouses and Gardens, 101 Bellrose Drive, St. Albert, AB, Canada T8N 8N8
Phone 780-419-6800 Fax780-459-6042
Email: info@holesonline.com

Mori Nurseries, R.R.#2, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON, Canada L0S 1J0
Phone 905-468-3217 Fax 905-468-7271
Email mori@morinurseries.com

Roseville Farms, 3251 Ponan Road, Apopka, Florida, U.S.A. 32712
Phone 407-884-4559 Fax 1-800-370-9403 or 407-884-1650
Email rosevil@aol.com

Spring Valley Greenhouses Inc., 3242 Dansen Rd., Box 552, Walworth, NY U.S.A. 14568-0552
Phone 315-597-9616 Fax 315-597-2704
Email: s_valley@lynnet.com

Wayside Gardens, 1 Garden Lane, Hodges.

blooming in May and keeps blooming until October. Many clematis varieties have blooms that fade or shrink over time. "Piilu's blooms do neither, there are always blossoms present, unlike most Clematis cultivars "Piilu" does not take a mid-summer break.

Zone 3-8

Propagation prohibited except to licensed growers. Royalties from the sale of this fine cultivar are forwarded to Mr. Kivistik's wife and daughter.

South Carolina U.S.A. 29695-0001
Phone 800-845-1124 fax 800-871-1124
Email info@waysidegardens.com
Willowbrook Nurseries, 936 Victoria RR. ER., Fenwick, ON. Canada L0S 1C0
Phone 905-892-5350 Fax 905-892-3790
Email john@willowbrooknurseries.com
Zelenka Nurseries Inc., 16127 Winans Street, Grand Haven, Michigan U.S.A. 49417-9636
Phone 616-842-1367 Fax 616 842-0304
Email zelenka@zelenkanursery.com

Home About Contact

From: "Taavi Kivistik" <kivistik@trenet.ee>
To: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
Subject:
Date: Wed, 23 Jan 2002 22:09:01 +0200
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200

Hello

Aili Kivistik registred her varietis in International Clematis Registrar and in Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate in the beginning of last year. You can read about this register on page http://dialspace.dial.pipex.com/clematis/socindex.htm . I have not Clematis International 2001 on my desk and so I can't say about that. I think EPPIVCD meanig Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate .
I send to You a copy from certificate 'Romantika'

Regards
Taavi

From: Pride of Place Plants
To: Taavi Kivistik
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2002 12:04 AM
Subject: Registration of Clematis

Dear Taavi;
In a recent Clematis International 2001,many,many of the cultivars from Fam. Kivistik were registered. They were registered by EPPIVCD. Who is this and how does it work at this moment? I look forward to your reply. Thank-you.
All the Best
Rick

Rick
Pride of Place Plants Inc.
www.prideofplaceplants.com
www.icangarden.com/neweden
rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
1 (250) 656-7963

>From: "Taavi Kivistik" <kivistik@trenet.ee>
>To: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>Subject: Re: Plant Protection in North America
>Date: Sun, 5 Jan 2003 00:32:02 +0200
>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
>X-Virus-Scanned: by AMaViS snapshot-20020222
>X-Spam-Status: No, hits=-0.5 required=50.0 tests=DEAR_SOMEBODY
>version=2.20
>X-Spam-Level:
>
>Dear Rick
>
>We are going to send messages to Walters. Some questions: What is
>"Kivso"?? and last ICS Meeting in Estonia was in 1998. We remember that
>then were here Bill Bird and Maurice Horn, maybe someone else. We have
>not sent clematis plants to U.S.A. otherwise than througt You.
>
>Sincerely
>Aime & Taavi Kivistik.
>
>----- Original Message -----
>From: Pride of Place Plants <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>To: <Kivistik@trenet.ee>
>Sent: Wednesday, January 01, 2003 9:36 PM
>Subject: Plant Protection in North America
>
>
> > Dear Aime & Taavi;
> >
> > I need your Help.
> >
> > The success of our work on the introduction of " The Kivistik
> > Collection",has caused problems with our attempts to protect the
> > Clematis cultivars with-in the Collection,particularly Clemats "
> > Piilu '. We also see other firms introducing cultivars such as C.'
> > Romantika ' ,using the Kivistik name as a sales tool,which
> > yourselves and ourselves have worked hard the past few years to
> > develop. I am concerned by these occurrences
>for
> > fear they may undermine our ability to have control and recognize
> > any of the sales of your cultivars.
> >
> > I am making the assumption that no plants were sold from Roogoja
> > Farm direct to firms in North America,but that plants may have been
> > given to visiting members of " The International Clematis Society"in
> > 1997 while visiting Roogoja Farm,with no permission to produce these
> > plants on a Commercial basis.
> >
> > I am enclosing copies of documents received from the U.S. Patent and
> > Trademark Office concerning an opposition to the application for
> > registration of the mark PIILU. The Notice of Opposition was filed
> > September 11, 2002 by Walters Gardens Inc.
> >
> > In the Notice of Opposition, the Opposer contends that registration
> > should not be permitted because of alleged long prior use of the
> > term which is also alleged to have become "generic" to refer to a

> > particular variety of Clematis,namely Piilu.
> >
> > My protection approach of Clematis ' Kivso ' " Piilu "t.m. was done
> > with the full direction of my legal counsel,Christie Parker &
> > Hale,Pasadena,California,U.S.A.
> >
> > I am hopeful that you will correspond directly with Mr. John Walters
> > jdw@waltersgardens.com and c.c. Mary Walters maw@waltersgardens.com
> > .
>
> > Rick
> > Pride of Place Plants Inc.
> > www.prideofplaceplants.com
> > www.icangarden.com/neweden
> > rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
> > 1 (250) 656-7963
> >

>Date: Thu, 16 Jan 2003 07:38:44 -0800
>To: Taavi_Kivistik
>From: Pride of Place Plants <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>Subject: Fwd: Re: Kivistik Clematis
>
>
>>Reply-To: "International Clematis Society" <clematis@dial.pipex.com>
>>From: "International Clematis Society" <clematis@dial.pipex.com>
>>To: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>>Cc: "Taavi Kivistik" <kivistik@trenet.ee>
>>Subject: Re: Kivistik Clematis
>>Date: Tue, 14 Jan 2003 19:24:11 -0000
>>Organization: International Clematis Society
>>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2800.1106
>>X-Spam-Status: No, hits=-0.5 required=50.0 tests=DEAR_SOMEBODY
>>version=2.20
>>X-Spam-Level:
>>
>>Dear Rick
>>
>>Sorry for the delay in replying.
>>
>>Our first visit to Estonia was in August 1992 (a combined
>>Latvia/Estonia visit, a few weeks less than one year after both had
>>claimed independence from Soviet rule). As far as I recall there were
>>no attendees from North America.
>>
>>We visited Estonia again as a Society in 1998. This time there were a
>>few members from the USA.
>>
>>Please do not take offence, but I do not feel able to disclose their
>>names to a non-member of the Society, on the grounds of member
>>privacy.
>>
>>Having said this, it logically follows that I would be prepared to
>>give these names (as best I can establish) to any member of the
>>Society, for example the Kivistik family, were they to request them. I
>>hope you understand the sensitivity of my position.
>>
>>Obviously there is likely to be a lot of personal contact between
>>individual members of the Society to which I am not a party.
>>
>>I hope this response is of help to you. I have copied the Kivistiks on
>>this response so that they are aware of my position.
>>
>>With regards
>>Ken Woolfenden
>>
>>Ken Woolfenden, Editor and Webperson, International Clematis Society.
>>We try and update the Web site every month at the beginning of the
>>month. Is it time you paid us another visit? Web site:
>>http://www.clematisinternational.com
>>
>>----- Original Message -----
>>From: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>>To: <clematis@dial.pipex.com>

>>Cc: <Kivistik@trenet.ee>
>>Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2002 3:50 AM
>>Subject: Kivistik Clematis
>>
>>
>> > Dear Ken;
>> > I hope my note finds you well and Winter in your part of the World
>> > has
>>been
>> > kind,so far. Ken,what year was the first year the International
>> > Clematis Society paid a visit to the Kivistik Family Farm in
>> > Estonia ? Could you provide a list of attendees from North America.
>> > This information will become important in our attempt to protect
>> > the Kivistik Family Clematis cultivars in North America. All my
>> > Very best Wishes for a happy and healthy 2003. Sincerely
>> > Rick Sorenson
>> >
>> > Rick
>> > Pride of Place Plants Inc.
>> > www.prideofplaceplants.com
>> > www.icangarden.com/neweden
>> > rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
>> > 1 (250) 656-7963
>> >
>> >
>
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1 (250) 656-7963

>From: "Taavi Kivistik" <kivistik@trenet.ee>
>To: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>Subject: Re: Fax
>Date: Tue, 3 Jun 2003 14:53:15 +0300
>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
>X-Virus-Scanned: by AMaViS snapshot-20020222
>X-Spam-Status: No, hits=-0.5 required=50.0 tests=DEAR_SOMEBODY
>version=2.20
>X-Spam-Level:
>
>Dear Rick
>
>I'm sorry not found time to answer to messages. Fax number is the same
>as phone 372 60 36 418, it is in computer and not turn in every time,
>it is better to send by e-mail. For some reason I don't found Your last
>message about "Piilu". In the beginning of 90's started to visit us
>businessmens from Europe. We sent some plants to Sweden varieties
>testing place Alnarp for testing. "Piilu" was born in 1984 and his
>parents are "Hagley hybrid" and "Mahrovõi" (russian variety, which have
>double flowers on the second years wood as Piilu"). "Piilu" got his
>name at 1988 and first publication was in 1992 in G.Toovere's
>cataloque. Clematises grow up slowly in this year in our garden after
>long and cold winter (-36 degrees C).
>
>Sincerely,
>Taavi Kivistik.

Rick
Pride of Place Plants Inc.
www.prideofplaceplants.com
www.icangarden.com/neweden
rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
1 (250) 656-7963

>From: Pride of Place Plants <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>Subject: Fwd: Re: RE: U.S. Trademark for Estonia Clematis
>
>
>>From: "Taavi Kivistik" <kivistik@trenet.ee>
>>To: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>>Subject: Re: RE: U.S. Trademark for Estonia Clematis
>>Date: Thu, 26 Jun 2003 18:56:57 +0300
>>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200
>>X-Virus-Scanned: by AMaViS Trenet.ee snapshot-20020222
>>X-Spam-Status: No, hits=-0.5 required=50.0 tests=DEAR_SOMEBODY
>>version=2.20
>>X-Spam-Level:
>>
>>Dear Rick
>>
>>It was really sad news. We have discussed it several times and also
>>with Aili (after her return from trip to Germany). We had nothing
>>think out. At the time of breeding "Piilu" we have no possibility
>>variety protecting or patenting. At the moment we have some new
>>varieties which we didn't give out. We hope to protect them before to
>>give out. International Clematis Society have plan to visit us next
>>time at year 2005. We don't know Your country laws, so we trust You
>>and Your lawer, we hope You make the right decision about "Piilu". How
>>about the situation with other our varieties?
>>
>>Sincerely,
>>Taavi Kivistik.
>>----- Original Message -----
>>From: Pride of Place Plants <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>>To: Taavi Kivistik <kivistik@trenet.ee>
>>Sent: Tuesday, June 17, 2003 1:16 AM
>>Subject: Fwd: RE: U.S. Trademark for Estonia Clematis
>>
>>
>> >
>> > >From: Kristjan Prikk <kristjan.prikk@estemb.org>
>> > >To: "'Pride of Place Plants'" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
>> > >Subject: RE: U.S. Trademark for Estonia Clematis
>> > >Date: Mon, 16 Jun 2003 16:03:47 -0400
>> > >X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
>> > >X-Spam-Status: No, hits=-0.5 required=50.0 tests=DEAR_SOMEBODY
>>version=2.20
>> > >X-Spam-Level:
>> > >
>> > >Dear Mr Sorenson,
>> > >
>> > >Thank you for contacting the Estonian Embassy regarding your
>> > >problem with the trademark litigation over the Estonian Clematis.
>> > >Nevertheless, my duty is to inform you that similarly to other
>> > >Embassies neither the Embassy's status as the representative of
>> > >Estonian Government nor the need for neutral position do not allow
>> > >us to interfere with the disputes or business transactions between
>> > >private companies. The Embassy
>>can
>> > >be the source of information or offer its assistance to solve

TRADE SECRET/
COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE

>> > >certain problems involving the government agencies in US or
>> > >Estonia (like was the case with embargoed Clematis plants) but
>> > >cannot be involved in trade disputes between private companies.
>> > >
>> > >I wish you all the success in the trademark dispute and in case
>> > >there wil
>>l
>> > >be any other issues where I can offer you any help then please do
>> > >not hesitate to contact me again.
>> > >
>> > >With best regards,
>> > >
>> > >Kristjan Prikk
>> > >3rd secretary
>> > >Economic and trade affairs
>> > >Embassy of Estonia in Washington, DC
>> > >tel:(202) 588 01 01
>> > >fax:(202) 588 01 08
>> > >
>> > >
>> > >-----Original Message-----
>> > >From: Pride of Place Plants [mailto:rsorenson@pacificcoast.net]
>> > >Sent: Monday, June 16, 2003 2:26 PM
>> > >To: kristjan.prikk@estemb.org
>> > >Subject: U.S. Trademark for Estonia Clematis
>> > >
>> > >
>> > >Dear Sir;
>> > >You were of extraordinary assistance with the shipment of Clematis
>> > >plants from the Kivistik Family in Estonia. I am hopeful I can
>> > >request your assistance once again. To this date I have spend $
>> > >5000.00 in defense of the U.S. Trademark for Clematis ' Piilu '.
>> > >In consultation with my Lawyer this day it is
>>expected
>> > >that $ 25,000.00 more dollars will need to be spent to follow this
>> > >to an end,with the outcome uncertain. The real problem is the date
>> > >of the Estonian introduction and the sale of the cultivars more
>> > >than one year after the date of Estonian introduction.If we
>> > >continue and opposer
>>wins,the
>> > >Trade Press will have a story that will make free all of the
>> > >Kivistik cultivars, (No royalty in the U.S.) Our opposer to the
>> > >Trademark registration is Mr. John Walters ,of Walters
>> > >Gardens,Zeeland ,Michigan. 616-772-4697. I do not know Mr.
>> > >Walters,I have never met him and I do not understand
>>his
>> > >actions.
>> > >His actions if successful will have a direct effect on the
>> > >Kivistik
>>Family
>> > >and admittedly my annual income. Further,and I think the worst
>> > >effect
>>would
>> > >be that the cultivars would be multiplied and sold, without the
>>recognition
>> > >of the Kivistik name or contribution to Horticulture.
>> > >I am not certain what assistance you may be able to
>> > >offer,however,I would like the opportunity to have your
>> > >involvement and discussions with you. Sincerely Rick Sorenson
>> > >Pride of Place Plants Inc.
>> > >
>> > >
>> > >
>> > >
>> > >
>> > >Rick
>> > >Pride of Place Plants Inc.

TRADE SECRET/
COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE

>> > >www.prideofplaceplants.com
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>1 (250) 656-7963

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

WALTERS GARDENS, INC.,	)	OPPOSITION NO. 91153755
Opposer,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	Mark: PIILU
PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC.,	)	Serial No.: 76,201,447
	)	Filed: January 29, 2001
Applicant.	)	

AFFIDAVIT OF CLARENCE H. FALSTAD, III

I, Clarence H. Falstad, III, having been duly sworn, state as follows:

1. I am the laboratory director at Walters Gardens, Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan.

2. Walters Gardens is one of the largest field growers of perennials in the country, and has 1,000 acres in field production, 440,000 square feet of greenhouse space, and sells to more than 4,000 customers in the United States and Canada.

3. As the laboratory director at Walters Gardens, I organize and maintain the work of up to 16 other staff members, actively seek and evaluate new plants for production, research production procedures for new crops, and coordinate trialing, propagation and sales agreements with plant introducers.

4. As a volunteer of an international plant organization, The American Hosta Society (AHS), I have served in several positions including nomenclature committee, Scientific Chair, Executive President and President. I have implemented programs to encourage registration of new hosta cultivars. I have worked closely with each of the International Cultivar Registration Authorities that the AHS has put in place over the last 35 years, and I appointed the most recent ICRA.

5. The plant industry is made up by several different types of parties, including:

A. Organizations: These organizations unite people with a shared interest, e.g., *Clematis* plants, and provides information regarding that interest, the opportunity to talk with other parties sharing that interest, and addresses other issues of

concern, e.g., documenting the different types of *Clematis*. Some examples include: The Royal Horticultural Society, which serves as the International Cultivar Registration Authority for *Clematis*; The International Clematis Society; The American Clematis Society; and various university-related departments and groups. (*See, e.g.,* Ex. 6 to Walters Gardens Summary Judgment Brief.)

B. Businesses: Live plant businesses fall into several categories including breeders at every level of involvement; retailers including: catalog and mail order, Internet, local nurseries, chain nurseries, landscapers, distributors, re-wholesalers, wholesalers, and growers. (*See, e.g.,* Ex. 7; Ex. 10; Ex. 11.)

C. Hobbyists: These are the individual consumers that plant and maintain gardens as a hobby or for personal pleasure. These enthusiasts usually purchase their plants from Businesses (¶ 5B), may belong to Organizations (¶ 5A), and sometimes maintain websites regarding their interests or garden. (*See* Ex. 8.)

D. Media: These parties (through the internet, newspapers, magazines, radio and TV) present information about plants and gardening to organizations, businesses, and the public. There is a professional North American organization called Garden Writers Association of America with over 1500 members that educate others about plants. (*See* Ex. 9; Ex. 16.)

6. Given the climatic restraints of any particular location, and the fact that plants are bred and hybridized throughout the world, the plant-purchasing public, and especially the collector or serious buyer, must often purchase rarer and non-native types of plants from sellers in different parts of the country or world, i.e., many of the most popular plants among the purchasing public originate in a distant ecosystem and are introduced to the United States by import from overseas.

7. Much of the plant purchasing public is accustomed to ordering plants, especially those that are rarer or non-native to the region, via catalogues or the internet. (*See* Exs. 7 (these are all internet-posted businesses selling *Clematis* 'Piilu'); Ex. 11.)

8. Walters Gardens has routinely ordered plants from overseas and maintains business contacts with a variety of suppliers across Europe, Asia, and other countries in North America. It has also exchanged plants with individuals or companies based in Africa and South America.

9. Walters Gardens has ordered perennial plants from over a half-dozen regular foreign growers for well over ten years.

10. The plant-purchasing public is generally made up of businesses and individuals that depend on the use of generic taxonomic names to distinguish between different plants, i.e., scientific names for plants are generic and used to identify the type of plant used, not the commercial source of a particular plant. (*See* Exs. 6-13 (using "*Clematis* 'Piilu'" or "Clematis Piilu" to identify plants without reference to trademarks.)

11. As a result, the plant-purchasing public necessarily uses taxonomic nomenclature to identify specific types of plants. Much of the plant-purchasing public has, at a minimum, an understanding of how a genus name differs from a species name, and a species name differs from a variety or cultivar name.

12. Walters Gardens' supplier from Poland informed it that *Clematis* 'Piilu' was a well-known cultivar of *Clematis* that had been commercially available since at least 1995 and won the 1997 "Award of Recommendation" from the Dutch Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society. (*See* Ex. 10 at 3). *Clematis* 'Piilu' also won the Dutch trade fair Plantarium's "Press Prize" in 2001. (*See* Ex. 12.)

13. Wayside Gardens, one of the largest plant distributors in the United States, offered *Clematis* 'Piilu' in its Spring 2000 catalog. (*See* Ex. 11.) The Spring 2000 catalog, as well as subsequent Spring catalogs, have over two-million copies printed each year. These catalogs are typically printed and mailed in December of the preceding year, e.g., the Spring 2000 catalog was printed and mailed in December of 1999.

14. In the Spring 2000 catalog, and in each spring catalog since then (2001, 2002, 2003), Wayside Gardens has identified *Clematis* 'Piilu' as a scientific cultivar name, but not identified any related trademark or patent application status. (*See id.*)

15. The term "Piilu" is widely recognized as the generic name for a specific cultivar of *Clematis*, as indicated by its inclusion within single quotes, e.g., 'Piilu'. (*See, e.g.*, Exs. 6-13, 15-16.)

16. Allowing Pride of Place Plants to register PIILU as a trademark would deprive the public from using the one generic and scientific name for a plant, which would result in confusion and the inability to identify a specific type of *Clematis* plant.

11/18/03

Clarence H. Falstad, III

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
11th day of November, 2003

Staci Immink

Notary Public, Ottawa County, Michigan
My Commission Expires: 10/23/06
#781712

STACI IMMINK
Notary Public, Ottawa County, MI
My Commission Expires Oct. 23, 2006

Exhibit #6 to Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.'s Brief for Summary Judgement; Organizations

PIILU Opposition No. 91153755
#781798

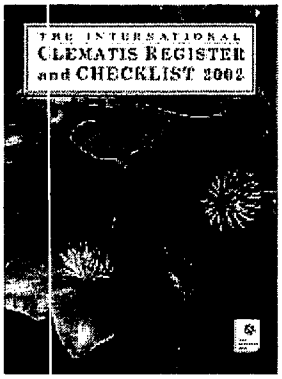
#	Web Site	Name of Source	Contact Info
1	http://dspace.dial.pipex.com/clematis/registrar.htm	International Clematis Registrar	
2	http://www.clematis.org/clematis_a-z/index.html?action=view&ID-00254	American Clematis Society hobbyist	P.O. Box 17085 Irvine CA 92623-7085
3	http://www.beamishclematisnursery.co.uk/printable/clem-large.htm	Beamish Clematic Nursery business	Burntwood Cottage, Stoney Lane, Beamish, County Durham, DH9 0SJ, U.K.
4	http://www.clematis.hull.ac.uk/clemdetail.cfm?dbkey=374	University of Hull	richard@thenook.karoo.co.uk
5	http://www.clematis.com.pl/wms/wmsg.php/3271.html&plant_number=349	Clematis -Container Nursery W. Piotrowski S. Marczynski business	Clematis-Container Nursery ul. Duchnicka 27 05-800 Prusków POLAND (+48 22) 722 26 64 (+48 22) 722 26 63 Fax
6	http://hortiplex.gardenweb.com/plants/nph-ind.cgi?name=Piilu&f=d	GardenWeb's HortiPlex Plant Database	
7	http//homepage.ntlworld.com/laumas/history5.html	Laumas Arboretum and Nature Park	
8	http://w1.183.telia.com/~u183096/listan/vaxter.doc	horticultural list	
9	www.waysidegardencenter.com/pdf/perennials.pdf	Wayside Garden Center -- business	Wayside Garden Center 124 Pittford-Palmyra Road Macedon, NY 585.223.1222
10	http://www.chiritan.net/garden/woody.htm	reference list	

I.Cl.S. - International Clematis Registrar

- International Clematis Registrar
- RHS International Clematis Register and Checklist order form
- Clematis Registration form download
- Clematis Registered in 2002
- Clematis Registered in 2001
- Clematis Registered in 2000
- Clematis Registered in 1999
- Clematis Registered in 1998
- Clematis Registered in 1997
- Clematis Registered in 1996

International Clematis Registrar

The Clematis Registrar for the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, the International Registration Authority, is Victoria Matthews. The Registrar has two functions; firstly, to complete and maintain the Register of existing Cultivar names, and secondly, to register new Cultivar names.



The first issue of the International Clematis Register and Checklist is now available and an order form can be downloaded using one of the buttons below. Alternately you can order online from the RHS web site. We understand that supplements will be issued at intervals to record ongoing registrations and any omissions or corrections necessary in the published Register, so please continue to register clematis.

There is no charge for registration of a new Clematis Cultivar, or for the issue of a Certificate of International Registration. Names proposed should be in accordance with the latest edition of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, details of which are available from Victoria Matthews.

However, even if you register a name you need to make sure that its name and description

are published, for example in a nursery catalogue, otherwise someone else could still use the same name.

Finally, if you registered any Clematis cultivars between 1986 and 1995, the present Registrar would be grateful if you would let her know the names.

International Clematis Register and Checklist Order Form

You can download an order form for the RHS International Clematis Register and Checklist by clicking on one of the buttons below. The form is available in .pdf (Adobe Acrobat) or .rtf (Rich Text Format) formatted files and in either A4 or Letter paper size. You should fill in the bottom section, detach it and send as instructed on the form.

International Clematis Register and Checklist Order Form Download .pdf A4 Format

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International Clematis Register and Checklist Order Form Download .pdf LETTER Format

International Clem Register and Checl Order Form Download .rtf LETTER Format

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Non-UK residents may be particularly interested in the reduction in postal cost savings they can make by getting together with other interested people and ordering multiple copies, to be sent to a single address.

A discount is also available to RHS-Affiliated Societies for multiple copies sent to a single address, please contact RHS Enterprises for further information. If you require details of the I.C.S. Affiliation, please contact myself.

Clematis Registration Form

You can now download a copy of the RHS Clematis Registration Form (March 2003 issue) in two formats, .rtf and .pdf (Adobe Acrobat) and both A4 and Letter paper sizes. Whether you wish to register a clematis now, or are just curious as to what information is required (it's not difficult to fill in the form), either click one of the buttons below or move the pointer over one of them and, using the right hand mouse button, select "Save Target As".

Clematis Registration Form Download .pdf A4 Format

Clematis Registration Form Download .rtf A4 Format

Clematis Registration Form Download .pdf LETTER Format

Clematis Registration Form Download .rtf LETTER Format

Once completed and signed, please send it to Vicki Matthews at the address below. You may also request a copy of the form from her.

Victoria Matthews
International Clematis Registrar

13 Chatsworth Close
Market Deeping
Peterborough
PE6 8AZ
GREAT BRITAIN
FAX No: +44 (0) 1778 342073
Email:rhsclemreg@aol.com

The International Clematis Society fully endorses the work of the International Clematis Registrar and urges all clematis lovers to encourage breeders to register varieties.

You can find out more about the registration role of the Royal Horticultural Society by visiting their web site at http://www.rhs.org.uk/science/mn_registration.asp

Return to top of page

The following Clematis were registered in 2002:

C. 'Apricot Star'
C. 'Berkeley Square'
C. 'Debbie's Star'
C. 'Frilly Pants'
C. 'Joyful Star'
C. 'Pink Rave'
C. 'Shirley Star'
C. 'Slowianka'
C. 'Starlet'
C. 'Sweet Mystery'
C. 'Wee Willie Winkie'
C. 'White Rosebud'

A description of each of these cultivars is given in the 2003 Journal. Copies of *Clematis International 2003* are available to members of the International Clematis Society.

Return to top of page

The following Clematis were registered in 2001:

C. 'Brewster'
C. 'Carnival'
C. 'Christine'
C. cirrhosa var. *purpurascens* 'Jingle Bells'
C. × *diversifolia* 'Amy'
C. × *diversifolia* 'Lauren'
C. 'Doctor Penelope'

C. 'Fairydust'
C. 'Michelle'
C. 'Sheila Thacker'
C. 'Sprinkles'
C. stans 'Rusalka'

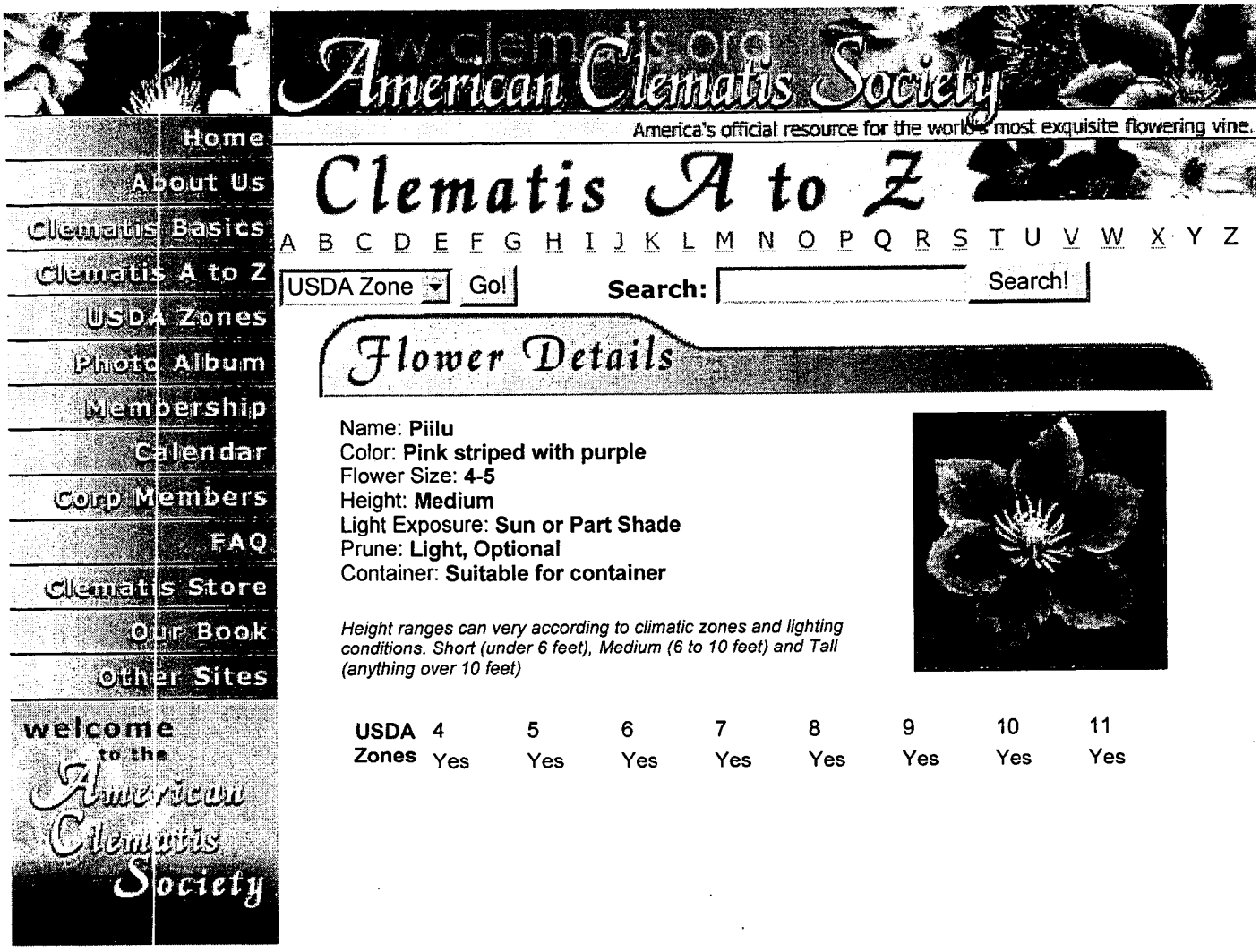
A description of each of these cultivars is given in the 2002 Journal. Copies of *Clematis International 2002* are available to members of the International Clematis Society or an associated Society.

Return to top of page

The following Clematis were registered in 2000:

C. 'Ai-Nor'
C. 'Aliide'
C. 'Alo'
C. 'Anastasiia Anisomova'
C. 'Anti'
C. 'Aoife'
C. 'Bal Tsvetov'
C. 'Barbara'
C. 'Betty Risdon'
C. 'Blonde'
C. 'Blue Eclipse'
C. 'Broughton Bride'
C. 'Broughton Star'
C. 'Bryzgi Moria'
C. 'Buckland Longshanks'
C. 'Buckland Maiden'
C. × *cartmanii* 'White Cascade'
C. 'Christian Steven'
C. 'Daugava'
C. 'Denny's Double'
C. 'De Vijfhoeven'
C. 'Diana'
C. 'Divaja'
C. 'Dora'
C. 'Dusky Star'
C. 'Eetika'
C. 'El Pinko'
C. 'Entel'
C. 'Estrella'
C. 'Evi'
C. 'Gigante'
C. 'Hania'
C. 'Helen Cropper'
C. 'Huvi'
C. 'Iti'

C. 'Julka'
C. 'Juuli'
C. 'Kaaru'
C. 'Kamennyi Tsvetok'
C. 'Kanskar'
C. 'Karla'
C. 'Kasmu'
C. 'Kaunitar'
C. 'Ketu'
C. 'Ketu Õde'
C. 'Kirsi'
C. 'Klaara'
C. 'Koduehe'
C. 'Koiva'
C. 'Kommerei'
C. 'Kompliment'
C. 'Kose'
C. 'Kotkas'
C. 'Kozetta'
C. 'Külli'
C. 'Lamille'
C. 'Lauma'
C. 'Laupäev'
C. 'Laura Denny'
C. 'Lesnaia Opera'
C. 'Little Guy'
C. 'Loki'
C. 'Lumivalgeke'
C. 'Lusti'
C. 'Mari'
C. 'Marmori'
C. 'Memm'
C. 'Mikelite'
C. 'Mr Vanunu'
C. 'Morning Yellow'
C. 'Motiiv'
C. 'Moto'
C. 'Nakts'
C. 'Olimpiada-80'
C. 'Optimist'
C. 'Perle'
C. 'Piilu'
C. 'Pille'
C. 'Pink Starlight'
C. 'Pirko'
C. 'Pulmapäev'
C. 'Rahvarinne'
C. 'Rassvet'
C. 'Reiman'
C. 'Reino'
C. 'Reiu'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Clematis A to Z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
USDA Zone
Go!
Search:
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Flower Details
Name: Piilu
Color: Pink striped with purple
Flower Size: 4-5
Height: Medium
Light Exposure: Sun or Part Shade
Prune: Light, Optional
Container: Suitable for container
Height ranges can very according to climatic zones and lighting conditions. Short (under 6 feet), Medium (6 to 10 feet) and Tall (anything over 10 feet)
USDA Zones 4 Yes 5 Yes 6 Yes 7 Yes 8 Yes 9 Yes 10 Yes 11 Yes
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1

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CLEMATIS - LARGE FLOWERED HYBRIDS LIST 2003

- CLEMATIS 'ALICE FISK'
- CLEMATIS ALABAST syn. 'POULALA'
- CLEMATIS 'ALLANAH'
- CLEMATIS 'ASCOTIENSIS'
- CLEMATIS 'ASAO'
- CLEMATIS 'BARBARA DIBLEY'
- CLEMATIS 'BARBARA JACKMAN'
- CLEMATIS 'BEAUTY OF WORCESTER'
- CLEMATIS 'BEES' JUBILEE'
- CLEMATIS ' BELLE NANTAISE'
- CLEMATIS 'BELLE OF WOKING'
- CLEMATIS 'BLUE GEM'
- CLEMATIS 'BURMA STAR'
- CLEMATIS 'CANDIDA'
- CLEMATIS 'CARNABY'
- CLEMATIS 'CAROLINE'
- CLEMATIS 'CHARISSIMA'
- CLEMATIS 'COMTESSE DE BOUCHARD'
- CLEMATIS 'CORONA'
- CLEMATIS 'COUNTESS OF LOVELACE'
- CLEMATIS 'DANIEL DERONDA'
- CLEMATIS ' DAWN'
- CLEMATIS 'DR.RUPPEL'
- CLEMATIS 'DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH'
- CLEMATIS 'DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND'
- CLEMATIS 'EDITH'
- CLEMATIS 'ELSA SPATH'
- CLEMATIS 'ERNEST MARKHAM'
- CLEMATIS ' ETOILE DE MALICORNE'
- CLEMATIS 'FAIR ROSAMUND'
- CLEMATIS 'FIREWORKS'
- CLEMATIS 'FUGISUME'
- CLEMATIS 'GENERAL SIKORSKI'
- CLEMATIS 'GILLIAN BLADES'
- CLEMATIS 'GYPSY QUEEN'

- CLEMATIS 'GUERNSEY CREAM'
- CLEMATIS 'H.F. YOUNG'
- CLEMATIS 'HAGLEY HYBRID'
- CLEMATIS 'HAKU OOKAN'
- CLEMATIS 'HANAGURUMA'
- CLEMATIS 'HENRYI'
- CLEMATIS 'HORN OF PLENTY'
- CLEMATIS 'HULDINE'
- CLEMATIS 'HYBRIDA SIEBOLDIANA' syn. 'RAMONA'
- CLEMATIS 'JACKMANII'
- CLEMATIS 'JACKMANII SUPERBA'
- CLEMATIS 'JACKMANII ALBA'
- CLEMATIS 'JAMES MASON'
- CLEMATIS 'JOHN PAUL II'
- CLEMATIS 'JOAN PICTON'
- CLEMATIS 'JOHN HUXTABLE'
- CLEMATIS 'JOHN WARREN'
- CLEMATIS 'JOSEPHINE'
- CLEMATIS 'KARDYNAL WYSZYNSKI'
- CLEMATIS 'KATHLEEN DUNFORD'
- CLEMATIS 'KATHLEEN WHEELER'
- CLEMATIS 'KEITH RICHARDSON'
- CLEMATIS 'KING EDWARD VII'
- CLEMATIS 'KIRI TE KANAWA"
- CLEMATIS 'LADY BETTY BALFOUR'
- CLEMATIS 'LADY LONDESBOROUGH'
- CLEMATIS 'LADY NORTHCLIFFE'
- CLEMATIS 'LASURSTERN'
- CLEMATIS 'LAWSONIANA'
- CLEMATIS 'LEONI'
- CLEMATIS 'LILACINA FLORIBUNDA'
- CLEMATIS 'LILACTIME'
- CLEMATIS 'LINCOLN STAR'
- CLEMATIS 'LORD NEVILL'
- CLEMATIS 'LOUISE ROWE'
- CLEMATIS 'LUCIE'
- CLEMATIS 'MADAME BARON VEILLARD'
- CLEMATIS 'MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE'
- CLEMATIS 'MADAME GRANGE'
- CLEMATIS 'MARGARET HUNT'
- CLEMATIS 'MARIE BOISSELOT'
- CLEMATIS 'MINISEDIK'
- CLEMATIS 'MINISTER'
- CLEMATIS 'MIRIAM MARKHAM'
- CLEMATIS 'MISS BATEMAN'
- CLEMATIS 'MRS CHOLMONDELEY'
- CLEMATIS 'MRS GEORGE JACKMAN'
- CLEMATIS 'MRS JAMES MASON'
- CLEMATIS 'MRS N. THOMPSON'
- CLEMATIS 'MRS P.B. TRUAX'
- CLEMATIS 'MULTIBLUE'
- CLEMATIS 'NADEZHDA'
- CLEMATIS 'NATASCHA'

- CLEMATIS 'NELLY MOSER'
- CLEMATIS 'NIOBE'
- CLEMATIS 'NORTH STAR'
- CLEMATIS 'PATENS'
- CLEMATIS 'PERLE D'AZUR'
- CLEMATIS 'PIILU'
- CLEMATIS 'PINK CHAMPAGNE'
- CLEMATIS 'PINK FANTASY'
- CLEMATIS 'PROTEUS'
- CLEMATIS 'RICHARD PENNELL'
- CLEMATIS 'ROKO KOLLA'
- CLEMATIS 'ROMANTIKA'
- CLEMATIS 'ROUGE CARDINAL'
- CLEMATIS 'ROYALTY'
- CLEMATIS 'RUBY GLOW'
- CLEMATIS 'SATURN'
- CLEMATIS 'SCARTHO GEM'
- CLEMATIS 'SEALAND GEM'
- CLEMATIS 'SNOW QUEEN'
- CLEMATIS 'SOUVENIR DE CAPT. THUILLEAUX'
- CLEMATIS 'SPECIAL OCCASION'
- CLEMATIS 'STAR OF INDIA'
- CLEMATIS 'SUNSET'
- CLEMATIS 'SYLVIA DENNY'
- CLEMATIS 'TESHIO'
- CLEMATIS 'THE BRIDE'
- CLEMATIS 'THE PRESIDENT'
- CLEMATIS 'THE VAGABOND'
- CLEMATIS 'TSUZUKI'
- CLEMATIS ' TWILIGHT'
- CLEMATIS 'VERONICA'S CHOICE'
- CLEMATIS 'VICTORIA'
- CLEMATIS 'VILLE DE LYON'
- CLEMATIS 'VIOLA'
- CLEMATIS 'VIOLET CHARM'
- CLEMATIS 'VOLUCEAU'
- CLEMATIS 'VYVYAN PENNELL'
- CLEMATIS 'W.E. GLADSTONE'
- CLEMATIS 'WADA'S PRIMROSE'
- CLEMATIS 'WALTER PENNELL'
- CLEMATIS 'WARSAW NIKE'
- CLEMATIS 'WESTERPLATTE'
- CLEMATIS 'WILL GOODWIN'

◄ HOME PRINT THIS PAGE ▲ TOP ◄ BACK

'Piilu'

Pale mauve-pink double flowers with a deeper pink stripe down the centre of each tepal. Contrasting, bright yellow stamens. May-June. Single flowers with wavy-edged tepals in August and September. Very free-flowering and compact. Raised by Uno Kivistik in 1984, a hybrid of 'Hagley Hybrid' x 'Mahrovyi'. The name 'Piilu' means 'Little Duckling'.

Text © 1999 Robin Savill

Fragrant: No
Approximate height: 1.5 - 2.0 metres
Flowering period(s): May Jun Aug Sep
Aspect: Sunny
Pruning: Light prune (Group 2)
Raised by: Uno Kivistik
Country of origin: USSR/Estonia
Date raised: 1984
Parentage: 'Hagley Hybrid' x 'Mahrovyi'
Synonym(s): 'Little Duckling'

New Search Home Page

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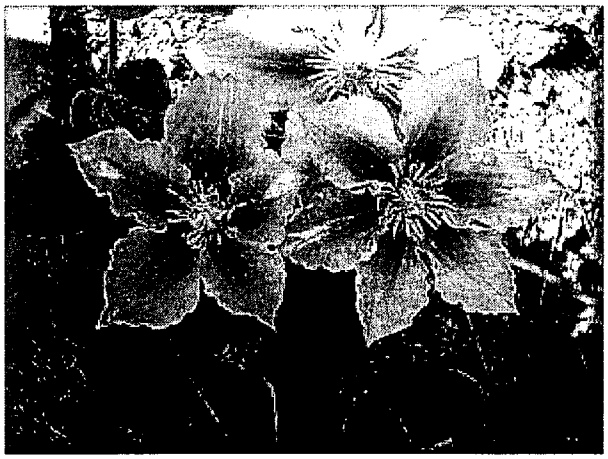

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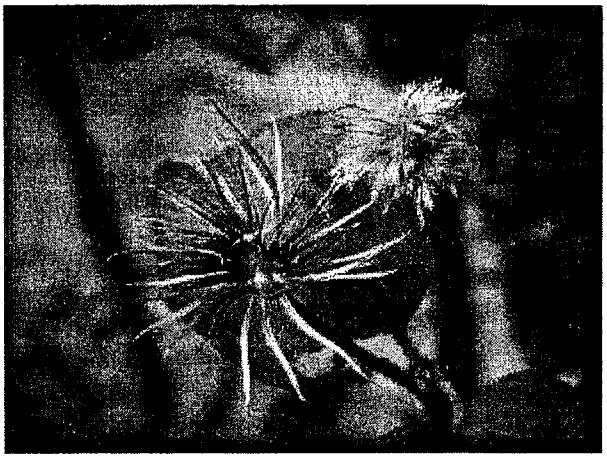

Seedhead - Photo © 2000 Ian Lang

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THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL

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5

Clematis:
Clematis 'Piilu'

flowers colour:
rose-lilac

plants height:
1-1,5 m

flowers size:
medium

flowering months:
VI-VII, IX

facing position:
S, E, W

pruning way:
A

frost hardiness:
zones 4-9

description:
A profusely flowering Estonian cultivar of compact growth. Shaded rose-lilac flowers with nicely contrasting yellow stamens, sepals with a dark pink bar at the centre. In June, on previous year's wood flowers are semi-double, in summer single on new growth. Moderately strong growing, twines around the supports by means of curling petioles. Suitable for training over small garden supports such as trellises and poles. Particularly useful for sunny, sites in small

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clematis
by name
by flowers colour
by plants height
by flowers size
by flowering months

other climbers
by name
by decoration form
by flowering months

low covering plants
by name
by decoration form
by evergreeness
by annual growth
by best facing

willows
by name

encyclopaedia
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GardenWeb's HortiPlex Plant Database

HortiPlex

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Search results for: Piilu

Number of matches: 1

Key: **Botanical Name** **Common Name(s)** **What do these terms mean?**

Cultivar: **Clematis 'Piilu'** **Clematis 'Piilu'**

[List All Plants in this Genus] [More Info] [Add Your Comments and/or Image]

Key (more info):

Families **Genera** **Species** **Groups/Grexes** **Cultivars**

= images = opinions ? = info links = image links $ = vendor links

List of Link Sources

Search the HortiPlex Database:

Please enter a common name or a botanical name:

Piilu See Listings

GardenWeb

Include all records **Only records with images**

Only records with vendor links **Only records of botanical taxa**

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- If you search the HortiPlex database, records will match if the search term(s) appear in the common name, botanical name or botanical synonyms fields.
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- Multiple words are searched so that each word must appear in each hit (boolean "and") and they must appear in the same order, though there may be intervening characters.
- If you are unsure of the ending of a word, use only the first part of the word that you know to be

correct.

- If you are unsure if a name should be written as one word or two words, enter it as two words and it will match either case.
- **Additional Passes:** If there are no hits in the first search, common word endings (-ing, -es, -ed, -ly) are stripped from the keywords and a second pass is made. If there is still no match, all non-word characters are stripped.
- See the help page for an explanation of terms used.
- If you feel there are plants missing from the database that should be included, please submit them and we will try to add them.
- Links are provided to a variety of sources and new link submissions meeting our criteria are accepted.
- HTML code is available if you would like to add a HortiPlex form to your Web page.
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Entries and links are being added regularly, so be sure to bookmark this page and stop by again!

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\bPiilu

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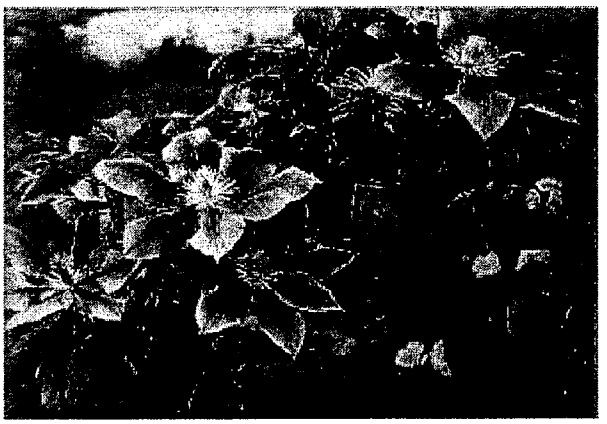
Laumas Arboretum and Nature Park

History

Three farms incorporated within the park have clematis planted in amongst the greenery. These are not working farms in the traditional sense, but house Laumas staff. The idea is that they should serve as a model for the use clematis in a living area.



Many of the clematis planted have familiar names like 'Little Nell', 'Hagley Hybrid'& 'Madame Julia Correvon' but many more are uncommon further west in Europe, such as 'Jeanne d'Arc', 'Betina' & 'Georg' and still more are varieties which are just now beginning to make their presence felt in the world's markets - these are varieties from the former Soviet Union, like 'Negritianka'(*photo above*), 'Romantika', 'Minister', 'Viola', 'Juuli, 'Mikeliite' & 'Piilu'. Clematis bred by the Estonian, Uno Kivistik (such as 'Triibu' *photo right*) and by the Latvian Leonardas Bakjavicius are represented in quantity and serve as an enduring memorial to these great clematarians.

1. Acer campeste (Naverlönn)
2. Acer ginnala
3. Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Garnet'
4. Acer palmatum 'Garnet'
5. Acer platanides (Skogslönn)
6. Acer shirasawanum 'Aureum'
7. Acer tegmentosum

8. Achillea clavenae (Silverröllika)
9. Achillea filipendulina 'Coronation Gold
10. Achillea filipendulina 'Golden Cloth'
11. Achillea millefolium (Röllika)
12. Achillea millefolium 'Sammetriese'
13. Achillea millefolium 'Terra Cotta'
14. Achillea ptarmica (Vitpytta)
15. Achillea sib. var. camtschatica 'Love Parade'

16. Aconitum cammarum 'Bicolor'
17. Aconitum carmichaeli
18. Aconitum hemsleyanum
19. Aconitum henryi Spark
20. Aconitum lamarckii (Gul stormhatt)
21. Aconitum napellus (Stormhatt)

22. Actea asiatica

23. Agastache foeniculum (Anis Isop)
24. Agastache nepetoides

25. Alcea ficiifolia (Stockros)

26. Alchemilla mollis (Jättedaggkåpa)

27. Ajuga reptans 'Burgundy Glow' (Brokbladig revsuga)

28. Allium aflatunense (Kirgislök)
29. Allium bulgaricum Nectaroscordum siculum (Honungslök)
30. Allium carinatum ssp pulchellum 'Album'
31. Allium moly (Guldlök)
32. Allium neapolitanum (Neapellök)
33. Allium oreophilum (Berglök)
34. Allium schubertii
35. Allium sphaerocephalon (Klotlök)
36. Allium triquetrum
37. Allium 'Ivory Queen'

38. Amelanchier canadensis (Häggmispel)

39. Anaphalis margaritacea (Pärleternell)
40. Anaphalis triplinervis (Ulleternell)
41. Anaphalis hybrid 'Schwefellicht'

42. Anemone blanda (Balkansippa)
43. Anemone hupehensis (Höstanemon)
44. Anemone hupehensis 'Praecox'
45. Anemone hupehensis 'Prinz Heinrich'
46. Anemone japonica 'Honorine Jobert'
47. Anemone nemorosa 'Allenii'
48. Anemone nemorosa 'Multiplex'
49. Anemone nemorosa 'Robinsoniana'
50. Anemone pratti
51. Anemone rivularis
52. Anemone sylvestris
53. Anemone tomtentosa 'Robutissima'
54. Anemone trifolia

55. Anemonella thalictroides

56. Anemonopsis macrophylla

57. Angelica archangelica (Kvanne)

58. Anthemis tinctoria hybrid

59. Aquilegia alpina (Akleja)
60. Aquilegia flabellata 'Ministar' (Japansk Akleja)
61. Aquilegia 'Jewel'
62. Aquilegia hybrida 'Mrs Scott'
63. Aquilegia viridiflora
64. Aquilegia vulgaris 'Woodside Variegata'
65. Aquilegia vulgaris plena 'Nora Barlow'

66. Arenaria repens

67. Arisaema amurensis
68. Arisaema jaquemonti
69. Arisaema candidissimum

70. Armeria maritima (Strandtrift)

71. Aronia mel.Hugin (Svart aronia)
72. Aronia melanocarpa v. elata

73. Artemisia absinthum
74. Artemisia ludoviciana 'Silver Queen'
75. Artemisia stelleriata

76. Aruncus dioicus (Plymspirea)

77. Aubrieta hybride

78. Aristolchia manchuriensis (Pipranka)

79. Asarum splendens

80. Asplenium trichomanes (Svartbräken)

81. Aster alpinus 'Dunkle Schöne' (Alpinaster)
82. Aster alpinus 'Weisse Schöne'
83. Aster amellus 'Veilchenkönig'
84. Aster dumosus-hybrid 'Herbstgruss vom Bresserhof'
85. Aster novae-angliae (Luktaster)
86. Aster novae-angliae 'Barrs Pink'
87. Aster novi-belgii 'Crimson Brocade'
88. Aster novi-belgii 'Patricia Ballard'
89. Aster novi-belgii 'White Ladies' (Höstaster)
90. Aster novi-belgii 'Winston Churchill'

91. Aster pringlei 'Monte Cassino' (Ljungaster)
92. Aster ptarmicoides (Pyttaster)

93. Astillbe arendsii (Astilbe)

94. Astrantia major (Stjärnflocka)
95. Astrantia major 'Lars'
96. Astrantia major 'Rubra'

97. Athyrium nip. Metallicum

98. Azalea japonica 'Kermesina Pink'

99. Bellevalia pycnantha (Sorghyacint)

100.Bellis perennis
101.Bellis perennis 'Pomponette Weiss'
102.Bellis perennis monstrosa tubolosa 'Aetna'

103.Bergenia cordifolia (Hjärtbergenia)

104.Blechnum spicant (Kambräken)

105.Brimeura amethustina (Pyrenéhyacint)

106.Brunnera macrophylla (Kaukasisk förgätmigej)
107.Brunnera macrophylla 'Langtrees'
108.Brunnera macrophylla 'Variegata'

109.Buphthalmum salicifolium 'Sunwell' (Ljusöga)

110.Buxus sempervivens (Buxbom)

111.Calamintha grandiflora (REosenmynta)
112.Calamintha sp.'Niebita' (Kryddmynta)

113.Campanula carpatica 'Alba' (Karpaterklocka)
114.Campanula cochlearifolia 'Alba'
115.Campanula glomerata (Toppklocka)
116.Campanula lactifolia 'Macrantha Alba'
117.Campanula pyramidalis

118.Camassia cusickii (Stjärnhyacint)

119.Campanula rapunculoides (Knölklocka)
120.Campanula persicifolia Alba (Storklocka)

121.Centaurea dealbata
122.Centaurea macrocephala (Gulklint)
123.Centaurea montana
124.Centaurea nigra
125.Centaurea scabiosa

126.Centranthus ruber 'Pretty Betsy'

127.Cephalaria gigantea (Jättevädd)

128.Cerastium tomentosum (Silverarv)

129.Chelone obliqua (Sköldpaddsört)

130.Chelone obliqua Alba

131.Chionodoxa luciliae (Vårstjärna)
132.Chionodoxa luciliae 'Alba'
133.Chionodoxa 'Pink Giant'

134.Chrysanthemum coccineum (Rosenkrage)
135.Chrysanthemum rubellum

136.Cimicifuga major 'Brunette'

137.Cirsium sp. (Ex. Kirg.)

138.Clematis alpina 'Cyanea'
139.Clematis alpina 'Frances Rivis'
140.Clematis alpina 'Pink Flamingo'
141.Clematis alpina 'Willy'
142.Clematis 'Blue Angel'
143.Clematis chiisanensis 'Love Child'
144.Clematis 'Columella'
145.Clematis 'Extra'
146.Clematis fargesii 'Sommer Snow'
147.Clematis fauriei ' 'Blue Stream'
148.Clematis 'Hagley Hybrid'
149.Clematis 'Huldine'
150.Clematis heracleifolia (Blåklocksklematis)
151.Clematis heracleifolia 'Cote Dazur'
152.Clematis 'Ilka'
153.Clematis jouniana 'Praecox
154.Clematis koreana
155.Clematis 'Kodupaik'
156.Clematis 'Küllus'
157.Clematis 'Luther Burbank'
158.Clematis macropetala 'Eximia'
159.Clematis macropetala 'Georg'
160.Clematis macropetala 'Jan Lindmark'
161.Clematis macropetala 'Rosy o'Grady'
162.Clematis macropetala 'White Swan'
163.Clematis 'Marmori'
164.Clematis 'Mikelite'
165.Clematis 'Mme Julia Correvon'
166.Clematis montana var. rubens
167.Clematis 'Multi Blue'
168.Clematis patens 'Patensella'
169.Clematis 'Piilu'
170.Clematis 'Propertius'
171.Clematis 'Semu'
172.Clematis sibirica 'Albina Plena'
173.Clematis sibirica 'Riga'
174.Clematis tangutica
175.Clematis tibetana
176.Clematis 'Ville de Lyon'
177.Clematis viticella 'Minuet'
178.Clematis viticella 'Mrs. Tage Lundell'
179.Clematis viticella 'Royal Velours'
180.Clematis viticella 'Södertälje'

181.Colchicum agrippinum
182.Colchicum autumnale (Tidlösa)
183.Colchicum autumnale 'Alboplenum'

835. Tulipa turkestanica

836. Ulmus glabra (Alm)

837. Uvularia grandiflora

838. Valeriana officinalis

839. Veratrum ?

840. Verbascum chiaxii Album (Franskt kungsljus)
841. Verbascum phoeniceum (Violkungsljus)
842. Verbascum hybrida

843. Verbena hastata

844. Veronicastrum virginicum (Stor axveronika)

845. Veronica 'Blauriesin'
846. Veronica spicata (Axveronika)

847. Viburnum bodnantense
848. Vibrunum bodnantense 'Dawn'
849. Viburnum burkwoodii
850. Viburnum carlesii 'Aurora'
851. Viburnum carlesii 'Juddi'
852. Viburnum opulus (Olvon)
853. Viburnum opulus roseum (Snöbollsbuske)

854. Vinca major 'Variegata'
855. Vinca minor (Vintergröna)

856. Weigela 'Rosea' (Rosenpraktry)

Uppdaterad 2003-04-10

http://w1.183.telia.com/~u18309613/listan/
vaxter.doc

Botanical and Variety Name	Common Name	Attracts...		
		Butterfly	Deer	Hummingbirds
Clematis 'Lincoln Star'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis macro. 'Blue Jay'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Marjorie	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis maximonicziana (paniculata)	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Midnight Showers'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Miss Bateman	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Miss Bateman'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Mme Julia Correvon	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Mme Julia Correvon'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Mme. Julie Correvon	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis montana 'Marjorie"	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis montana 'Rubens'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis montana wilsonii	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Mrs. Cholmondeley	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Mrs. Cholmondeley'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Mrs. N. Thompson	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Mrs. P B Truax'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Multi Blue	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Multi Blue'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Multiblue'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Nellie Moser	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Nellie Moser'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Nelly Moser	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Nelly Moser'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Niobe	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Niobe'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Petit Faucon	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Petit Faucon'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Piilu'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Pink Champagne	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Pink Champagne'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Pink Perfection'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Polish Spirit	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Polish Spirit'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis President	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'President'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Proteus	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Proteus'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Purpurea Plena'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Ramona	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Ramona'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Scartho Gem	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Snow Queen'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Sprinkles'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Star of India	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Star of India'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Sugar Candy	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Sunset'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Superba'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Sweet Autumn	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Sweet Autumn'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis tangutica	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis tangutica 'My Angel'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Ville de Lyon	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Ville de Lyon'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Violet Stargazer'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis vitalba	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis viticella 'Kermesina'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Vivienne Beth Currie	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Voluceau	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Wada's Primrose'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Warsaw Nike	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis Will Goodwin	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'Will Goodwin'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis William Kennett	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Clematis 'William Kennett'	Clematis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

www.wingedgardencenter.com/pdf/perennials.pdf

22

Tieteellinen nimi	Common name	suomenkielinen nimi
A	**A**	**A**
Abies koreana	Korean Fir	koreanpihta
Abutilon	Flowering maple	aulio
Acanthopanax senticosus	Siberian Ginseng	venäjänjuuri
Acanthopanax sessiliflorus	Amur Fingeraralie	kiinanaralehti
Acanthopanax sieboldianus	Fiveleaf Aralie	japaninaralaehti
Acacia dunii		akaasia
Acacia sp		akaasia
Acer barbinerve	Red twig korean maple	viitavaahtera
Acer campestre	Hedge maple Field Maple	niverävaahtera
Acer ginnala	Amur maple	mongolianvaahtera
Acer ginnala	Amur maple	mongolianvaahtera taimikasv. 2003
Acer glabrum var. douglasii	Dippel Douglas Maple	vaahtera
Acer mandshuricum	Mandshurian maple	matshurianvahtera
Acer mono	Painted Maple	idänvaahtera
Acer mono var. mayrii	Painted Maple	idänvaahtera
Acer negundo	Box Elder	saarnivaahtera
Acer palmatum *	Japanese maple	japaninvaahtera
Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum' *	Japanese Red Maple	japaninverivaahtera
Acer palmatum 'Dissectum' *	Crimson Queen Japanese Maple	japaninvaahtera
Acer palmatum "Kagiri nishiki"	Japanese Maple	japaninvaahtera
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	vaahtera
Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'	Schwedler Maple	verivaahtera
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore maple	vuorivaahtera
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	punavaahtera
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	sokerivaahtera

Acer sieboldianum	Siebold maple	sirovaahtera
Acer spicatum	Mountain maple	tähkävaahtera
Acer tataricum ginnala	Amur maple	mongolianvaahtera -96 HY
Acer tegmentosum	Manchu striped maple	amurinvaahtera
Acer triflorum	Three-flower maple	huntuvaahtera
Acer ukurunduense	maple	kiinanvaahtera
*Acocanthera spectabilis**	bushman's poison	Acok oblongifolia vahapensas
Actinidia kolomikta 'Annikki'	Kolomikta vine	kiinanlaikkuköynnös -96HY
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-Chestnut	balkaninhevoskastanja
Aesculus octandra	Yellow Buckeye	keltahevoskastanja
*Ailanthus altissima**	Tree of Heaven	jumaltenpuu
Akebia quinata	Five-Leaf Akebia	kastanjaköynnös
Alnus glutinosa	Alnus glutinosa European alder	tervaleppä
Alnus incana	Grey Alder	harmaaleppä
Amelanchier spicata	Juneberry	isotuomipihlaja
Amorpha canescens	Lead Plant	sulkapensas
Amorpha fruticosa	Indigobush Amorpha	sulkapensas
Amorpha speciosa	Lead Plant	sulkapensas
Andromeda polifolia	Bog Rosemary	suokkukka
Aralia elata	Devil's Walkingstick	piikkiaralia
Aristolochia macrophylla	Pipevine, Dutchman's Pipe	piippuköynnös
Aronia mitshuriini 'Viking'	Aronia mitshuriini 'Viking'	mustamarja-aronia
Artemisia abrotanum	Flowering southernwood	aaprottimaruna
B	**B**	**B**
Bauhinia variegata *	Orchid Tree	bauhinia
Berberis x ottawensis	Barberry	tarhahappomarja
Berberis thunbergii 'Coronita'	Barberry	japaninhappomarja
Betula lenta	Sweet birch	sokerikoivu

Betula nana	Dwarf birch	vaivaiskoivu
Betula papyrifera	Canoe birch, paper birch	paperikoivu
Betula pendula	European White Birch	rauduskoivu
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	hieskoivu
Betula pubescens ssp czerepanovii	Mountain birch	tunturikoivu
Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame Tree	tulipuu
Brugmansia pale red	Brugmansia pale red	Brugmansia
Brugmansia yellow	Brugmansia yellow	Brugmansia
Brugmansia sp.	Brugmansia	Brugmansia
Buddleija davidii h	Butterfly Bush	buddelja
Buddleija 'Royal Red'	Butterfly Bush	buddleja
Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	puksipuu
C	**C**	**C**
*Caesalpinia pulcherrima**	Red Bird of Paradise	kesalpinia
Calluna vulgaris	Heather	kanerva
*Calliandra**	Fairy dusters	kalliandra
Calystegia pubescens 'Multiplex'	California rose	kiinankarhunköynös
Campsis x tagliabuana 'Madame Galen'	Madame Galen Trumpet Creeper	
Caragana arborescens	Siberian Pea tree	siperianhernepensas
Caragana arborescens 'Lorbergii'	Lorbergi Peashrub	sulkahernepensas
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory	valkohikkori siemenkasvatus 2003
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	euroopanvalkopyökki
Cassia hybr.		senna
Cassia didymobotrya	Popcorn cassia	senna
Cassia carnival		senna
Cassiope hypnoides	Cassiope	sammalvarpio
*Catalpa bignonioides**	Southern Catalpa Indian Bean tree	eteläntrumpettipuu
Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catalpa	katalpa

Celastrus orbiculatus	Oriental Bittersweet Vine	japaninkelasköynnös
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	keltis
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	
*Ceratonia siliqua**	St. John's bread	johanneksenleipäpuu
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura tree	katsura
Cercidiphyllum magnificum var *magnificum*		isolehtikatsura
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	amerikanjuudaksenpuu / nuppupuu
Chaenomeles japonica Japanese	Japanese Flowering Quince	japaninruusukvitteni
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson Cypress	lawsoninsypressi
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Nana'	Dwarf Falcecypress Sawara Cypress	hernesypressi
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Nootka Cypress	nutkansypressi
Chosenia bratceosa		
Cladrastis kentukea Yellowwood lakkipuu	Yellowwood	lakkipuu
Clematis hybr.	Alpine Clematis	kärhö
Clematis alpina	Blue Clematis	alppikärhö
Clematis integrifolia	Clematis	kellokärhö
Clematis 'Golden Tiara'	Clematis	kultakruunu
Clematis 'Gornoe Ozore'	Clematis	kärhö
Clematis jackmannii 'Marmori	Clematis	jalokärhö
Clematis lanuginosa 'Valge Daam'	Clematis	loistokärhö
Clematis lanuginosa 'Küllus'	Clematis	loistokärhö
[illegible]	Clematis	loistokärhö
Clematis recta	Clematis	pensaskärhö
Clematis tangitica	Clematis	kiinankärhö
Clematis tangutica 'Radar Love'	Clematis	

Exhibit #7 to Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.'s Brief for Summary Judgement; Businesses & Catalogs

PIILU Opposition No. 91153755
#781801

#	Web Site	Name of Source	Contact Info
1	www.holesonline.com/pdfs/priceguide 2003.pdf	Hole's -- business	Hole's 101 Bellerose Drive St. Albert, Alberta T8N 8N8 Canada
2	http://www.joycreek.com/150-411-1. htm	Joy Creek Nursery business	20300 NW Watson Rd. Scappoose, OR 97056 (503) 543-7474 (503) 543-6933 (Fax) catalogue@joycreek.com
3	http://www.paradisegarden.com/ paradise/shop/product.php?id= PGC0056	Paradise Garden business	Paradise Garden 474 Clotts Road Gahenna OH 43230 (614) 893-0896 (614) 478-5835 (Fax) service@paradisegarden.com
4	http://www.rideauwoodlandramble.com/vines.htm	Rideau Woodland Ramble business	P.O. 348 Merrickville, Ontario K0G 1N0 Canada (613) 258-3797 info@rideauwoodland ramble.com
5	http://gardencrossings.com/Clematis/ Clematis%20Web%20Pages%202003/CLEMATIS%20'Pi ilu'...	Garden Crossings business	Garden Crossings L.L.C. 3676 Black Creek Drive Hudsonville MI 49426 (616) 550-7501 (914) 931-5336 (Fax) sales@gardencrossings.com
6	http://www.centrecommons.com/ 200044.htm	Centre Commons Perennials business	Otto Road, R.R. #2 Newington, ONT K0C 1Y0 CANADA kcarriere@centrecommons.co m
7	http://www.greergardens.com/ clematis.htm	Greer Gardens, Inc. -- business	Greer Gardens, Inc. Eugene, Oregon 800.548.0111 541.686.0920 fax

8	http://www.hortico.com/download/per 2003.pdf	Hortico, Inc. - business (catalogue)	Hortico, Inc. 723 Robson Road, R.R.1 Waterdown L0R 2H1 Ontario, Canada 905.689.6984 905.689.6566 fax office@hartico.com
9	http://www.saska.demon.co.uk/hybridns.html	T.H. Barker & Son -- business	T.H. Barker & Son Baines Paddock Nursery Haverthwaite, Ulverston Cumbria, LA12 8PF, UK 015395 58236
10	http://www.thompson-morgan.com/ plants/uk/product_1747.html	Thompson & Morgan business	Thompson & Morgan Seedsmen, Inc. P.O. Box 1308 Jackson, NJ 08527-0308 (800) 274-7333 (888) 466-4769 (Fax) tminc@thompson-morgan.com
11	http://www.caddicks-clematis.co.uk/cat7.htm	Caddicks Clematis Nursery -- business	Caddick's Clematis Nursery Lymm Road, Thelwall Warrington, Cheshire WA4 2TG 01925 757196
12	www.bordines.com/catalog/pdf/ ClematisVines.pdf	Bordine Nursery -- business	Bordines Nursery, Ltd. 6347 Grand River Brighton, MI 48114 517.552.9300 517.552.9309 fax
13	http://www.grimesseeds.com/cat/ assort.pdf	Grimes Seeds and Plants -- business (catalogue)	Grimes Seeds and Plants 11335 Concord-Hambden Road Concord, OH 44077 440.352.3333 440.352.1800 fax
14	http://www.grimesseeds.com/cat/ assort.pdf	Grimes Seeds and Plants -- business (catalogue)	Grimes Seeds and Plants 11335 Concord-Hambden Road Concord, OH 44077 440.352.3333 440.352.1800 fax
15	http://www.thorncroft.co.uk/Thorncroft_ Clematis_Catalogue_Page_P_Q.htm	Thorncroft Clematis Nursery -- business catalogue	Thorncroft Clematis Nursery Norwich Norfolk NR9 4QG England

16	http://www.arnoldsgreenhouse.com/perennial_vines.htm	Arnold's Greenhouse -- business	Arnold's Greenhouse 1430 Hwy 57 S.E. LeRoy, KS 66857 (620) 964-2463 or 2423 retail@arnoldsgreenhouse.com
17	http://www.arnoldsgreenhouse.com/perennial_vines.htm	Arnold's Greenhouse -- business	Arnold's Greenhouse 1430 Hwy 57 S.E. LeRoy, KS 66857 (620) 964-2463 or 2423 retail@arnoldsgreenhouse.com
18	http://www.taylorsclematis.co.uk/shop_search_index.php	Taylor's Clematis -- business	Julie Taylor Taylor's Clematis Sutton Road, Sutton Askern, Doncaster S. Yorkshire, UK DN6 9JZ 01302 700716 01302 708415 fax
19	http://website.lineone.net/~andy.irving/hawthornes/featured.html	Hawthornes Nursery -- business	Richard Hodson The Hawthornes Marsh Road Hesketh Bank Preston, Lancashire PR4 6XT 01772 812379

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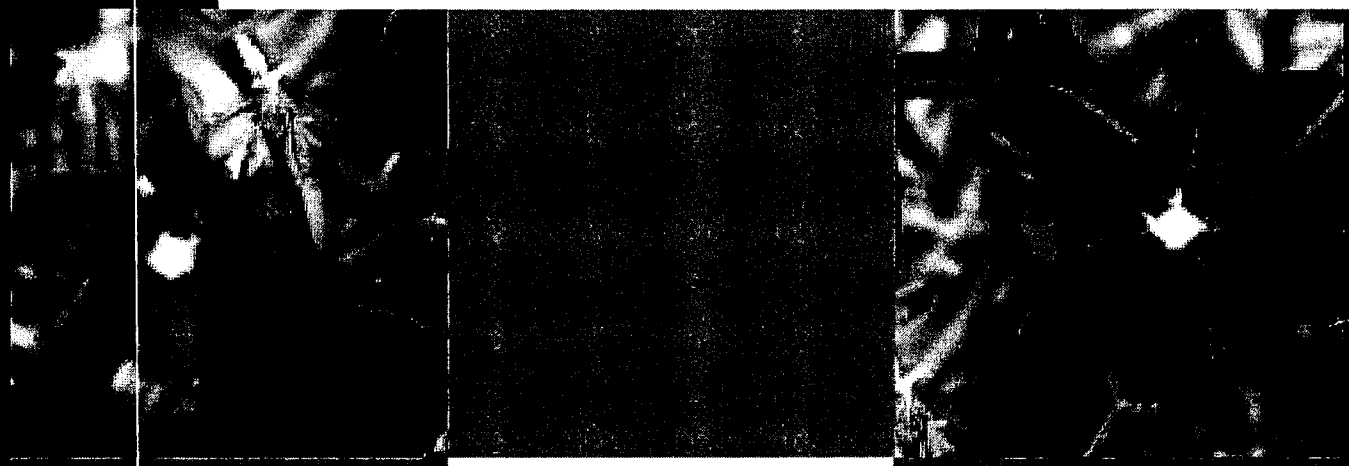

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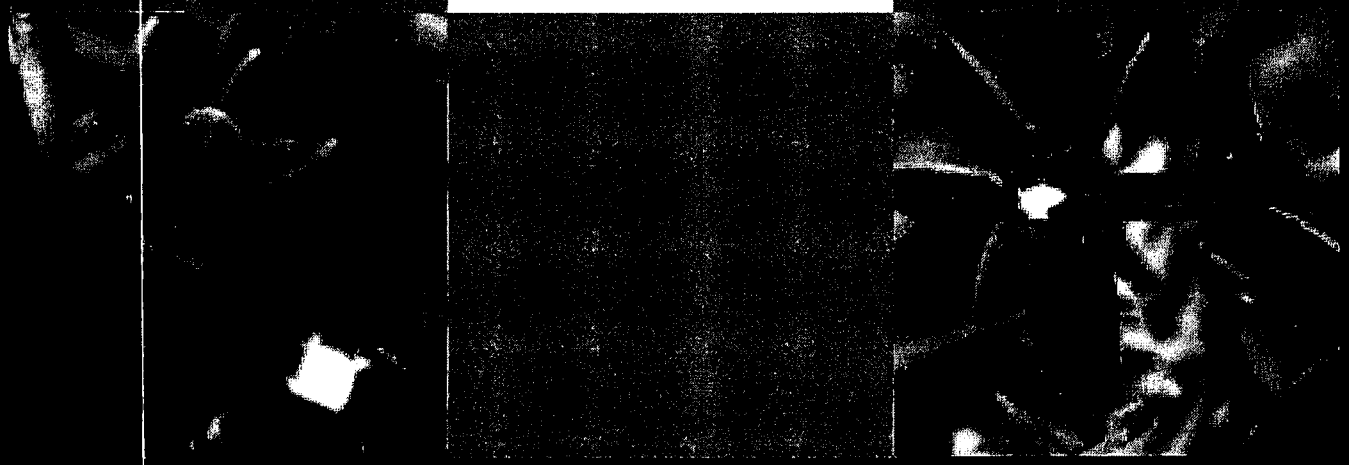

Prices in effect until September 30, 2003

www.holesonline.com/pdfs/priceguide2003.pdf

Perennials

Arranged alphabetically by latin name.

This listing represents a broad cross-section of the thousands of perennials available at Hole's.

For hundreds of more choices log on to holesonline.com or visit our store where we carry over...

- 800 Perennials for Sunny Areas
- 625 Perennials for Shady areas
- 450 Perennials for Rock Gardens
- 400 Alpine Perennials
- 50 Perennial Ground Covers
- 300 Perennials for Hot Areas
- 30 Ornamental Grasses
- 70 Perennial Vines

Most rare or specialty perennials will exceed the minimum pot price.

9 cm pot	11 cm pot	15 cm pot
1 year old	1–2 years old	1–2 years old
minimum price $4.50	minimum price $9	minimum price $13

ACANTHOLIMON—Prickly Thrift
Acantholimon acerosum v. brachystachyum • Alpines
70006 $15
Acantholimon bracteatum ssp. bracteatum • Alpines
74658 $17
Acantholimon bracteatum ssp. capitatum • Alpines
70010 $13
Acantholimon diapensoides • Alpines
70014 $17
Acantholimon hedinii • Alpines
57996 $15
Acantholimon litvinowii • Alpines
57748 $15
Acantholimon trojanum • Alpines
70019 $15
Acantholimon ulicinum ssp. purpurescens • Alpines
70020 $13

ACHILLEA—Yarrow
Achillea • Hot & Dry Areas
70032 'Moonshine' $4.50
Achillea ageratifolia • Rock Gardens
50703 $4.50
Achillea millefolium • Hot & Dry Areas
50705 'Cerise Queen' $4.50
50706 'Paprika' $4.50
50707 'Red Beauty' $4.50
50708 'Summer Pastels' $4.50
50709 'Terra Cotta' $13
Achillea tomentosa • Rock Gardens
50710 $4.50

ACINOS—Rock Thyme
Acinos alpinus • Alpines
57749 $9

ACONITUM—Monkshood
Aconitum • Sunny Areas
58003 'Bressingham Spire' $13
70049 'Eleanor' $9
50711 'Stainless Steel' $9
Aconitum carmichaelii • Sunny Areas
58004 'Pink Sensation' $9
Aconitum napellus • Sunny Areas
50712 $9
Aconitum x cammarum • Sunny Areas
50713 'Bicolor' $9
74725 'Blue Sceptre' $13

ACTAEA—Baneberry
Actaea spicata ssp. rubra • Shady Areas
50715 $13
Actaea pachypoda • Shady Areas
70057 $9

ADENOPHORA—Ladybell
Adenophora takedae v. howozana • Shady Areas
70062 $9

ADONIS—Pheasant's Eye
Adonis amurensis • Rock Gardens
70067 'Chichibubeni' $60
50717 'Fukujukai' $50
50718 'Sandanzaki' $75
70068 'Plena' Double $40
Adonis vernalis • Rock Gardens
50719 $40

AEGOPODIUM—Goutweed
Aegopodium podagraria • Groundcover
50720 'Variegatum' $4.50

AETHIONEMA—Stonecress
Aethionema grandiflorum • Rock Gardens
70078 $4.50
Aethionema oppositifolium • Rock Gardens
70079 $9

AJUGA—Carpet Bugle
Ajuga • Shady Areas
50721 'Chocolate Chip' $9
Ajuga pyramidalis • Shady Areas
50722 'Metallica Crispa' $4.50
Ajuga reptans • Shady Areas
50723 'Burgundy Glow' $4.50
70092 'Catlin's Giant' $4.50

AKEBIA—Fiveleaf Akebia
Akebia quinata • Perennial vines
70099 'Variegata' $22

ALCEA—Hollyhock
Alcea ficifolia • Sunny Areas
50725 'Indian Spring' $4.50
Alcea rosea • Sunny Areas
50731 'Nigra' $4.50
50726 'Chater's Double Apricot' $4.50
50727 'Chater's Double Pink' $4.50
70103 'Chater's Double Purple' $4.50
50728 'Chater's Double Red' $4.50
50729 'Chater's Double White' $4.50
50730 'Chater's Double Yellow' $4.50

ALCHEMILLA—Lady's Mantle
Alchemilla erythropoda • Groundcover
57750 $9
Alchemilla mollis • Groundcover
50734 $4.50

ALYSSUM—Alyssum
Alyssum montanum • Rock Gardens
50735 $4.50
Alyssum pateri • Alpines
57942 $9
Alyssum propinquum • Alpines
58001 $11
Alyssum saxatile • Rock Gardens
70131 'Dudley Nevill Variegated' $13
70132 'Flore Pleno' Double $13
50736 'Compactum' $4.50
Alyssum spinosum
(syn. Ptilotrichum spinosa) • Rock Gardens
70135 'Roseum' $9

AMSONIA—Willow Amsonia
Amsonia tabernaemontana • Sunny Areas
50737 $9

ANCHUSA—Italian Bugloss
Anchusa azurea • Sunny Areas
50738 'Loddon Royalist' $13

ANDROMEDA—Bog Rosemary
Andromeda polifolia • Sunny Areas
50739 'Blue Ice' $13

ANDROSACE—Rock Jasmine
Androsace • Alpines
57758 'Millstream Hybrid' $9
Androsace alpina • Alpines
57753 $9
Androsace carnea ssp. halleri • Alpines
57755 $9
Androsace carnea ssp. brigantiaca • Alpines
57754 $4.50
Androsace aff. caduca • Hot & Dry Areas
70151 $15
Androsace dasyphylla • Alpines
70160 $9
Androsace incana • Alpines
70164 $15
Androsace laevigata • Alpines
70166 'Gothenburg' $20
Androsace laevigata v. ciliolata • Alpines
70167 $20
Androsace laevigata v. laevigata • Alpines
70168 'Packwood' $20
Androsace laevigata x A. montana • Alpines
70169 $20
Androsace lanuginosa • Alpines
57756 $9
Androsace mathildae • Alpines
57757 $9
Androsace muscoidea • Alpines
70172 $20
Androsace pavlovskyi • Alpines
70174 $15
Androsace sarmentosa • Alpines
57759 'Chumbyi' $9
57760 'Sherriffii' $9

Cimicifuga simplex • Shady Areas
70745 $13
50921 'White Pearl' $13
Cimicifuga simplex v. simplex (syn. C. ramosa) • Shady Areas
57396 $13
50916 'Atropurpurea' $25
50918 'Brunette' $15
50919 'Hillside Black Beauty' $25
70746 'James Compton' $20

CLEMATIS—Alpine Clematis
Clematis alpina • Perennial vines
57599 'Constance' $25
50940 'Frances Rivis' $25
50941 'Helsingborg' $25
50942 'Pamela Jackman' $25
50944 'Ruby' $25
50945 'Tage Lundell' $25
50946 'Willy' $25

Big Petal Clematis
Clematis macropetala • Perennial vines
50952 'Blue Bird' $25
50953 'Lagoon' $25
50954 'Maidwell Hall' $25
50955 'Markham's Pink' $25
70800 'Purple Spider' $25
50956 'Rosy O'Grady' $25
50957 'White Swan' $25

Clematis
Clematis • Perennial vines
57605 'Prairie Traveller's Joy' (Western Virgin) $25
Clematis columbiana • Rock Gardens
50947 $9
Clematis columbiana v. tenuiloba (syn. C. tenuiloba) • Rock Gardens
57785 $9
Clematis x durandii • Perennial vines
57600 $25
Clematis hirsutissima • Rock Gardens
50949 $9
Clematis x jouiniana • Perennial vines
57603 'Mrs. Robert Brydon' $25
Clematis koreana v. fragrans • Perennial vines
70796 $25
Clematis occidentalis • Rock Gardens
57786 $9
50958 'Bighorns' $9
Clematis paucifiora • Perennial vines
57604 'Paul Fargus' $25
Clematis recta • Perennial vines
57606 'Purpurea' $25

Hybrid Clematis
Clematis • Perennial vines
50924 'Blue Light' $30
50925 'Blue Ravine' $25
50926 'Carnaby' $25
50927 'Daniel Deronda' $25
50929 'Elsa Spath' $25
50930 'Fireworks' $30
50931 'General Sikorski' $25
70763 'Henryi' $25
70764 'Huldine' $25
50933 'Jackmanii Superba' $25
50934 'John Warren' $25
50935 'Miss Bateman' $25
57597 'Multi Blue' $25
50936 'Nelly Moser' $25
57598 'Niobe' $25
50937 'Pillu' $30
50938 'Rouge Cardinal' $25
70776 'Sylvia Denny' $25
50939 'Ville de Lyon' $25

Scarlet Clematis
Clematis texensis • Perennial vines
50960 'Duchess of Albany' $25
50961 'Etoile Rose' $25
50962 'Gravetye Beauty' $25

Solitary Clematis
Clematis integrifolia • Perennial vines
50950 $25
70792 'Olgae' $25

Tube Clematis
Clematis heracleifolia • Perennial vines
57602 *C. heracleifolia* $25
70788 'China Purple' $22
Clematis heracleifolia v. davidiana • Perennial vines
57601 $25

Virgins Bower
Clematis viticella • Perennial vines
70816 'Alba Luxurians' $25
50963 'Abundance' $25
50964 'Betty Corning' $25
70817 'Blue Angel' (Blekitny Aniol) $25
50967 'Madame Julia Correvon' $25
50966 'Margot Koster' $25
50968 'Polish Spirit' $25
50969 'Purpurea Plena Elegans' $25
50970 'Venosa Violacea' $25

Yellow Bell Clematis
Clematis tangutica • Perennial vines
50959 $25
70808 'Golden Harvest' $25

CODONOPSIS —Bonnet Bellflower
Codonopsis ovata • Rock Gardens
70832 $13

CONVALLARIA—Lily-of-the-Valley
Convallaria majalis • Shady Areas
50972 White $4.50
Convallaria majalis v. rosea • Shady Areas
57507 Rose $4.50

COREOPSIS—Threadleaf Tickseed
Coreopsis verticillata • Sunny Areas
50979 'Moonbeam' $4.50
50980 'Zagreb' $4.50

Tickseed
Coreopsis • Sunny Areas
58043 'Limerock Ruby' $9
Coreopsis auriculata • Sunny Areas
70838 'Nana' $4.50
Coreopsis grandiflora • Sunny Areas
50975 'Early Sunrise' $9
50976 'Flying Saucers' $4.50
Coreopsis rosea • Sunny Areas
58042 'Sweet Dreams' $13
50978 'American Dream' $9

CORNUS—Bunchberry
Cornus canadensis • Groundcover
50981 $4.50

CORTUSA—Bear's Ear
Cortusa matthioli • Shady Areas
57787 'Alba' $11
Cortusa matthioli ssp. pekinensis • Shady Areas
57788 $11

CORYDALIS—Fumitory
Corydalis flexuosa • Shady Areas
50983 'Blue Panda' $9
50984 'China Blue' $9
57789 'Golden Panda' $9
50986 'Purple Leaf' $9

Corydalis solida • Rock Gardens
57790 *C. solida* $9
74662 Penza Strain $9
Corydalis solida f. transsylvanica • Rock Gardens
74663 $13

CORYPHANTHA—Native Pincushion Cactus
Coryphantha vivipara (syn. Escobaria vivipara) • Hot & Dry Areas
50987 $9

COTONEASTER—Creeping Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster adpressus • Groundcover
57397 $9

CYCLAMEN—Cyclamen
Cyclamen coum • Shady Areas
70876 'Rubrum' $9
Cyclamen hederfolium • Shady Areas
70878 $9

CYPRIPEDIUM—Lady's Slipper
Cypripedium • Shady Areas
57793 'Gisela' $60
70884 'Gisela' (Yellow Form) $60
Cypripedium calceolus v. parviflorum • Shady Areas
57792 $40
Cypripedium calceolus v. pubescens • Shady Areas
50989 $25
Cypripedium passerinum • Shady Areas
70901 $50
Cypripedium reginae • Shady Areas
50994 $60
Cypripedium tibeticum • Shady Areas
50995 $65

DACTYLORHIZA—Marsh Orchid
Dactylorhiza majalis • Shady Areas
70910 $35
Dactylorhiza majalis ssp. praetermissa • Shady Areas
57400 $35
Dactylorhiza purpurella • Shady Areas
70912 $35

DAPHNE—Daphne
Daphne tangutica • Rock Gardens
70928 $13

DARMERA—Umbrella Plant
Darmera peltata • Shady Areas
70932 $13

DEGENIA—Degenia
Degenia velebitica • Alpines
70933 $11

DELPHINIUM—Delphinium
Delphinium • Sunny Areas
51001 'Blue Fountains' $4.50

New Zealand Series
57797 'Blushing Bride' $13
58018 'Pagan Purples' $13
70957 'Royal Aspirations' $13

Pacific Giant Series
51008 'Astolat' $4.50
51009 'Black Knight' $4.50
51010 'Blue Bird' $4.50
70948 'Blue Jay' $4.50
51011 'Galahad' $4.50
51012 'Guinevere' $4.50
51013 'King Arthur' $4.50
70959 'Summer Skies' $4.50

Larkspur
Delphinium • Sunny Areas
51002 'Blue Mirror' $9
Delphinium grandiflorum • Sunny Areas
57796 'Blue Butterfly' $4.50

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JOYCREEK NURSERY

150-411-1 Clematis 'Piilu' (Uno Kvistik)

One of life's pleasures is finding a plant that teaches you something new. Here is a compact, early, double-blooming (sometimes single) vine that can easily be made to bloom on a 3 ft. pot-stake - in other words, a double flowering clematis that can be sold in bloom in the pot. Ideal for patio containers and small gardens. The sepals are mauve pink with a dark pink central bar. The filaments are pale with golden anthers. Later blooms are single.

May to June; September to October bloom 4-5 ft.

Mauve Pink flowers

Sun, Part Shade Zones 4-9

Early flowring in the spring on the previous year's growth. If you hard prune, you eliminate most or all of the early blooms. Instead, groom this after flowering by cutting back the top one-third to one-half of some stems. This encourages new growth for possible summer bloom.

Availability

BACK

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$5.00 Rebate

"I would like to say how impressed I was with my order. Most of the bulbs/rhizomes were impressively large and you even sent extra plants. The packaging was perfect; no bends or breaks. I planted them at once and they have taken off like gang busters!"
Pamela P.
Forest Falls, CA

"I received my order today - that was fast delivery! Thanks for the 'extra" it looks lovely. The plants are very healthy and they are an impressive size."
Mary J.
Independence, KY

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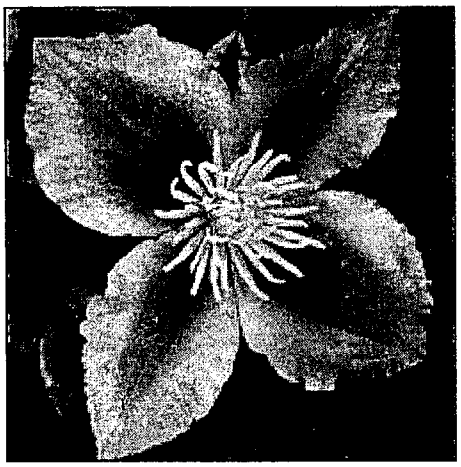

34 of 57 Clematis

< PREV | Clematis | NEXT >

See all our Clematis

Clematis 'Piilu'

A Paradise Garden Five Star® Clematis

New for 2003! A recent introduction from Estonia in 19 from a cross between Hagley Hybrid and Mahrouyi. Leaves are ovate, tapered, dull dark green. Flowers ar light purplish pink with wide dark purplish red bars; six sepals overlapping at the base.

We ship larger plants than most leading mailorder nurseries. Ours are two year old plants in 6" containers

Fall shipments begin September 8th.

Order From Catalog

Price: $17.95

Quantity: 1 Add to My Order

Sign-in to use your Wish List

Customer Reviews

Be the first to review this product!

Additional Information

Shipping Season	April-October
SeedPoints Earned	50
Bloom Period	Late spring and late summer
Sun Exposure	Full sun to partial shade
Soil Type	Rich, well-drained
Bloom Size	6 in.
Zone Range	4 to 8
Cannot Ship To	AK, HI

Paradise Garden

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
the song of the birds for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in a garden,
than anywhere else on earth.

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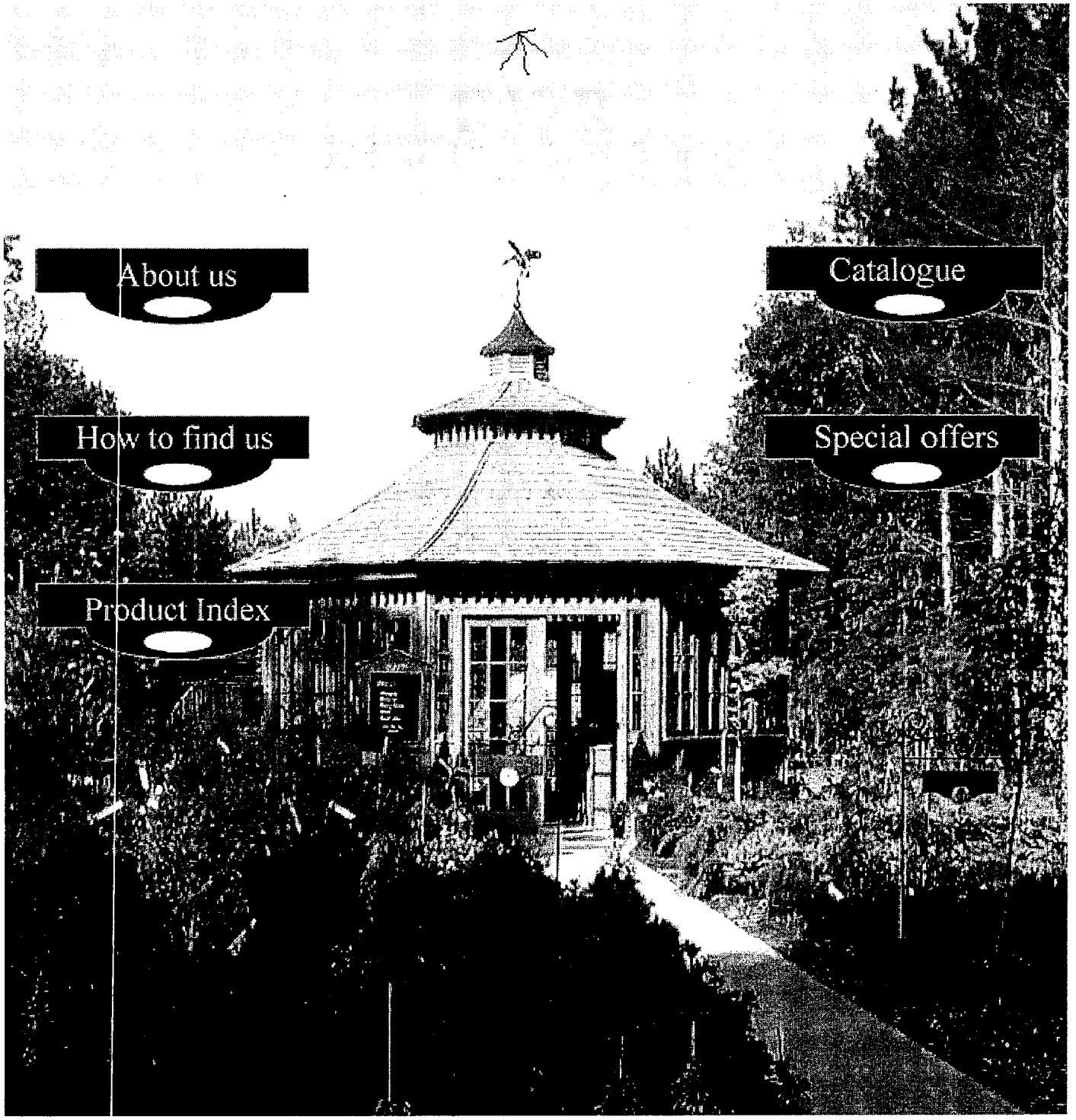
(15)

Rideau Woodland Ramble - 2003 Stock List

Item Description	Size	Height	Width	ZONE	Price	
VINES						
Akebia quinata Chocolate Vine Hardy climber. Small red flowers. Clusters of five finger-like leaves.	Climbing Twining	3-5m		4	n/a	
Akebia 'Silver Bells' Blooms are small strings of white/pale buds, becoming fragrant and change to maroon-purple. Leaves are eye-catching five-lobed, purple flushed in spring.	Climbing Twining	3-5m		4	$24.99 1 Gallon Staked	
Ampelopis brev. 'Elegans Porcelain Ivy Foliage is slightly smaller than species. Leaves are variegated; white, greenish-white, and tinged pink when very young.	Rambling Twining	3m	8m	5	$19.99 1 Gallon Staked	
Aristolochia marcophylla Dutchman's Pipe Foliage is coarse, heart shaped. Very fast growing.	Climbing Twining	9m		4	n/a	
Campsis 'Indian Summer' Indian Summer Trumpet Vine Blossoms are orange with orange-red throat, with red stripes running length ways. Blooms in one year.	Climbing Shrub-like	4m		4	$22.99 Gallon Staked	
Clematis 'Blue Light' Blossoms are double, pale blue-violet to pale blue.	Climber Twining	2.5m		4	n/a	
Clematis 'Jackmanii' Deep purple	Climber Twining	2.5m		3	$24.99 1 Gallon Staked	*New*
Clematis 'Piilu' Blossoms are light purplish pink with wide dark purplish-red.	Climber Twining	2m		3	$25.99 1 Gallon Staked	
Clematis paniculata Sweet Autumn Clematis Small sweetly scented cream flowers bloom in late August.	Climber Twining	10m	1.5m	5	$24.99 1 Gallon Staked	
Clematis serratifolia 'Golden Tiara' Golden Tiara Clematis Blossoms are heavy, golden yellow, set apart by blackish-purple stamens. In the fall the blooms turn to silky grayish-white seed heads.	Climber Twining	3m		2	$22.99 1 Gallon Staked	*New*
Clematis virginiana Virgin's Bower White flowers in July through	Climbing Twining	6m		4	n/a	

September. Good vine for native situations.						
Hedera helix 'Viking' Foliage is rich dark green. Very hardy.	Climbing Self-clinging	10m		4	$17.99 1 Gallon $31.00 3 Gallon	
Humulus lupulus 'Comet' Golden Hops Vigorous climbing vine, useful as a fast cover for a screen or fence. This can be trained up pergolas or trellises, or allowed to clamber up a tree. This gold leaf form is an outstanding garden plant and much less rampant.	Needs Support	6m	60cm	3	$19.99 1 Gallon	*New*
Hydrangea petiolaris Deciduous, shrubby vine with glossy green heart-shaped leaves. Flowers produced in June and July is a white lace cap type. Very picturesque grown against a wall or around a tree. Grows well in shaded areas.	Climbing Self-clinging	7m		4	$63.99 3 Gallon	
Lonicera x heckrotti 'Goldflame' Red and golden flowers from June until frost.	Climbing Twining	5m		4	$17.99 1 Gallon Staked	*New*
Parthenocissus quinquefolia 'Star Showers Star Showers Virginia Creeper Foliage is green white splashes turning to pink in cool weather.	Climbing Twining	15m		4	n/a	
Parthenocissus tricuspidata 'Veitchii' Boston Ivy Foliage is glossy green three pointed leaves, excellent orange-scarlet fall colour. Rapid growth.	Climbing Self-clinging	20m		4	$17.99 1 Gallon Staked $31.99 3 Gallon Staked	
Passiflora 'Caerulea' Blue Crown Passion Flower Blossoms are white with blue-purple banded crowns.	Climbing Twining	10m		7	$16.99 1 Gallon Staked	
Schizophragma hydrangeoides Japanese Hydrangea A vine reminiscent of climbing hydrangea. Steel blue leave are dissected by a network of green venation. Big white flowers in July.	Climbing Self-clinging	16m		4	$32.99 1 Gallon Staked	
Schizophragma hydrangeoides 'Moonlight' Foliage is dark green serrated leaves. Blooms are large and white.	Climbing Self-clinging	15m		4	$26.99 1 Gallon Staked	



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Garden Crossings

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CLEMATIS 'Piilu'

NEW • **Blooms:** Late Spring • **Zone:** 4-9 • **Height:** 4-5' • **Prune Group:** 2

Flower Size: 4" An excellent compact variety which makes it very suitable for a sn trellis or to climb over a small shrub. Soft pink flowers with deeper pink central bar bloom as double flowers in late spring to early summer and then rebloom again in l summer with single flowers of the same color. Attractive golden brown seed heads

Item will Ship Sept 2003 **$12.95** + s

Pot Size: 2 Quart **Catalog Code:** CLEPI Add to C

Questions about our catalog? Contact sales@gardencrossings.com.

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Centre Commons Perennials

A FEATURED PLANT

CLEMATIS **'Piilu'**

Pop-Up Companions
(JavaScript Required)
Group One
Group Two

We are particularly pleased to offer this choice, award-winning *Clematis*, a recent introduction from Estonia. Large double flowers to 7 cm across first appear in June on old wood. Single blooms quickly follow, continuing all season until October. The flowers are shaded rose-lilac with nicely contrasting yellow stamens and an eye-catching dark pink bar at the centre. *C.* 'Piilu' bears numerous flowers even on one year old plants. Climbing to

about 1.8 m in height, this cultivar flowers from top to bottom with lovely blooms. *Clematis* 'Piilu' may very well be the very heaviest blooming *Clematis*!

Uses

C. 'Piilu' is particularly useful for sunny sites in small gardens. Use this long flowering vine on a trellis, grown through a shrub or rosebush or as a ground cover. Excellent for container growing on terraces and balconies.

Cultivation

C. 'Piilu' prefers full sun to light shade and average, well-drained soil. Needs only light pruning to clean out dead wood in early spring.

Hardiness

Zone 4

Related Plants

If you like *Clematis* 'Piilu,' you may find these other new *Clematis* cultivars appealing: *C.* 'Arabella,' *C.* 'New Love,' *C.* 'My Angel,' *C.* 'Blue Angel'

MAIN CONTACTS

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GREER GARDENS, INC.

Justly Famous for the Rare and Unus

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CLEMATIS

72220 'Piilu' — An award winner and for good reason! The flowers are a light purple-pink with an eye catching, wide, dark purple-red bar. It is one of the heaviest blooming *Clematis*, bearing flowers from top to bottom, even on one year old established plants. Blooms continuously from late May through October.

71786 'Pink

Catalogue $3.00

SPRING 2003

"Your source for the usual and unusual"

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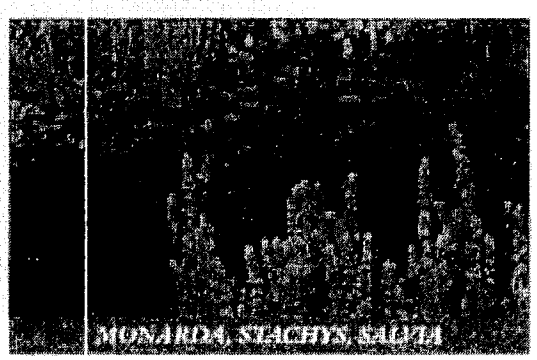
Perennials, Ferns, Wildflowers, Bog Plants, Grasses

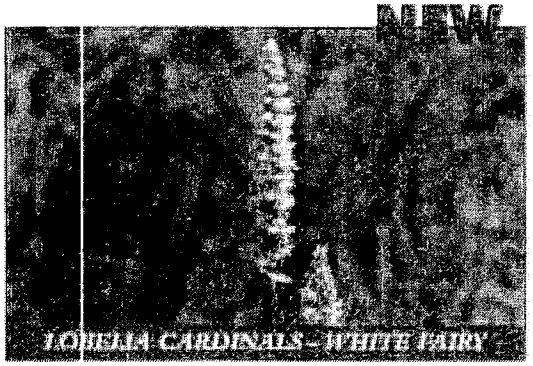
PINK WATERLILIES

PERENNIAL FIELD


MONARDA, STACHYS, SALVIA

EUPATORIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM

NEW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Email: office@hortico.com • Website: http://www.hortico.com

HORTICO INC.

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- **PERENNIALS**: We have 500 varieties of perennials, which include traditional and new varieties. We have a sizeable list of iris, hostas, ferns, bog plants, and ornamental grasses, many available in 4" pots.
- **SHRUBS**: We have a very large selection of shrubs, available from our cold storage, bare root, or as potted plants. This includes a full range of **Liners**, rooted cuttings, grafts, transplants and whips in common and hard to find varieties. The list also names a large selection of **Hardy Fruit Bushes and Vines** which are hardy. Included in this group are many unusual fruits and woody vines.

Separate catalogues are available for **Roses**, **Perennials** and **Shrubs** at $3.00 per catalogue.

CONDITIONS & TERMS OF SALE (Retail and Wholesale)

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30 day credit is available to established wholesale clients, at our discretion. Accounts over 30 days will be charged 2% interest per month. Any settlements of outstanding accounts will be made in Ontario courts.
A charge of $20.00 will be added for all NSF cheques returned to us.

Packing and shipping charges will be added at cost, FOB Waterdown, Ontario.
Large shipments to many areas of Canada and the USA will be made at cost by refrigerated truck so stock will arrive in excellent condition.
Small shipments to the USA will be made by UPS. Small orders to Canada will be made by Canpar or first class mail. Special shipping arrangements can be made at your request, and at cost.
Insurance is available at your request.
Claims for damage or loss in shipment should be made with the carrier. **All claims must be made within 10 days of receipt of shipment.**

Charts with approximate shipping and handling charges for small orders are provided on the page opposite the Order Form.

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Our rose shipping season is from October 15 to May 30 under normal conditions. We guarantee our plants to leave in excellent condition, but once they are in the hands of a carrier, they are beyond our control. During winter months, exact times for shipping are at our discretion due to weather conditions.

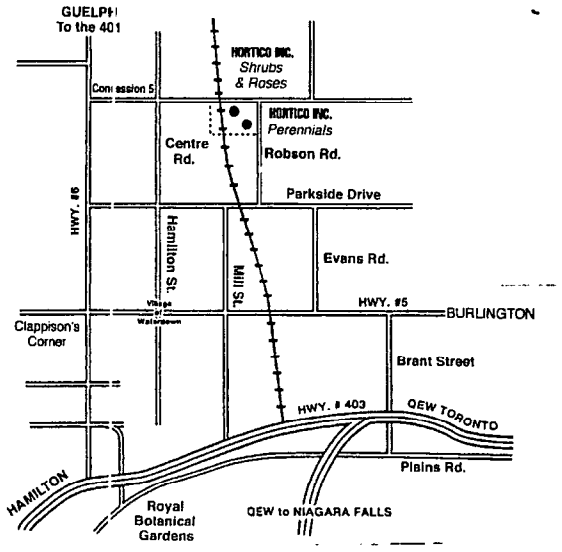
HORTICO'S Replacement Policy
We guarantee our stock to leave our premises in good condition. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productivity or performance of any nursery stock that we sell. We give no credit for plants that fail due to adverse weather conditions, insufficient care, or lack of experience on the part of the customer or his personnel, as these factors are beyond our control.
We give no guarantee over winter.
We warrant our stock to be true to name. If any should prove not to be true, we will replace it with correct stock (no substitutes). In no case will we be held liable for any amount greater than the invoiced amount of the plants. Shipping costs for replacements are to be paid by the customer prior to shipment.

Claims for plants must be made within 10 days of receipt of your order.

ADDITIONS to orders are welcomed. However we if they arrive after your order is packed for shipping, they may become a new order.

PICK UP ORDERS- please submit your order, allowing for time, so we can have your order prepared. Call ahead to confirm your pick-up date and time, especially during our very busy spring months, to avoid delays. Your order can be picked up at our shipping yard Monday through Saturday, 7:00a.m. - 5:00p.m. We are closed on Sundays.

In any correspondence, via mail, fax or telephone it would help enormously if you could quote your customer account code and/or your order number.



TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

We would like to thank all our customers for their business in the past, and we look forward to serving you in the future. We would also like to extend a welcome to new customers, and we sincerely hope that we are able to build a long and happy relationship with all of you.

We hope that you enjoy our new catalogue. There are many old favorites, as well as many new varieties listed here. We are sure that there is something for every plant lover to enjoy. If there is a plant which you are searching for, which is not listed here, please feel free to inquire about it. We sometimes have plants which are not listed.

If you are going to be in our area in late July or August, we would like to welcome you to our rose fields. A call before you come will ensure that you are coming at the optimum time.

We look forward to your business in the coming months.

Bill Vanderkruk	*- President*	*Tyna Drudge- Sales*
Philip Vanderkruk	*- Shipping /Sales*	*Margaret Krzywicka - Perennials*
John Vanderkruk	*- Administration/Sales*	

HORTICO

Spring 2003

WHOLESALE PERENNIAL LIST

Potted in 10 cm(4"), or 1 gallon pots. Shipped in carton trays at cost.

Prices:	Are per named variety
Small orders:	**Minimum quantity 10 plants per order.** We value small orders as well as large ones.
Substitutions:	We may supply close substitutions, unless told not to do so.
Shipping Cost:	Please see **Shipping Cost Chart** at the back of the catalogue.

COLOUR TAGS AVAILABLE TO GARDEN CENTRES AT NO EXTRA COST FOR MANY VARIETIES BY REQUEST ONLY.

PLEASE USE BOTH PLANT CODE & NAME ON WRITTEN ORDERS
S = SHADE TOLERANT; R = ROCKGARDEN PLANT

Wholesale Pricing
1 - 4 plants per variety - add $.50
5 - 9 plants per variety - add $.25
10 - 19 plants per variety - add $.10
20 - 99 plants per variety - add $.05

Retail Pricing
1 - 4 plants per variety - add $1.00 to 100 price
5 - 99 plants per variety - add $.50 to 100 price

We have a large crop of perennials this season. You are very welcome to pick out your own plants for additional 10% discount. You can visit us any time, even evenings (except for Sunday) during spring and fall seasons. No notice required.

				Height	Each per 100 1 gal	4"pot
ACAENA						
ACGLA -P4	glaucophylla		dark, blue green leaves; R	20cm		2.00
ACMIC -P4	microphylla		dark, bronze green leaves; red flower; R	10cm		2.00
ACNHA -P4	- Blue Haze		bluish-bronze foliage; brown-red flower heads (Aug-Oct)	10cm		2.00
ACANTHUS(Bear's Breeches)						
ACMOL -P4	mollis		soft pink, large flowers	100cm	4.00	3.00
ACHILLEA (Yarrow)						
ACFIL -P4	filipendulina		large yellow flower	120cm	3.00	1.50
ACKED -P4	lewisii King Edward		primrose yellow heads; S&R	15cm	3.00	1.50
ACAPB -P4	millefolium Apple Blossom		lilac-pink clusters; compact	50cm		1.50
ACCQU -P4	-Cerise Queen		purple-pink heads; feathered leaves	70cm	3.00	1.50
ACHOF -P4	-Hoffnung (Hope)		antique yellow	60cm		1.50
ACLAN -P4	-Lansdorferglut		soft pink	50cm		1.50
ACLBE -P4	-Lavender Beauty		lavender pink; best in full sun	90cm	3.00	1.50
ACRBE -P4	-Red Beauty		bright purple red		3.00	1.50
ACWBE -P4	-White Beauty		large white	50cm		1.50
ACPWH -P4	ptarmica Perrys White		white, hardy	60cm		1.50
ACAUR -P4	tomentosa Aurea		yellow; fernry, silvery mats; R	25cm		1.50
ACMGO -P4	-Maynard Goldbright		yellow flowers; woolly prostrate silver mats	15cm		1.50
ACCGO -P4	Coronation Gold		yellow; fern-like leaf	90cm	3.00	1.50
ACCRE -P4	Credo		yellow, fragrant flowers; strong green stems	90cm	3.00	1.50
ACFIR -P4	Fireland ***(new)***		brick red to deep orange	60cm	4.00	2.00

CLJAC	-P4	-Jackmanii	10cm, dark velvet purple; prune in spring (July-Sept)		7.50	4.00
CLLBB	-P4	-Lady Betty Balfour	purple with yellow stamens (Aug-October)			4.00
CLMJC	-P4	-Mme. Julia Correvon	***(new)*** 4" red single blooms			5.00
CLVMB	-P4	-Miss Bateman	white with dark red centre; no pruning required			4.00
CLMNT	-P4	-Mrs. N. Thompson	bluish-purple with reddish stamens			4.00
CLNMO	-P4	-Nelly Moser	pale mauve-pink with striking carmine; prune to shape		7.50	4.00
CLPDA	-P4	-Perle d'Azur	sky blue with green stamens; free flowering; light prune		7.50	4.00
CLPII	-P4	-Piilu ***(new)***	bright pink flowers with lighter edges		9.50	5.00
CLRCA	-P4	-Rouge Cardinal	crimson red; medium size bloom; prune hard (early spring)		7.50	4.00
					Each per 100	
CLEMATIS (Continued)				**Height**	**1gal**	**4"pot**
CLVDL	-P4	-Ville de Lyon	large (10-15cm), carmine red with darker centre; spring prune		7.50	4.00
CLXWE	-P4	-Xerses	light blue		7.50	4.00
CLINTONEA		**Regular pricing – P**				
CLBOR	-P4	borealis (Yellow Bead Lily)	broad shiny grn lf; ylw flw; native; damp woodlands	25cm		1.50
CODONOPSIS						
COCLE	-P4	clematides	bell-shaped; blue with brown centre	60cm		5.00
COLCHICUM (Fall Crocus)						
COALB	-P6	speciosa Alba	white flowers; R (Sept) ....6"pot	25cm		3.00
CORUB	-P6	-Rubra	mauve-red flowers; R (Sept) ....6"pot	25cm		3.00
COMMELINA (Dayflower)						
COCOE	-P4	coelestis (tuberosa)	herb; sky blue flowers	50cm		1.50
CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)						
COMAJ	-P4	majalis	pendulous, bell-shaped white flowers; fragrant; spreading ground cover for dense shade ....(per 250 @ 1.25)	20cm	3.00	1.50
COREOPSIS (Tickseed, Golden Daisy)						
COANA	-P4	auriculata Nana ***(new)***	orange to yellow flowers; spreading habit	25cm	4.00	2.00
COMGI	-P4	grandiflora Mayfield Giants	large golden yellow	90cm	3.00	1.50
COSUN	-P4	-Sunchild (Sonnenkind)	golden yellow; dwarf form	30cm	3.00	1.50
COLAN	-P4	lanceolata	yellow; petals have 4 deep lobes on the edge	60cm	3.00	1.50
COPAL	-P4	palmata (Stiff Coreopsis)	bright yellow flowers	75cm	3.00	2.00
COROS	-P4	rosea	rosy pink flowers with yellow centre; ground cover; R	25cm	3.00	2.00
CORAL	-P4	-Alba	light pink to pinkish-white flowers	35cm		2.00
COADR	-P4	-American Dream	dark pink; R	30cm		2.00
COSDR	-P4	-Sweet Dreams ***(new)***	white flushed with soft pink flowers with dark raspberry centre	45cm	4.00	1.50
COGSH	-P4	verticiliata Golden Showers ***(new)***	bright gold-yellow, star-shaped flowers; fern-like fol.	45cm	3.00	2.00
COGRA	-P4	-Grandiflora	large yellow blooms	100cm	4.00	2.00
COMOO	-P4	-Moonbeam	pale lemon yellow; S	50cm	4.00	2.00
COZAG	-P4	-Zagreb	burnt yellow; finely divided leaf; very compact	60cm	4.00	2.00
COTSU	-P4	Tequila Sunrise ***(new)***	yellow-orange flowers; olive green foliage variegated cream	35cm		2.00
CORNUS						
COCAN	-P4	canadense (Bunchberry)	white bl; early spring; bright red berry; damp woodland; native; R	10cm		2.00
CORONILLA (Crown Vetch)						
COVAR	-PL	varia	white & pink; pinnate leaves ....plugs			.40
COVAR	-BR	-	good ground cover ....2yr bareroot			.50
CORYDALIS						
COCHE	-P4	cheilanthifolia ***(new)***	bright yellow flowers; delicate fern-like folige	25cm		3.00
COCBL	-P4	flexuosa China Blue	blue; mild fragrance	30cm		7.50
COPDA	-P4	-Pere David	electric blue flowers in early spring; reddish leaf markings	30cm		5.00
COLUT	-P4	lutea	slender yellow flw with short spurs, in dense racemes; S&R	30cm		5.00
COTULA						
COPYR	-P4	pyrethrifolia	golden yellow bloom; green foliage; R	10cm		3.00
CRAMBE						
CRCOR	-C'	cordifolia	white flower; very large leaves	200cm	7.50	
CRMAR	-C'	maritima	white blooms; grey blue foliage; perennial herb & wildflower	70cm	7.50	

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Rosedale's Illustrated Encyclopedia of Perennials

(softcover edition)

Colorfully illustrated handbook, including designing your perennial garden, growing perennials and an A-Z perennial encyclopedia. Complete, up-to-date information on chemical free perennial gardening and landscape design. The perfect mix of information and inspiration for both beginners and pros.

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(Minimum shipping quantity 10 plants)

Canadian Shipping Costs

(Express Mail)

Combine the number of plants ordered with the first letter of your postal code to determine approximate shipping cost. Packing is included in the estimated price.

Number of Plants	First Letter of Postal Code		
	G H I J K L M N P	T V S	A B C E R
10	17.00	21.00	24.00
11 – 15	18.00	26.00	29.50
16 – 30	19.50	28.50	33.00
21 – 25	21.00	31.00	37.00
26 – 30	23.00	35.00	42.00
31 – 35	24.00	37.00	43.50
36 – 40	26.50	38.00	47.00

USA Shipping Charges

(UPS)

Number of Plants	Cost - Potted
10	17.00
20	23.00
40	34.00
50 – 100 plants – approximate cost $0.55 per plant. Bareroot shipping may be cheaper	

HORTICO INC.

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Occasionally, if we are out of a variety, we will provide a close substitute unless we are told **NOT** to do so.

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PST #_____ Ontario Wholesale only

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Sub-total	
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Ontario customers add 8% PST on Sub-total	
Total	

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Great for use on roses, perennials and shrubs.

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Clematis

T.H. Barker & Son

T.H. Barker & Son
Baines Paddock Nursery
Haverthwaite, Ulverston
Cumbria, LA12 8PF, UK
Tel: 01 5395 58236

Species Clematis
Atragenes
Evergreens
Herbaceous
Montana
Texensis
Viticella
Tangutica/Tibetana
Other Species

Hybrid Clematis
Hybrids A - F
Hybrids G - K
Hybrids L - M
Hybrids T - Z

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Saska Systems

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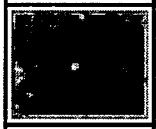
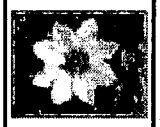
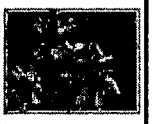
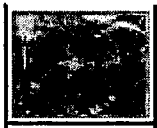
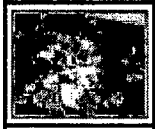
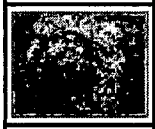
Pages Updated
30 June 2003

Hybrids N - S

These are the plants we all associate with the word 'clematis'. They are big, bold, bright, colourful and though they look fragile are actually perfectly hardy down to - 20degrees C. The biggest drawback is that they can sometimes suffer from clematis wilt, a disappointing and deeply aggravating trait though it is by no means as common as is sometimes thought and careful feeding and siting can minimise this problem considerably. The range of colours and the sheer size of some of the flowers beggars belief - truly the Queen of Climbers. Treat them well - much is expected of them and they need plenty of food and water. In spite of their exotic appearance they are basically hedgerow plants - the adage 'feet in shade, head in sun' is perfectly accurate. They can be grown in containers or as specimen plants on their own, but, being sociable, look equally good in a mixed border. The doubled flowered forms look particularly astounding and will need careful siting away from strong wind and driving rain. In general, none of them like being battered though I have seen Nelly Moser and others thriving in a deeply inhospitable garden with howling winds coming off the Duddon Estuary. The owner said he had lost more than half his plants but those that survived got used to the conditions, taking a little longer to establish. There is something for everyone here, whatever the aspect, sun or shade, short or tall. The majority flower intermittently all summer or with a large flush of flowers in spring, followed by a smaller display in the autumn. **Temp. Zones 3/4 - 9**

Image	Description and Price (Click on thumbnail image at left to see larger pictures)	Flowers	Height	Aspect	Prune
	NELLY MOSER: **AGM** A well known and famous clematis. Pale mauve pink with carmine bars. Huge dinner-plate flowers in fair quantities. Not for full sun - it will fade to almost white. 7-9" diam. **£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	N.E.W	2
	**NIOBE**: **AGM** The deepest red yet, rich dark ruby very pointed sepals and gold stamens. 4-6" diam. **£6.50**	Jun-Sep	6-8ft	E.S.W	3
No Image	**NUIT DE CHINE: New** Beautiful variety with dark maroon violet flowers, crinkled edges and darker purple bars with the huge boss of lemon yellow stamens making a bold contrast. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	7-8ft	Any	2
	**OTTO FROEBEL**: Re-introduced old variety with extremely large flowers, 8-9" across. Beautiful creamy white wavy sepals with a rich brown centre and elegant shape. **£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8-10ft	Any	2
	PARASOL: New. Nelly-ish very large pale pink flowers with a deeper rose pink bar on a super multi-stemmed plant, flowering profusely and for a long time from a young age. Compact so grand in containers. **£7.50**	Jun-Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
	**PASTEL PRINCESS**: **New** Goblet shaped flowers with rounded tepals of fair size in pearly lilac mauve shading to stronger pink at the edges. Compact plant with strong sturdy stems and foliage, flowering profusely so good in containers. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
	PERLE d'AZURE: **AGM** Another enormously popular variety. Carries masses of blunt petalled sky blue flowers, giving the impression of one continuous sheet of bloom from June onwards. 4-6" diam. **£7.50**	Jun-Oct	10-16ft	Any	3
	PERRIN'S PRIDE: An American variety,				

	extremely free flowering with masses of soft purple blooms, dark centred. Continuously in flower all summer, takes time to become established. **£6.50**	Jun-Sep	6-8ft	Any	3
	PIILU: **New D** Pale pink wavy flowers with a broad darker pink centre and old-gold stamens. Constantly forming new buds, even as the first blooms appear. An exceptionally pretty variety, delightful in containers as it is v. compact. Likes sun. Single flowers in autumn, just as pretty. **£10.50**	May,Jun & Sep	5-6ft	Sunny	2
No Image	**PINK CHAMPAGNE (syn. Kakio)**: Good showy choice for smaller gardens. Large deep pink flowers with white bars. Loud! 6-8" diam. **£6.50**	May-Jun	6-8ft	Any	2
	PINK FANTASY: An absolute cracker! Multi-stemmed plant bearing large pale pink flowers with crimped sepals and a darker pink bar. Easy to grow. Hard prune for late flowers or light prune for earlier flowering. **£7.50**	Jun-Sep	8-10ft	E.S.W	2/3
No Image	**PRINCE PHILIP: New** This is a clematis that doesn't sit on the fence, it tells us what it really thinks! Oh, alright, seriously then. Handsome large purple-red flowers have crinkled edges with red-pink stripes. Useful mid-summer flowering tall variety. **£7.50**	Jun-Aug	10-12ft	E.S.W	2
	**PROTEUS**: Large powder puff flowers, layers of rosy lilac sepals in Spring, followed by single flowers in Autumn. Yellow stamens. 6-8" dia. Robust & free flowering. **£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
No Image	**P.T. JAMES: New. D** A new introduction from America bearing double flowers on the light side of mid-blue. They are neatly packed with petals, not tight, not lax and are fairly small so produced in good quantity. **£7.50**	Jun,Jul & Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
	**RHAPSODY**: Clear sapphire blue flowers with pointed sepals. Among the very best blues, the picture at left says it all. Long flowering season. 4-6" diam. **£7.50**	Jul-Sep	8-10ft	E.S.W	3
	RICHARD PENNELL: AGM Rosy purple flowers with red and gold stamens. Flowers generously and fades beautifully and looks good at all stages. 6-8" diam.**£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8-10ft	Any	2
	ROKO-KOLLA: New Very impressed with this free-flowering Estonian variety. Pointed white tepals with a greeny stripe and a dark-cream centre on a very compact plant, ideal for containers. Flowers its heart out. **£7.50**	Jul-Oct	6ft	Any	3
No Image	**ROMANTIKA: New.** Darker even than 'Viola' and 'Black Prince', these flowers are almost black at first, but open to a dark purple with lighter contrasting anthers. Needs a light background or a pale companion to look its best. Compact and stunning. **£10.50**	Jul-Sep	6-8ft	Any	3
	ROUGE CARDINAL: Rounded sepals with a thick velvety texture. Rich bright ruby flowers with brown stamens. Likes a sunny place. 4-6" diam. **£6.50**	Jun-Sep	6-8ft	E.S.W	3

	ROYALTY: **AGM D** A double, and most attractive! Easily grown, compact and bushy, the outer sepals are a rich purple mauve and open to reveal a central rosette of the same shade and large cluster of yellow stamens. 4-6" diam. Single flowers in Autumn. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	4-6ft	Any	2
	RÜÜTEL: New Dramatic dark red flowers with matching red centre. Compact with long flowering season, excellent in containers. **£10.50**	Jun-Sep	6ft	Any	3
	SAMANTHA DENNY: **D** Fully double flowers, pale blue flushed deep pink. Single later. Another beautiful hybrid from Vince Denny. 6-8" diam. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8ft	E.W.S	2
No Image	**SATSUKIBARE: New** Very large cupped strong blue flowers shaded red on the edges and down the centre. Red anthers with white filaments make a bold contrast. Very free flowering new Japanese variety. **£10.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8-10ft	Any	2
	SATURN: A robust plant carrying large lavender flowers shaded with a deep red bar. 6-8" diam. **£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8-12ft	E.S.W	2
No Image	**SEALAND GEM**: Rose-mauve with a darker bar, brown stamens. 4-6" diam. **£6.50**	Jun-Sep	10-12ft	Any	2
	SERENATA: Very free flowering all summer with dusky purple sepals shaded with darker bars. 4-6" diam. **£6.50**	May-Sep	8-12ft	Any	2
	SHIRKAHINE: New Elegant white Japanese variety, the tepals pointed and starlike. Flowers profusely. **£5.85**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
	SILVER MOON: Luminous lavender grey flowers with golden stamens, generously produced for a long time. 6-8" diam. Pretty to highlight a shaded area. **£6.50**	May-Aug	7-8ft	Light Shade	2
	SIR GARNET WOLSLEY: Beautifully shaped mauve-blue, shot with purple and with a deeper bar. 6-8" diam. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8-10ft	E.S.W	2
	SNOW QUEEN: Huge ice white tinted blue with brown stamens. Crinkled sepals and occasional pink bar on Autumn flowers. 8-10" diam. **£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	E.S.W	2
No Image	**SOUVENIR DE J.L. DELBARD**: Deep blue flowers with purple bar and centre. **£6.50**	May,Jun & Sep	8-10ft	E.S.W	2
	SPUTNIK: New Large blue flowers in different shades giving an unusual and very attractive effect. Long abundant flowering period, a superb new addition. **£7.50**	Jul-Oct	10-12ft	Any	3
	STAR OF INDIA: Deep purple flowers with a reddish bar, covered with flowers all summer. A bonny plant good for training up trees as it is a tall growing type. 4-6" diam. **£6.50**	Jun-Sep	10-12ft	Any	3
	SUNSET: Smashing new long flowering variety from America. Lovely clear red with	May,Jun	8-10ft	Any	2

	golden yellow stamens but it needs some time to establish. 6-8" diam. **£6.50**	& Sep			
	SYLVIA DENNY: A good white double, vigorous and gently perfumed. Single in Sept. 6-8" diam. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
No Image	**SYMPATHIA: New** A Polish variety with rosy flowers and rusty red stamens. Compact and free flowering so excellent container plant. **£7.50**	May,Jun & Sep	6-8ft	Any	2
Contact: Rachel rachel@saska.demon.co.uk		Top of Page			

Thompson & Morgan

Perfect Sparkling Partners - Clematis Piilu and Abelia x grandiflora Confetti

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NEW A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z EXCLUSIVE

Perfect Sparkling Partners - Clematis Piilu and Abelia x grandiflora Confetti

New

Flowers: Clematis - May to September
and Abelia - July to September
Height: 10 feet
Position: Sun or Part Shade

Ideal For: Attractive Foliage, Bedding, Borders

Delivery: September

See Also:
Clematis Fertiliser 750g
Clematis Video
Expert Video Guide - Clematis

Code	Description	Price	Status
1747	**3 plants - 2 Clematis and 1 Abelia (in 7 cm pot - Abelia 9 cm pot)**	£14.99	ADD

Description: Group 2: click for advice. Try growing the new Estonian Clematis Piilu through the lax, semi-evergreen Abelia with cream-edged foliage. Fragrant, pink-tinged white blooms clothe the Abelia over the summer months, alongside the continuous blooming performance of Piilu, whose earlier blooms are 6cm (2.5in) across and double.

Perfect Sparkling Partners - Clematis Piilu and Abelia x grandiflora Confetti

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ONLINE CATALOGUE

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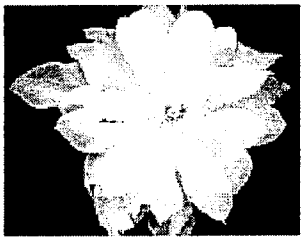
Pastel Princess

PRICE: £8.95

Description: Large cup shaped lilac mauve flowers with a dusting of pastel pink.
Flowers: May-June & Aug-Sept.
Size/Aspect: 8-10ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Light Prune End Feb.

Pennells Purity

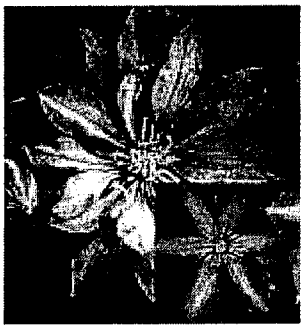
PRICE: £8.95



Description: Beautifully formed pure white double flowers in May - June with single flowers in August - Sept. Ideal for Containers.
Flowers: May-June & Aug-Sept.
Size/Aspect: 6-8ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Light Prune End Feb.

Paolo

PRICE: £11.00



Description: Fully double lilac pink flowers with outer layer of sepals of a plummy maroon colour. Single flowers are pale mauve with white bar on underside. Double, semidouble and single flowers can appear at same time.
Flowers: May-June & Aug-Sept.
Size/Aspect: 6-8ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Light Prune End Feb.

Perle d'Azur

PRICE: £8.95

Description: Medium sized nodding sky blue flowers with green centre. Very free flowering.
Flowers: July-Sept.
Size/Aspect: 8-12ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Prune Hard back End Feb.

Petit Faucon

PRICE: £8.95

Herbaceous. Small flowers of four intense violet blue sepals

Description: that open out horizontally to reveal startling purple and gold stamens.
Flowers: June - Sept.
Size/Aspect: 3ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Prune Hard back End Feb.

Pilu

PRICE: £11.00

Description: Deep raspberry pink frilly double flowers with each sepal shading to a lighter pink on outside edge. Single flowers of same colouring may appear at same time or later in summer.
Flowers: May-June.
Size/Aspect: 5-7ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Light Prune End Feb.

Pink Fantasy

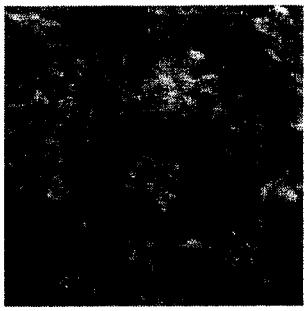
PRICE: £8.95

Description: Large shell pink flowers with deeper bar and frilly edges.
Flowers: June - Sept.
Size/Aspect: 8-10ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Prune Hard back End Feb.

Prince Charles

PRICE: £8.95

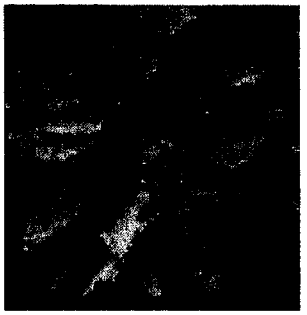
Description: Medium sized mauve blue flowers in abundance.
Flowers: June - Sept.
Size/Aspect: 6-7ft Any aspect.
Pruning: Prune Hard back End Feb.



Proteus

PRICE: £8.95

Description: Large mauve pink double flowers in May-June and Single mauve flowers in Sept.
Flowers: May-June & Sept.
Size/Aspect: 8-10ft Any aspect but north facing.
Pruning: Light Prune End Feb.



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Clematis

These beautiful, twining vines grow best where foliage receives 6 or more hours of sun and where their roots are kept cool and shaded by other plants. For a complete Clematis variety list and care instructions, pick up our Clematis care sheet or visit our website at www.bordine.com (Click on care sheets.)

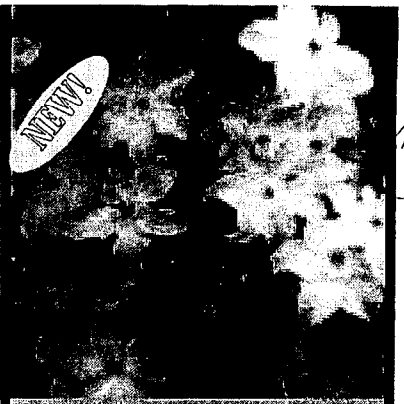
$19.99

Bordine Nursery

NEW!

Alan Bloom
Height: 30-36" Spread: 30-36"
Blooms 4-6 weeks starting June
Bush type

Jackman's
Height: 8-12' New Wood
Blooms 4-6 weeks starting late June



NEW!

Kullus
Height: 4-6' New Wood
Blooms 8-12 weeks starting June

NEW!

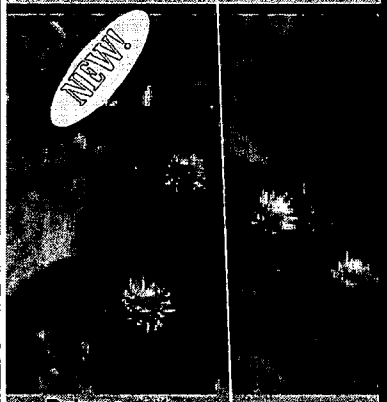
Marmori
Height: 4-6' New Wood
Blooms 8-12 weeks starting June

NEW!

Minister
Height: 8-12' New Wood
Blooms 4-6 weeks starting late June

Pillu
Height: 8-12' Old Wood
Blooms 2-4 weeks starting June

Polish Spirit
Height: 12-16' New Wood
Blooms 4-6 weeks starting July



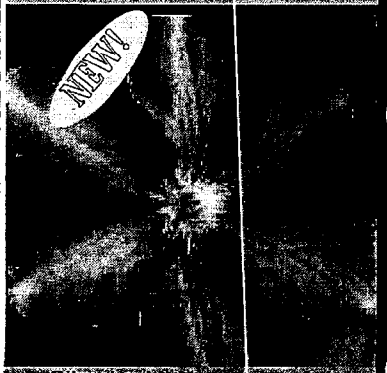
NEW!

Relman
Height: 4-6' New Wood
Blooms 8-12 weeks starting June

NEW!

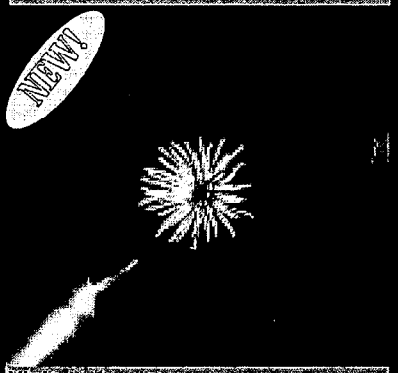
Ruutel
Height: 4-6' New Wood
Blooms 8-12 weeks starting June

PRUNING YOUR CLEMATIS:
New Wood = Prune 6-12" from the ground in April.
Old Wood = Prune lightly after blooming.



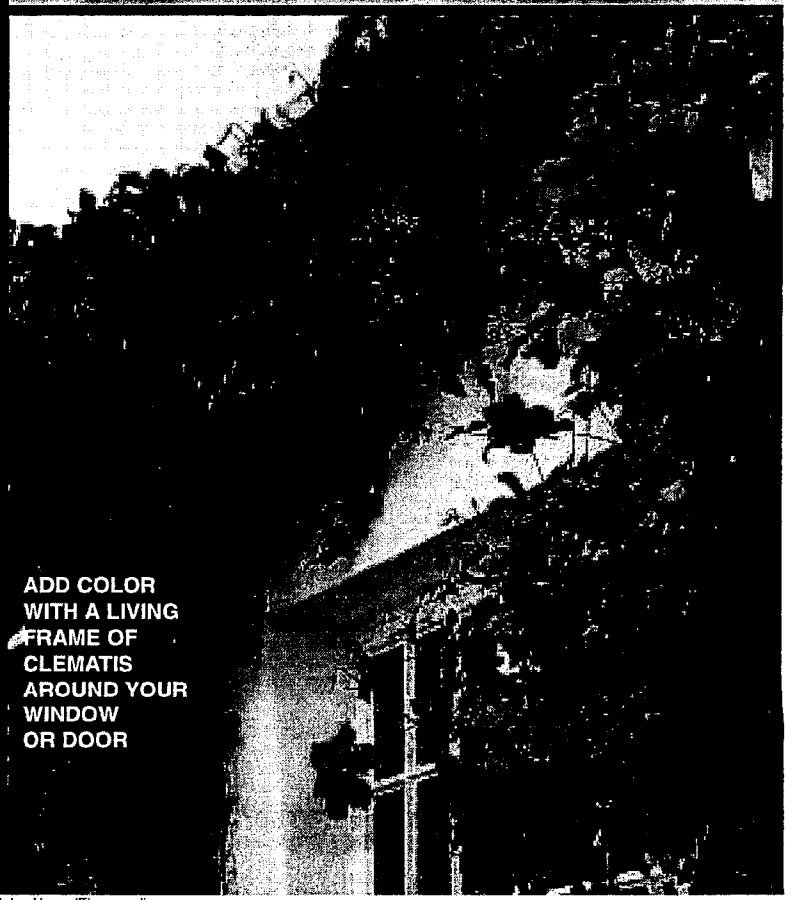
NEW!

Silmakavi
Height: 4-6' New Wood
Blooms 6-8 weeks starting July



NEW!

Viola
Height: 8-12' New Wood
Blooms 4-6 weeks starting late June



ADD COLOR WITH A LIVING FRAME OF CLEMATIS AROUND YOUR WINDOW OR DOOR

Photos courtesy of ©John Henry/Floramedia

www.bordines.com/catalog/pdf/Clematis.pdf

Vines

Bonline Nursery

CLINGING VINES
Climb textured surfaces such as brick, stone or rough wood.
TWINING VINES
Climb by wrapping around a trellis, lattice, fence or open, grid-like structure.

IVY, Boston
Scarlet red fall color, clinging.
$24.99

AKEBIA

PORCELAIN BERRY, Variegated
Lilac and blue berries in fall, twining.
$29.99

HONEYSUCKLE, Mandarin Yellow-orange flowers in June-August; twining. $29.99

HYDRANGEA, Climbing
Lacy, white flowers in late June-July, clinging. $24.99-$39.99

TRUMPET VINE, Madame Galen
Large, orange-red flowers in July; clinging.
$29.99

AKEBIA, Chocolate
Chocolate purple flowers in May, twining. $29.99

HONEYSUCKLE, Goldflame
Pink flowers with yellow throats in July, twining. $29.99

Select varieties of Vines are also available in a smaller size.
$12.99

IVY, Engelman (fall color) Scarlet fall color, clinging. $24.99

SILVER LACE
White flower clusters in Aug., Sept., twining.
$24.99

ENGELMAN IVY IN SUMMER

Photos courtesy of ©John Henry/Floramedia

Grimes Seeds and Plants

WELCOME TO GRIMES SEEDS & PLANTS

*Selling surplus seed here and

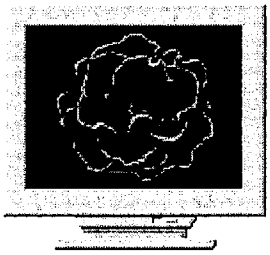
Garden Leaders | Catalog | About Grimes | Contact Us | eBay

SURPLUS SEED AVAILABLE HERE & ON EBAY FOR *BLOWOUT* PRICES:

For prices or info: Email Us

Or Call to Order!

1-440-352-3333



4048

Welcome to the Grimes Seeds Catalog Page

Catalog By Section

To save to your computer, right-click on selected item, select "save target as" and choose your destination folder.

Pages 1-13 Grimes Color Introduction

Pages 14-24 Grimes Ads

Pages 25-29 Seed Introduction

Pages 30-49 Perennial Seeds

Pages 50-91 Annual Seeds

Pages 92-99 Vegetable Seeds

Pages 100-103 Herb Seeds

Pages 104-109 Plant Introduction

Pages 110-133 Plants - Annuals, Vegetables, Plugs

Pages 134-163 Plants - Aquats and Container Baskets

Pages 164-173 Plants - Cutflowers and Geraniums

Pages 174-189 Plants - Garden Mums and Herbs

Pages 190-204 Plants - Perennials

Pages 205-213 Plants - Assortments

To use any of the following files you will need to have the following software installed on your computer. Adobe Acrobat Reader-

Grimes Seeds and Plants 2003

Shell Pink	Pink

POLEMONIUM

Blue Pearl	Blue

PRIMULA

Danova Mix	Mix
Pacific Giant Mix	Mix

PYRETHRUM

Robinson's Mix	Mix

RUDBECKIA

Goldilocks	Yellow
Goldsturm	Gold
Speciosa	Gold

SAGE

Tricolor	Mix

SAGINA

Irish Moss	Blue

SALVIA

Mainacht	Purple
Purple Rain	Purple
Queen Blue	Blue
Queen Rose	Rose
Snow Hill	White

SCABIOSA

Butterfly Blue	Blue

SEDUM

Autumn Joy	Red
Brilliant	Pink
Dragon's Blood	Rose
Ellacombianum	Yellow
Tricolor	Mix

STACHYS

Byzantina	Lilac

TIARELLA

Cygnet	Pink
Inkblot	White
Tiger Stripe	Pink

TRADESCANTIA

Snowcap	White
Zwanenburg	Blue

TRITOMA

Pfitzers Hybrids	Mix

TROLLIUS

Cheddar	Yellow
Golden Queen	Orange

VERONICA

Blue Bouquet	Blue
Goodness Grows	Blue
Icicle	White
Red Fox	Rose
Sunny Border Blue	Violet

YUCCA

Color Guard	White
Filamentosa	White

FRUITS & VEGETBLES

ASPARAGUS

Jersey Giant
KB3
Martha Washington
Purple Passion

BLACKBERRIES

Arapaho
Cheyenne
Ebony King

BLUEBERRIES

Bluecrop
Blueray

BOYSENBERRIES

Thornless

CURRANTS

Red Lake

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia

GARLIC

Cloves
Elephant Garlic

GOOSBERRIES

Captivator
Pixwell

GRAPES

Blue Concord
Concord Seedless
Himrod Seedless
Mars Seedless
Red Catawba
Reliance Seedless
White Niagra

HORSERADISH

Crowns

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Jerusalem Artichoke

JOSTABERRY

Jostaberry

KIWI

Female plant
Male plant

ONION

Red Weathersfield
White Ebenezer
Yellow Ebenezer

RASPBERRIES

Black Logan
Fall Gold
Golden Harvest
Heritage Red
Red Latham
Royalty

RHUBARB

Canadian Red
Crimson Red

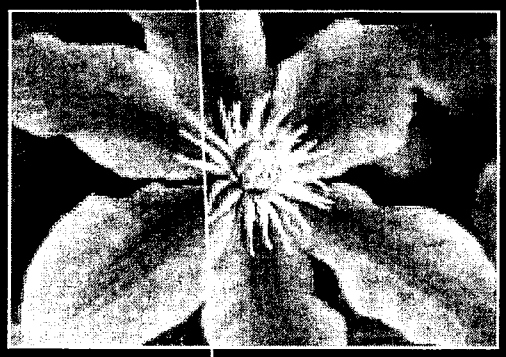
SHALLOTS

Sets

STRAWBERRY

All Star
Earliglow
Honeoye
Ozark Beauty
Quinault
Red Chief
Sparkle
Sure C rop
Tribute
Tristar

Clematis



We offer both dormant(d) and pre-started(p) plants. If finishing dormant plants, allow 3 weeks extra crop time. Plants are also available in 2 sizes, 1 year and 2 year. Larger size will finish in 2 gallon pot with trellis. Smaller size is ideal for 6 inch pot with a single bamboo support.

Crop/Variety	Color	DEG	DON		SPR		
		2d	1p	2p	1d	2d	2p
Alabast	Whi		✓	✓			
Alba Luxurious	Whi		✓	✓			
Alba Plena	Whi		✓	✓			
Allanah	Red		✓	✓			
Alpina Blue	Blu		✓				
Alpina Ruby	Pin		✓				
Anna Louise	Vio		✓				
Arctic Queen	Whi		✓				
Asao	Pin Bic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Crop/Variety	Color	DEG	DON		SPR		
		2d	1p	2p	1d	2d	2p
Ascotiensis	Blu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barbara Dibley	Red		✓	✓			
Barbara Jackman	Blu Bic	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Bees Jubilee	Pin Bic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belle Nantaise	Lav		✓		✓	✓	✓
Belle Of Woking	Blu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Betty Corning	Blu		✓	✓			
Blue Belle	Vio		✓	✓			
Blue Bird	Blu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Crop/Variety	Color	DEG	DON		SPR		
		2d	1p	2p	1d	2d	2p
Blue Light	Blu				✓	✓	
Blue Moon	Blu		✓				
Blue Ravine	Blu		✓				
Candida	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capt Thuilleaux	Red	✓					
Carnaby	Pin Bic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Charissima	Red		✓				
Climador	Pur Bic				✓		
Comtesse De Bouchard	Ros		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corona	Pin Bic				✓	✓	✓
Daniel Deronda	Pur		✓		✓	✓	✓
Dr. Ruppel	Pin Bic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Duchess of Albany	Pin		✓	✓			
Duchess Of Edinburgh	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Durandii	Blu		✓	✓			
Edo Murasaki	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Edouard Desfosse	Blu		✓				
Elizabeth	Pin		✓	✓			
Elsa Spath	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ernest Markham	Red	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Etiole DeMalicone	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Etiole Violette	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evening Star	Mag		✓				
Fargesiodes	Whi		✓				
Fireworks	Blu Bic				✓	✓	✓
Frances Rivis	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Freckles	Pin		✓				
General Sikorsky	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gillian Blades	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gravetye Beauty	Red		✓				
Guernsey Cream	Whi		✓				
Gypsy Queen	Pur	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H.F. Young	Blu		✓		✓	✓	✓
Hagley Hybrid	Pin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Haku Ookan	Pur		✓		✓	✓	✓
Hakuba	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Helsingborg	Blu		✓				
Henryi	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Herbert Johnson	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Jackmanii Alba	Whi	✓					
Jackmanii Purple	Pur	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jackmanii Rubra	Red				✓	✓	✓
Joan Wilcox	Lilc				✓	✓	✓
John Paul II	Pin			✓	✓	✓	✓
John Warren	Pin Bic		✓		✓	✓	✓
Jubilation	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Kathleen Dunford	Pur		✓		✓	✓	✓
Ken Donson	Blu		✓	✓			
Kermesina	Red		✓	✓			
Ki-Miidera	Pur Bic				✓	✓	✓
King Edward VII	Lilc Bic		✓				
Kirigamine	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Lady Betty Balfour	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lasurstern	Pur		✓				
Liberation	Pin		✓				
Lincoln Star	Red Bic		✓	✓			
Little Nell	Whi		✓		✓	✓	✓
Lord Neville	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Madam Baron Willard	Pin		✓	✓			
Madam Edouard Andre	Red				✓	✓	✓
Madam Grange	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Madam Julia Correvon	Whi			✓	✓	✓	✓
Madame Le Coultre	Whi	✓					
Margot Koster	Pin		✓	✓			
Marie Boisselot	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marjorie	Pin		✓	✓			
Markhams Pink	Pin		✓		✓	✓	✓
Masquerade	Blu		✓				
Mayleen	Pin		✓	✓			

Crop/Variety	Color	DEG	DON		SPR		
		2d	1p	2p	1d	2d	2p
Midnight Showers	Bur				✓	✓	✓
Miss Bateman	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana Grandiflora	Whi		✓	✓			
Mrs Cholmondeley	Blu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs N. Thompson	Vio Bic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs P.B. Traux	Blu		✓		✓	✓	✓
Mrs Robert Brydon	Whi		✓	✓			
Multi-Blue	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
My Angel	Yel Bic				✓	✓	✓
Nelly Moser	Pin Bic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Niobe	Red		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paniculata	Whi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Perrins Pride	Pur		✓				
Petit Faucon	Blu		✓				
Peveril Pearl	Lav				✓	✓	✓
Piccadily	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Piilu	Lav				✓	✓	✓
Pink Cameo	Pin Bic				✓	✓	✓
Pink Champagne	Pin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pink Fantasy	Pin		✓				
Polish Spirit	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prince Charles	Vio		✓				
Prince Phillip	Pin				✓	✓	✓
Proteus	Pin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purpurea Plena Elega	Pur		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ramona	Blu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recta	Whi		✓	✓			
Red Cardinal	Red		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regency	Red				✓	✓	✓
Richard Pennell	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Rouge Cardinal	Red	✓					
Royal Velours	Pur		✓	✓			
Royal Velvet	Pur		✓				
Royalty	Pur		✓	✓			
Rubens	Pin		✓	✓			
Ruby Glow	Ros		✓				
Scartho Gem	Pin		✓	✓			
Serenata	Pur				✓	✓	✓
Sho-Un	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Snow Queen	Whi		✓				
Spooneri	Whi				✓	✓	✓
Spoonerii White	Whi				✓	✓	✓
Star Of India	Red				✓	✓	✓
Sugar Candy	Pin		✓				
Sunset	Red		✓	✓			
Sylvia Denny	Whi				✓	✓	✓
Tangutica	Yel		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tateshina	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Tetrarose	Ros				✓	✓	✓
The President	Pur	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tillicum	Blu				✓	✓	✓
Unzen	Lav				✓	✓	✓
Venosa Violacea	Pur Bic		✓	✓			
Veronica's Choice	Blu		✓				
Victoria	Pur		✓		✓	✓	✓
Ville De Lyon	Red		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vino	Red		✓				
Violet Charm	Pur		✓		✓	✓	✓
Violet Elizabeth	Pin				✓	✓	✓
Violet Star Gazer	Pur Bic				✓	✓	✓
Virginiana	Whi		✓				
Viticella Blue	Blu		✓	✓			
Voluceau	Red		✓	✓			
Wada's Primrose	Yel Bic				✓	✓	✓
Warsaw Nike	Pur		✓				
Will Goodwin	Blu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
William Kennett	Blu		✓		✓	✓	✓
Willy	Pin				✓	✓	✓

Thorncroft Clematis Nursery - Alphabetical Listing

Cultivars begining with P & Q

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N - O	P - Q	R	S	T	U - V	W-X-Y-Z

Atragene Group | Evergreen & NZ Group | Heracleifolia Group | Integrifolia Group | Montana Group
New For 2003 | Recta Group | Tangutica Group | Texensis Group | Viticella Group

Return to Home Page	Catalogue User Guide	Check Your Trolley
On-line Catalogue Introduction	Ordering Procedure	Secure Order Form

Image Cultivar Name Description In Stock Price

Picton`s Variety

Deep mauvy-**pink** with purply-bronze foliage.
Flowering Months - 5 - 6
Aspect - Any
Pruning - Tidy after flowering
Height - 15 - 20 feet
Flower size - 3 inches

Available **FEW** **£8.75** Qty: 1 Add

Piilu

Double **mauve-pink** with **rose** shading and irregular white markings. Single blooms later. Pronounced 'Pee-loo'.
Suitable for containers.
Flowering Months - 6 - 7 & 9
Aspect - Any
Pruning - Light
Height - 5 - 6 feet
Flower size - 2 - 4 inches

Available **NOW** **£8.75** Qty: 1 Add

Pink Champagne

Synonym - 'Kakio'. Deep **pink** with mauve bar.
Suitable for containers.
Flowering Months - 5 - 6 & 8 - 9
Aspect - Any
Pruning - Light
Height - 6 - 8 feet
Flower size - 6.5 inches

Available **NOW** **£8.50** Qty: 1 Add

New introduction:

August 2003 -- This coming spring brings the introduction of one of the most floriferous new clematis cultivars to arrive on Australian shores. This variety has double flowers in spring, followed by single flowers in the autumn. It will flower without much pruning and will also flower over much of the plant. The foliage is plentiful and dark green, making the flowers really stand out.

This variety has proven to be easy to grow, and vigorous. It is suitable for containers or as a small climber to 2 mt.

Clematis Piilu is a protected variety and it is illegal to propagate it without a licence.

This variety should be available at your local nursery, however if you have trouble getting it, you could try our mail order service.

Page updated on 18th August 2003

(10)

Arnold's Greenhouse
Perennial Vines

Home
Up

For descriptions of our perennial vines, please contact us and ask for our Descriptive Plant Catalog. All of our perennial vines are hardy to zone 5 or 6 (please see the Hardiness Zone Map for more information).

The pot size is listed after the plant name.
3 ½" square pot $2.99
4 ½" square pot $3.99
Clematis in a Terracotta Gallon Pot with Trellis $9.99
Black Gallon Pot $6.99
Green Gallon Pot $7.99
Terracotta Gallon Pot $8.99
White Gallon Pot $12.99
White Gallon Pot with Red mark $15.99

ACTINIDIA (Hardy Kiwi Vine)
Arctic Beauty 4½" sq pot

AKEBIA QUINATA (Chocolate Vine)
Leucanta Black Gal

AMPELLOPSIS (Varg. Porcelain Vine)
Elegans 4½" sq pot

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe)
durio (macrophylla) Black Gal

ASTER
carolinianus (climbing) 3½" pot

CAMPSIS (Trumpet Vine)
Madame Galen 4½" sq pot
radicans 3½" pot
Flamenco 4½" sq pot
Flava 4½" sq pot

CELASTRUS
Diana (Female) TC Gallon
Hercules (Male) TC Gallon

CLEMATIS (Terracotta Gallon with Trellis $9.99)
BICOLOR
Asao
Barbara Jackman
Bee's Jubilee
Carnaby
Charissima
Corona
Dr. Ruppel
Evening Star
Fireworks
Horn of Plenty
John Warren
Josephine
King Edward VII
Liberation
Lincoln Star
Mrs. N. Thompson
Nelly Moser
Piilu
Pink Fantasy
Scartho Gem
Sugar Candy
texensis 'Duchess of Albany'
Unzen
viticella 'Little Nell'
viticella 'Venosa Violacea'

CLEMATIS, BLUE
alpina 'Blue Dancer'
Ascotrensis Blue
Belle Nantaise
Belle of Woking
Blue Light
Blue Ravine
Countess of Lovelace
Edouard Desfosse
HF Young
Ken Donson
Lasurstern
macropetala 'Blue'
Masquerade
Mrs. Cholmondeley
Mrs. P. B. Truax
Multi-Blue
Perle d' Azur
Petit Faucon
Peveril Pearl
Prince Charles
Ramona

Prolific 1 gallon
Texas White 1 gallon
White Silk 1 gallon

1430 Hwy 57 S.E. LeRoy, KS 66857
Phone: (620) 964-2463 or 2423 e-mail: retail@arnoldsgreenhouse.com
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Home latest news special offers plant care contact us privacy policy FAQs CLEMATIS FOR ALL

Main Menu

Colour
Name
Pruning
Aspect
Height

Search:

Piilu

Basket

Items : 0
Total : £0.00

View Cart

Downloadable Catalogue

Home - Search - Piilu

Showing 1-1 of 1 items
Page 1

items shown 6

Piilu

height : 8 - 10 ft *(2.5 - 3 m)*
Aspect : Any Aspect
£ 9.00

more info Buy

Home - Search - Piilu

website & database design
www.gdfinternet.co.uk

Clematis photos where indicated kindly proved by Ian Lang and Richard Green and they can be via email at richard@thenook.karoo.co.uk or ian@thenook.karoos.co.uk
Thanks also to Ron Kirkman for the use of his slides (0161 633 9732)

Hawthornes Nursery

(18)

Please select image from list on the left

Clematis A-L

a b c d
e f g h
i j k l

Clematis M-Z

m n o p
q r s t
u v w x
y z

Home

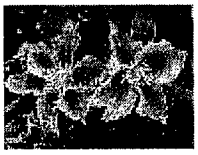
Image	Description	Details
	**Piilu**, raspberry pink double flowers	6ft

Exhibit #8 to Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.'s Brief for Summary Judgement; Hobbyists

PIILU Opposition No. 91153755

#781804

#	Web Site	Name of Source	Contact Info
1	http://www.britishclematis.org.uk/ccpiilu.html	British Clematis Society hobbyist	British Clematis Society Valentine Cottage Newnham Road Hook, Hampshire RG27 9AE U.K.
2	http://personal.inet.fi/koti/lofgren/Clematis/flowering_1999.htm		
3	http://www.mgovens.freeserve.co.uk/clematis%20piilu.htm	Lyn and Malcolms Garden hobbyist	Lyn and Malcolm Ovens 357 Ringwood Road Ferndown, Dorset BH22 9AE England 01202 896 071 malcolm@mgovens.freeserve.co.uk
4	http://www.esveld.nl/htmldiaen/c/clpiil.htm	Fa. C. Esveld business	Rijneveld 72 NL-2771 XS Boskoop Netherlands info@esveld.nl (0031)(0)172-213289 (0031)(0)172-215714 F
5	http://overthegardengate.net/garden/archives/template.asp?linkid=1510	Over the Garden Gate -- hobbyist website	
6	http://www.btinternet.com/~rickstevens/cp/pinks.html	Clematisphotos.co.uk -- hobbyist website	
7	http://www.exoticgardening.com/plants_i_am_growing_in_my_test_g.htm	Exotic Gardening hobbyist	http://www.exoticgardening.com/register.htm
8	http://davesgarden.com/j/viewentry/28551/	Dave's Garden (wolflover04's Journal) hobbyist	http://davesgarden.com/contact.php
9	http://forums.gardenweb.com/forums/load/clematis/exch032234458679.html	GardenWeb hobbyist	http://members.gardenweb.com/members/nph-regedit.cgi
10	http://www.sinunkaupat.fi/~pirkkoja/2clematisgallery.html	Pirkko Jantti's Homepage hobbyist	pirkkoja@sinunkaupat.fi

2

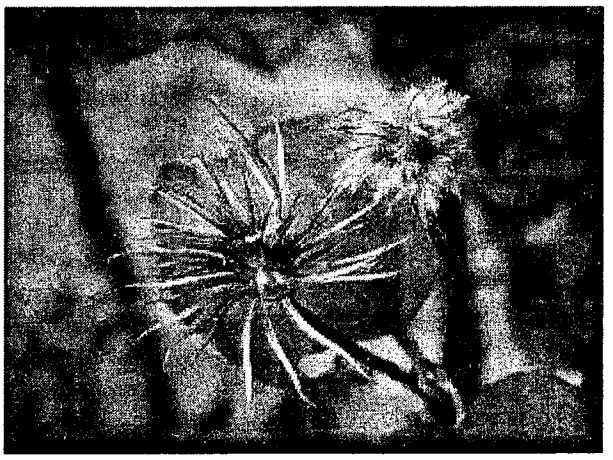
Clematis corner: *Clematis* 'Piilu'

Each month 'Clematis Corner' looks at a different part of the world and brings you details of a clematis bred there. We hope that this feature will bring to your attention some less well-known plants that deserve to be more widely grown. The clematis featured are available from specialist nurseries in the UK, by mail-order from Europe or - in the case of species types - can be grown from seed. In this case, we are dealing with a hybrid which needs to be propagated by cuttings and thus will need to be bought from a nursery.

Although we featured the country in March, this month we look back to Estonia, which Spider recently visited briefly (further details on Spider's own page). Estonia is best known in the clematis world for the work of Uno Kivistik and his wife Aili. A search through 'Clematis on the Web' finds 140 cultivars bred by this extraordinary husband and wife team. In fact, they grew and tested some 6000 hybrids, of which 250 were seen to have commercial possibilities - of these only the 140 were ultimately deemed suitable and named. 'Piilu' is one of the Kivistik's most striking cultivars and, indeed, they use it as the logo for the family business. Sadly, Uno Kivistik died in 1998, but the family continues the clematis work.

'Piilu' is a mauve-pink colour with a darker pink stripe towards the base of each tepal. Its striking yellow stamens contrast beautifully with the rest of the flower. The name means 'Little Duckling'. In the UK, 'Piilu' produces double flowers on old wood in May and June and then single flowers on new growth later in the summer.

The Kivistik farm is probably the most northerly large-scale clematis nursery in the world and it suffers from extremely cold winters. Ironically, the Kivistiks themselves do not get the early double flowers because of the way they have to protect their plants during the bitterly cold weather. We, on the other hand, benefit from a plant bred to be extremely hardy. The flowers are followed by small but attractive seedheads.



Photographs 1 and 3 ©2001 Ian Lang, photograph 2 ©2001 Werner Stastny

Flowering of my CLEMATIS

in Espoo, southern Finland, from end of June until frost 1999

13th November 1999 timo.lofgren@pp.inet.fi

End of the page.

'Eriostemon', 'Valge Daam' and 'Alionushka' 'Blekitny Aniol' and 'Polish Spirit'

What a wonderful summer! It has been a sunny and dry sommer. Flowering of the large-flowered Clematis started about one month earlier and ended one month later than last summer, 1998. - Observations concerning the Atragene group of Clematis are in a separate table.

Table. Flowering of my Clematis week by week from June 24th (week 25) until November 13th (week 45).
Height of my plants, this summer: L = low, M = medium, H = high
* = less than 10 flowers, ** = over 10 flowers, *** = over 30 flowers
# In pots; over the winter in a protected place, where the minimum temperature was about -10 centigrades
Value: my subjective points up to +++ (not given for the new plants). Low points for a plant may only mean that it not was happy in my garden this year.

Name / from year		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
'Aino' / 1999												.										
'Alabast' / 1998	M-H											.										
'Aleksandrit' / 1997	M											.										(*)
'Alionushka' / 1997	L			*	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	.	***	***	***	**						
'Anita' / 1999												.										
'Bella' / 1999												.										
'Bill MacKenzie' /	H								*	*	*	.	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	

1996																								
'Jan Pawel II' 2 # / 1998	H											*	.	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*			
'Jubileinyi - 70' / 1997	M				**	**	***	***	**	**	**		.	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
'Kirimäe' / 1998	L-M			*	*	*	*	*	*				.	*	*	*	*	*						
'Königskind' / 1999		*	*										.											
'Lawsoniana' / 1997													.											
ligusticifolia / 1998	H												.	:	:::	:::	:::	:::	::	:				
mandschurica / 1998	(L)											:	.	:	:	:								
'Mme Grange / 1997	H												.											
'Mevrouw Le Coultre' / 1996	H							*	*	*	**		.	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	(*)			
'Mevrouw Le Coultre' 2 / 1997	H								*	*	*		.	**	**	*	**	*	*	*	*	*		
'Maria Louise Jensen' / 1998 #	H					*	*		*				.			*	*	(*)					(*)	
'Mikelite' / 1999					*	*	*	*	**	**	*		.	**	**	*	*	**	**	*	*			
'Miss Bateman' / 1998 #	M-H	**							*	*	*		.	*	*	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
'Mrs N. Thompson' / 1998	M					*	**	**	*	*	*		.	*										
'Multi Blue' # / 1998	H	*	*	*	*	*	*	**	*				.	*	*			*	*	*	*			
'Nadezhda' / 1997	H							*	*	*	*		.	*	*	*	*	*						
'Nelly Moser' / 1997	H						*	**	**	*			.		*	*	*	*	*	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
'Nelly Moser' 2 / 1998	H						*	**	*	*			.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
'Niobe' / 1997	L-M			*	**	**	**	**	*	*			.	*	*	*								
'Paala' / 1999													.											
'Piilu' 2 # / 1998	L												.					*	*	*	*	*	*	

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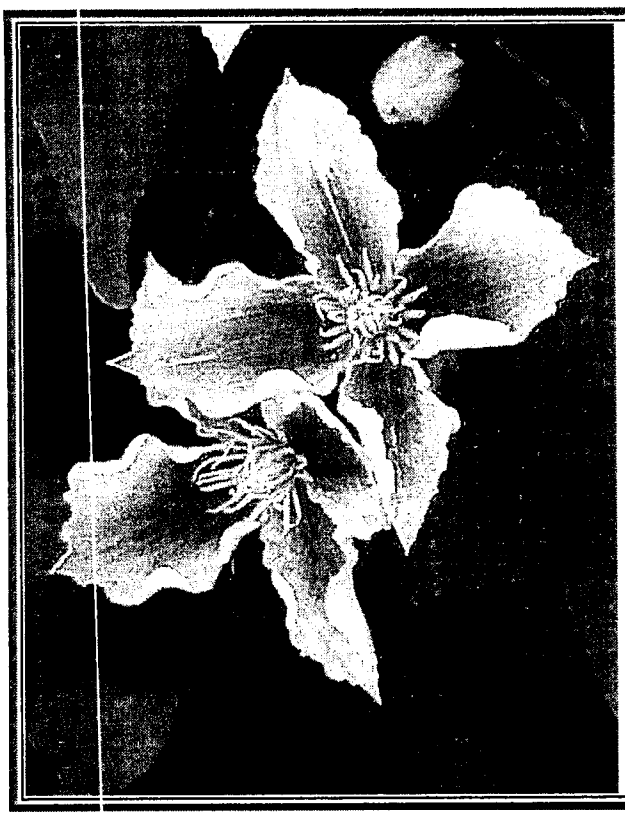

Clematis "Piilu"

First flower June 24th 2002

The name Piilu means little duckling. Frre flowering and compact, 1.5-2mtrs.

Back to Clematis page
Back to Plants page

Welcome to Lyn and Malcolms Garden

2002

Ferndown - Dorset - England

Part of the Back Garden and Aviary.

Lyn and Malcolm.

We hope you enjoy it !

This website is now outdated

We have a new website for 2003 click here to visit us.

The 2003 website now has more new pictures including Clematis, and new pages.

Winner of the Haskins Trophy, in the Ferndown in Bloom Competition.
For The Best Front Garden and Best Back Garden 2002.

Our garden has been featured in Gardens Monthly (March). Ideal Home Magazine.(August), and Dorset Magazine (October) all in 2002

In 2003 our garden will be open for the National Garden Scheme on Sunday July 20th and Sunday August 17th. 2.00pm till 5.00pm

(Click on the links below for more information)

Monthly updates (what is happening in the garden.)
Pictures of our garden summer 2002
Our first ever opening of our garden, for The National Garden Scheme in July 2001.
Description of our garden.
Picture Galleries of the garden.
Our contact details.
Directions to our garden.
Our opening dates for The National Garden Scheme in 2003.
A list of some of the plants in the garden, (with 210+ pictures and short descriptions)
Our links page to other gardening sites.
Our Clematis page, pictures of all 60 (we hope) as the season progresses.
Photographs of the garden, taken by Philip Smith, which were published, in the March issue of Gardens Monthly.
What is the National Garden Scheme ?
Do you know the name of these plants ?

Please take a few minutes to sign our Guest book, and tell us your thoughts about our garden and website, or about your own garden.

View the Guestbook

Or you can email us, click here , we will try to answer any questions or suggestions you have. Please report to us any problems you have with the website, like missing links etc.

Website designed by Malcolm Ovens
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web tools for webmasters
Supplier of our Visitor Counter and Guest book (free)

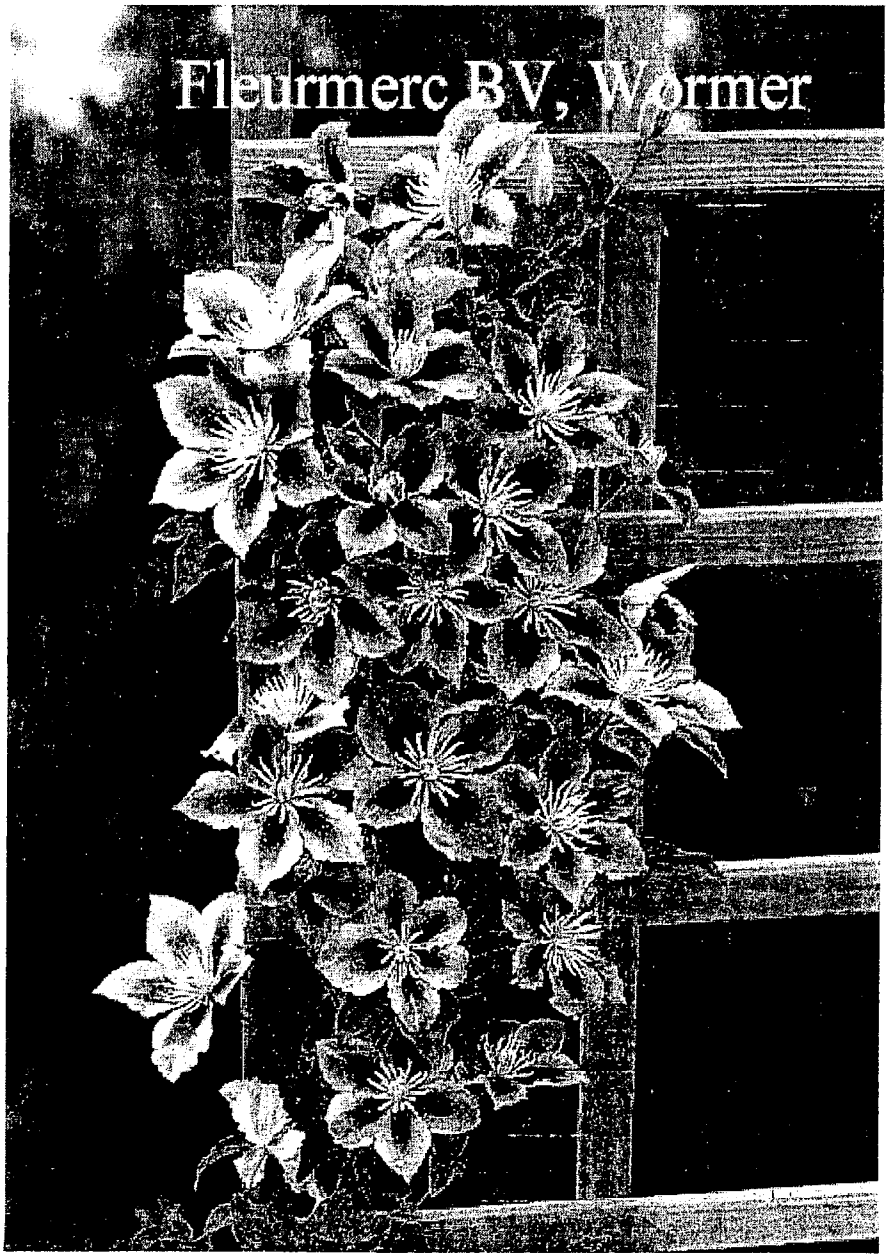
7

Fa. C. Esveld

Rijneveld 72
NL - 2771 XS Boskoop

Tel. 0172-213289 (0031 172 213289)
Fax 0172-215714 (0031 172 215714)
E-mail: info@esveld.nl

Picture and description of Clematis 'Piilu'



Color : rose lilac

Size : 200 cm

Flowering period : april - may

Hardiness : A

©dia : Fleurnerc BV, Wormer.

A2

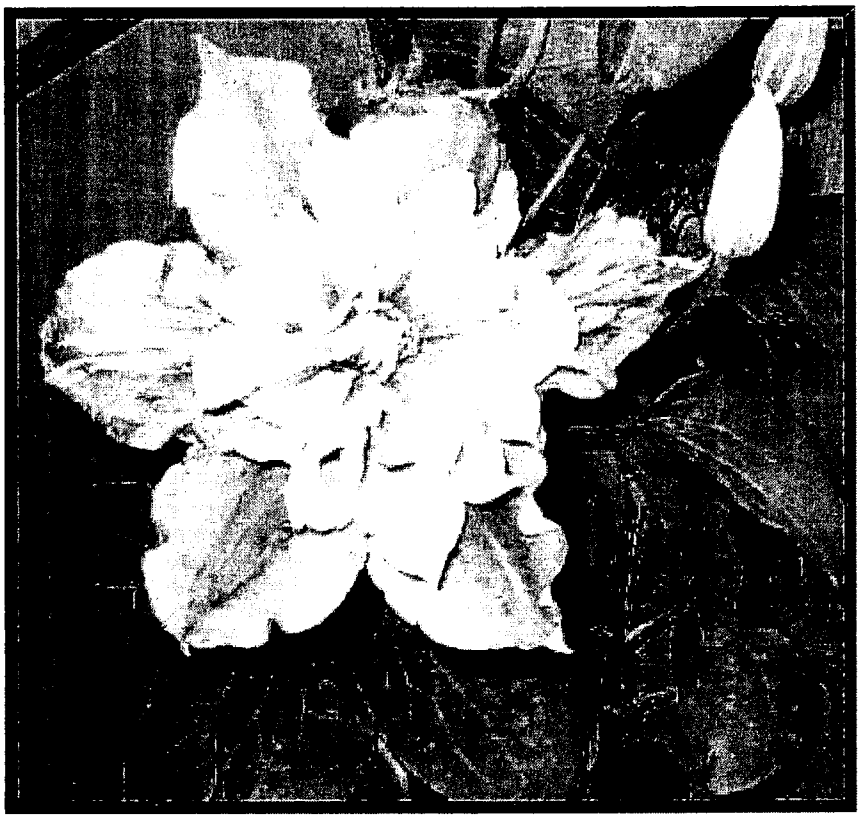
Over the garden gate

To advertise in this category, please email the webmaster

« Back

Clematis - Piilu

Photo by Perry. Co. Antrim - N. Ireland



Sorry, we don't have further information on this plant - please ask in the forum, and we'll do our best to answer any questions ☺

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Clematisphotos.co.uk

Below are pictures of Clematis that are in the Pink colour range:

Please note that all Clematis plants can differ from each other. The photos below are a guide and often colours can vary. A pink Clematis can sometimes look white or pale red in colour.

Bees' Jubilee

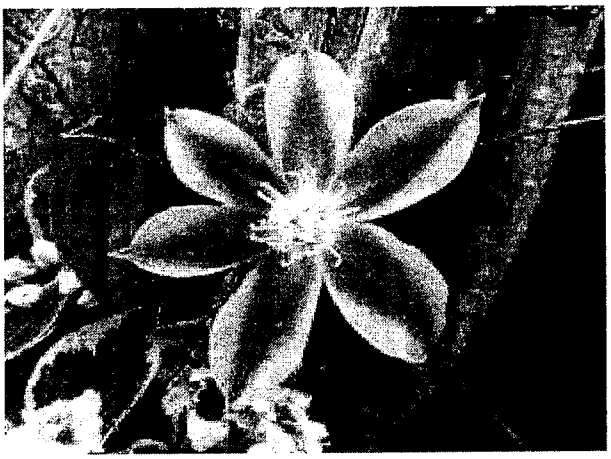


Photo by Rick Stevens

Dr Ruppel

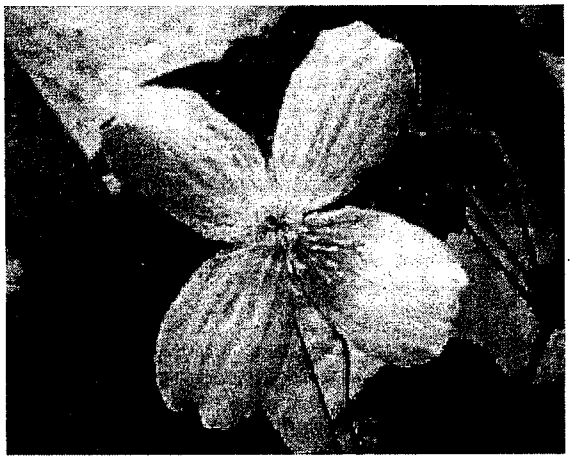


Photo by Professor Anna Vrooshka

Nelly Moser

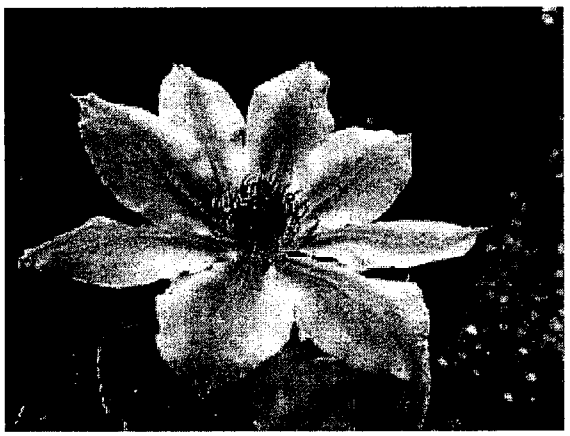
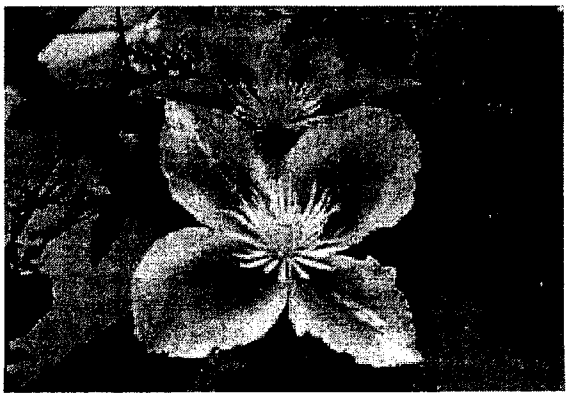


Photo by Ernie Bragg

Piilu (Little Duckling)



Plants I Am Growing In My Test Gardens 2003

Ajuga reptans 'Vanilla Chip'

Artemisia indica 'Variegata'

Bergenia 'Pink Dragonfly'

Campanula persicifolia 'Moerheimii'

Campanula takesimana 'Beautiful Trust'

Carex siderosticha 'Island Brocade'

Celosia argenta plumosa 'Fresh Look Red'

Celosia plumosa 'Fresh Look Yellow'

Clematis 'Arabella'

Clematis 'Blue Light'

Clematis 'Climador'

Clematis 'Pink Climador'

Clematis 'Golden Tiara'

Clematis 'Marie Louise Jensen'

Clematis 'My Angel'

Clematis 'Kullus'

Clematis 'Marmori'

Clematis 'Minister'

Clematis 'Piilu'

Clematis 'Reiman'

Clematis 'Ruutel'

Melon 'Amy'

Nemesia 'Sundrops'

Nicotiana x sanderae 'Avalon Bright Pink'

Petunia 'Blue Wave'

Petunia 'Lavender Wave'

Petunia F1 'Limbo Violet'

Phlox drummondii F1 'Grammy Pink/White'

Rudbeckia hirta 'Prairie Sun'

Salvia superba 'Merleau'

Squash, Winter F1 'Sunshine'

Stokesia laevis 'Peach Melba'

Verbena 'Quartz Burgandy'

Veronica prostata 'Aztec Gold'

Viola x cornuta 'Sorbet Orange Duet'

Viola x wittrockiana 'Ultima Morpo'

Watermelon F1 'Sweet Beauty'

Zinnia 'Profusion Cherry'

Zinnia 'Profusion White'

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Last updated: July 24, 2003.

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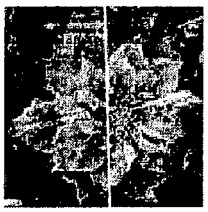
wolflover04 's Journal: Clematis Piilu

- Member: wolflover04
- Journal: Default
- Category: Vines
- Status: Finished

Entries and Updates

May 28, 2003



Back to wolflover04's Journal homepage.

Dave's Garden

"For Gardeners... By Gardeners"

Happy Gardening!

You have found the famous Dave's Garden website. We are a large and very active community of gardeners and farmers, sharing information, seeds, and plants.

Check out our tour of Dave's Garden, or some of the Dave's Garden highlights:

Plants Database
Garden Watchdog
Garden Journals
Seed/Plant Trading
Discussion Forums
Garden Terms
Botanary

Membership on Dave's Garden is free of charge, the benefits are too many to number, and a subscription to our forums is

Welcome to GardenWeb!

Be sure to check out the complete list of GardenWeb Forums.

Or, search the entire GardenWeb site for: clematis piilu Search

Return to the Clematis Forum

WANTED: Clematis Piilu, Crispa, or Belle of Woking seed...

Posted by Gemila z5 IN (My Page) on Thu, Mar 6, 03 at 22:34

We bought our house which has very little landscaping. Its a two story baby blue house w/ white trim. The wall along the garage is bare and all I see is blue, blue, blue. I found photos of these Clematis and really liked the bloom and read they are hardy in my zone 5.

I don't have much to trade but take a look at my page or if you happen to be willing to part w/ a couple seeds, I'd be happy to send SASE ;) I may be able to part w/ a few Sweet Autumn seeds that I received in a trade before I plant them. Thanks,
Gemila

Follow-Up Postings:

RE: WANTED: Clematis Piilu, Crispa, or Belle of Woking seed...

- Posted by: Gemila z5 IN (My Page) on Fri, May 30, 03 at 17:41

Hi all,
Just wanted to update you and tell you that I found actual plants of Bell of Woking at Lowe's and just received my Clematis 'Piilu' in the mail. In case anyone is interested, there is one 'Piilu' on Ebay right now. Thanks all for your help.
Gemila

Post a Follow-Up

Sponsors:

2003 Seed Catalog
Rare & Unusual Varieties Now Available Online
seedrack.com

Clematis Vines
Guaranteed quality-Wholesale prices Source for beautiful climbing vines
bloomingbulb.com

Seeds from Harris Seeds
Harris Seeds carries quality products for gardeners and growers.
www.harrisseeds.com

Seeds Delivered Worldwide
Thompson & Morgan's famous seeds and Germination Guide - Enjoy!
www.thompson-morgan.com

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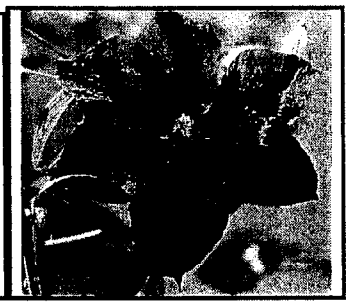
Pirkko Järitti's Homepage

Clematis growing in my garden

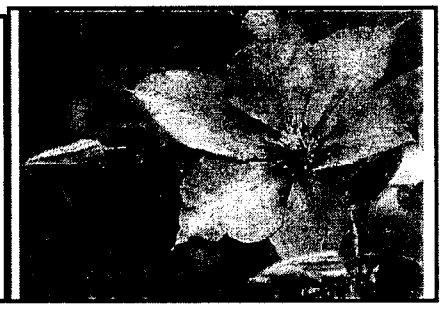
Clematis Piilu



Star of India

Love Child

Jan Pavel II

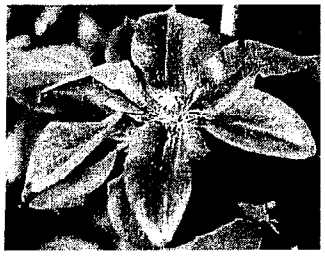


Margaret Hunt

Pink Fantasy

Paul Farges

Comtesse de Bouchaud



Mrs. Nelly Thompson

Exhibit #9 to Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.'s Brief for Summary Judgement; Publications

PIILU Opposition No. 91153755

#781803

#	Web Site	Name of Source	Contact Info
1	http://www.howells98.freeserve.co.uk/Pages/Gnews11.html	Howells on Clematis -- hobbyist newsletter (Garden News)	
2	http://www.rhs.org.uk/publications/pubs_journals_garden_0400_estonian_cultivars.asp	RHS Journals	
3	http://www.plants-magazine.com/newplants/newplant199.shtml	Dirk van der Werff's "Plants" (Aquilegia Publishing) magazine	Dirk van der Werff (Ed.) PLANTS Aquilegia Publishing 2, Grange Close Hartlepool TS26 0DU U.K.
4	http://www.msue.msu.edu/master gardener/saginaw/newsletter/saginaw-valley-MG-May-2003.pdf	The Grapevine -- newsletter of the Saginaw Valley Master Gardener Association	
5	12/22/02 Alexandria Daily Town Talk 4 2002 WL 102479445	Alexandria Daily Town Talk	
6	02/16/00 Star-Ledger (Newark N.J.) 090 2000 WL 13799731	The Star-Ledger Newark, NJ	

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Howells on Clematis

WINTER CARE FOR CLEMATIS

by Dr John Howells

Garden News

First published in Garden News, Jan. 27th 2000

When winter comes there is a tendency for gardeners to abandon the garden. However, to continue in the garden is the key to a successful season of growing clematis next spring and summer. Indeed, an hour in the garden before Easter is worth five hours after Easter.

A garden plan
A plan of your garden is an indispensable tool to any serious gardener and winter gives you the time to make it. It can consist of a general plan of the whole garden with a more detailed plan of each bed and special areas such as paths, pergolas and patios. On the plan of the beds, the position of clematis should be marked with a cross, with, of course, its name alongside. Even without leaving the house the gardener using the plan can consider, evaluate, and evolve a new development.

Additional clematis
Armed with a plan the gardener can now, on a fair day, move into the garden and consider each bed and special area in turn. The question is asked "Where could I profitably plant another clematis?". So many spots will be found that the gardener will find himself quite often able to think of development lasting over a number of years. Now he can make a key plan and adjust it as the years go by. Having decided on a planting spot, the spot is marked on the plan with a round 'O'. The 'O' becomes a cross when the clematis has been planted.

Having decided where the clematis are to be planted, the gardener can now proceed to digging the necessary holes. This is not a task that needs to be left till the busy spring. A hole the diameter of 2ft (60cms) and with a depth of 3ft (1m) involves moving a lot of soil. Use light tools such as a lady's spade and a lady's fork. Free the soil with the fork and then lift out the soil with a spade. Special care should be taken to retain the top 11/2ft (45cms) of soil. This is the soil that has benefited from manuring and fertilising for possibly many years. The poor soil from the bottom of the hole can be dispensed with and replaced with good compost, loam, or loam and manure mixed. You are now well placed for planting your clematis quickly when you purchase them in the spring.

Checking labels
There is probably no such thing as a completely weatherproof label. Even the most expensive and solid looking can be lost in the garden. This is where your plan of the garden can be so helpful should a label be lost as it frequently is. Many of us have to rely on plastic labels. These rarely last more than two years and the lettering can fade even in a year. Winter is the time for checking all your labels. Does the label itself need replacing? If so it can be done now. Is the label in the best place? Usually the labels are best placed tied to a solid object near to your clematis.
Take your 'permanent marker' with you and if the lettering is fading, then re-do it.

Early pruning
The Late Flowering Clematis, which will be pruned to the ground in early spring, can usefully be given a pruning early in winter. I am thinking of clematis in the Jackmanii, Viticella and Orientalis groups. With their brown or black foliage they can look unsightly on roses, shrubs and solid structures. So prune them to about 3ft (1m) from the ground. Bring the stems together with a tie and gently put it away out of sight. The remaining stems will give the crown of the plant a measure of protection in hard weather. Come early spring and the stems can now be pruned down to the ground. Frequently by then new shoots are appearing from the ground. There is no virtue in too early pruning in the spring because all the late flowering clematis have months in which to make large plants.

Winter protection
Susceptible plants likely to be damaged by a hard frost can be wrapped in early winter in either fleece or bubble wrap. Bubble wrap is the better. All clematis in containers and in exposed positions should be protected in this fashion.

New structures
Winter is the time for constructing any new structures for supporting clematis, whether they be posts, arches, pergolas, bowers, patios, paths, etc. Holes can be dug for any clematis that are going to climb into them. All the clematis of course will also appear on your plan.

Transplanting clematis
Frost-free episodes in the winter are ideal for transplanting clematis. Remember that the roots of clematis can go very deep, 3ft (1m) and beyond. Start your digging well away from the plant and move steadily downwards on all four sides of the plant. Lift the plant gently on to a plastic sheet for moving elsewhere. Carefully inspect the plant. Ask yourself the question "Is it possible to split this plant without endangering the main plant?" Sometimes it is, especially with very mature plants, but never endanger the main plant. Large plants can be split by putting a fork into each of the two halves and then pulling the forks apart. In the smaller plants a piece may be sawn off. Your plan will be so useful here again. Even indoors you can consult your plan and ask "Do any of my clematis need transplanting and is it possible that some of them can be split?" and "Where can I put the extra clematis?"

Having undertaken all the above tasks there is still time for ordering new tools, fertilisers, fungicides, insecticides, peat, etc. Also, of course, for selecting new clematis, which I shall discuss in the next article

Herewith six clematis for the year 2000, each one of which is a treasure:
'Westleton' - this is a double-belled clematis flowering in March-April, a beautiful blue flecked with white. A strong plant. The last introduction by the greatest introducer of clematis of all time, Jim Fisk, whose nursery closed on December 31st, 1999. This ended a span of 50 years of introducing clematis.
C. *Chrysocoma* 'Continuity' - this is a neglected treasure. It makes a large plant like a montana. It is covered with pinky-white blooms standing up from long firm stems. Its delight are its large stamens that make the flower of continual interest. Ideal for covering a shed. Also makes flowers for flower arrangements.
'Piilu' - this is a new introduction from Estonia and likely to become very popular because of its floriferous nature and colourful flowers.
'Romantika' - this has the classic deep purple colouring of clematis. It belongs to the Jackmanii Group and flowers in late summer, making a large plant. It gained the Certificate of Merit from the British Clematis Society in 1998.
C. *Viticella* - this is the wild plant that has been with us for 500 years. I can't understand why it rarely appears in our gardens. It is probably the easiest clematis to grow. It makes a massive plant with hundreds of beautiful purple bells. I saw it a few years ago hanging over a shrub looking into a pool. Romantic. Stupendous.
'Golden Tiara' - this is a new introduction from Holland. It's merit is shown by the fact that it won an award in Holland and a Certificate of Merit from the British Clematis Society in 1999. A plant for early autumn when it will bring gorgeous yellow colouring into the garden while, at the same time, producing attractive seed heads. One of the best introductions of recent years.

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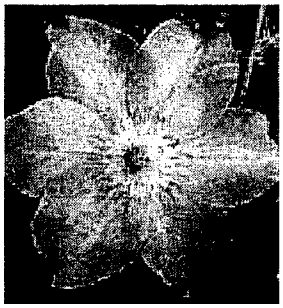
RHS JOURNALS

The Garden
April 2000

In from the cold

Estonian cultivars
Some of the best Estonian clematis cultivars are compact, growing to 2m (61/2ft), and flower freely from July-September.



Above: Several years since its introduction to the UK, Clematis 'Kullus' is just gaining the popularity it deserves. Photograph copyright © Rob Steerwood

'Kaiu'
Erich Pranno of Estonia has produced several interesting cultivars including C. 'Kaiu', named after the area in which he lives. This is an exceptional and most rewarding clematis, free-flowering from July-September and with a habit similar to that of C. 'Etoile Rose'. The nodding flowers are white, initially flushed pink, and look particularly good when grown through shrubs with red foliage.

'Kullus' ('abundant') (syn. 'Kyllus')

Raised in 1980, C. 'Kullus' bears large, pale lilac flowers up to 10cm (4in) across with white veining. Try to avoid growing it through strong-coloured shrubs as it has such a delicate shade.

'Marmori' ('marble')

A well-named cultivar, the flowers being mottled in shades of pink, with the deepest shade to be found towards the base of the wavy-edged tepals. It combines well with white-flowered clematis and with roses. Clematis 'Marmori' was raised in 1986.

'Piilu'1 ('little duckling'

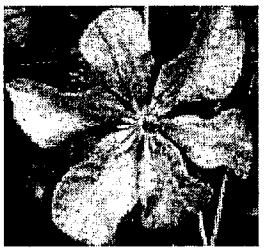
Raised in 1984, C. 'Piilu' is destined for global acclaim. Its flowers are relatively small but are produced in great profusion. If pruned hard, there are masses of single flowers, from July-September, pale mauve-pink with a reddish pink stripe, reminiscent of a miniature version of the popular C. 'Doctor Ruppel'. If left unpruned C. 'Piilu' produces fully double flowers in May and June, followed by single flowers in August and September. It suits container culture and can be grown through small shrubs.

'Romantika' ('romance')

Picture flowers cut from the deepest purple velvet and you will have imagined those of C. 'Romantika'. Without a doubt this is the Kivistik cultivar which has most captured the hearts of gardeners worldwide. Raised in 1983, this outstanding clematis has also impressed the experts and was awarded a British Clematis Society Certificate of Merit in 1998. Be sure to provide a light background in order to show the flowers off.

'Ruutel' ('knight')

Masses of beetroot-coloured flowers. Although suitable for any aspect, a sunny position really enhances the depth of colour. Grow C. 'Ruutel' with roses or in a container. It was introduced in 1982.



'Teksa' ('denim') This cultivar was produced in 1981 and the flowers really do have the appearance of denim. The tepals have a base colour of mid-blue, with paler blue streaks, overlaid with white spots. It could be grown through small shrubs or in a container.

'Viola'

Raised in 1983, this taller growing cultivar usually reaches 3m (10ft) in height. From July-September it is smothered in flowers of a rich, deep bluish-violet, a colour that no description could ever capture. Due to its size it can be grown through larger shrubs and small trees. Truly a 'must-have' clematis, particularly striking when grown next to plants with yellow, green or golden foliage, such as Humulus lupulus 'Aureus' (golden hop).

For other suppliers of clematis cultivars search the RHS Plant Finder online
Pruning

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Clematis 'Piilu'

This is an award winning Clematis from Estonia that is gradually becoming more known thanks to nurseries and wholesalers across the world.

It is a recent introduction from Estonia and the late plantsman / breeder Mr. Uno Kivistik from the former Soviet Union.
It won the Plant of the Show award at the famous Plantarium in 1998.

Clematis 'Piilu' is a deciduous climber to about 2 m or 6 ft., height and is a cross between Clematis 'Hagley Hybrid' and Clematis mahrouyi. The leaves are tapered and dark green.

Flowers first appear in May - June which are double to 7cm across, while later appearing flowers are single. The flowers are light purplish pink with an eye catching wide dark purplish-red bar.

Clematis 'Piilu' is one of the heaviest blooming Clematis - even one year old established plants are covered in flowers from top to bottom and flowers will keep appearing until October in northern hemisphere countries.

Another positive thing about 'Piilu' is that there are always some flowers on the plant, it doesn't take a mid summer break.

USA Zone 3-8

Abelia x grandiflora 'Sunris
Abutilon 'Bella'
Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaz
Adonis amurensis 'Sandanz
Agapanthus 'Silver Moon'
Agastache 'Golden Jubilee'
AJUGA 'ARCTIC FOX'
Ajuga 'Valfredda' (syn 'Cho
Alcea (Hollyhock) Victoria
Alstroemeria 'Sweet Laura'
Anenome pavonina 'Barr Sa
ANGELONIA "AngelMist" P.
Antirrhinum CANDELABRA'
Antirrhinum 'Candy Snap'
Antirrhinum Snowflake ser
Argyranthemum Sun Star®
ARTIMISIA VULGARIS 'ORI
ARUM italicum ssp. italicun
Astrantia involucrata 'Roma
Athyrium 'Lady in Red'
Begonia Rex 'Escargot'
Bergenia emeiensis
Brunnera 'Jack Frost'
Brunnera macrophylla 'Silv
Buddleja davidii 'Monrel' (S
CAMPANULA LATILOBA 'SP
Campanula 'Mystery'
Campanula rotundifolia "M
Campanula takesimana 'Be
CANNA 'PHAISON'
Ceanothus 'El Dorado'
Cerinthe major 'Purpurasce
Choisya GOLDFINGERS
Clematis 'Barbara'
CLEMATIS 'BLUE LIGHT' ™
CLEMATIS JOSEPHINE 'Evij
Clematis montana 'Primros
Clematis 'Piilu'
CLEMATIS x CARTMANII 'A
Cotinus coggygria 'GOLDEN
Dahlia 'Diana, Princess of V
Daphne x burkwoodii 'Brigg
Deschampsia cespitosa 'No
DIASCIA 'BLUE BONNET'
Dicentra 'King of Hearts'
Dicentra spectabilis 'Gold H
Dichondra 'Silver Falls'
Digitalis 'Anne Redetzky'
Digitalis 'Callisto'
DIGITALIS PURPUREA 'PRI
Echinacea purpurea 'Prairie
ECHINACEA PURPUREA "KI
Epimedium 'Creeping Yello
Euphorbia characias 'Silver
EUPHORBIA 'JESSIE'
Fallopia baldschuanica 'Sur
Fargesia robusta 'Pingwu'
Fragaria 'Golden Alexandri
Fuchsia 'Fire Gold'
FUCHSIA 'FIRECRACKER'
Gaura lindheimeri 'Siskiyou
Geranium 'Black Beauty'
Geranium 'Chocolate Candy
Geranium thunbergii 'Jeste
GERANIUM X OXONIANUM
GERANIUM x 'ROZANNE'
Hebe 'Pink Pixie'
HELIOPSIS 'LORAINE SUNS
Hepatica x media 'Harvingt
Heteropappus meyendorfii
Heuchera 'Amber Waves'
HIBISCUS 'WHITE CHIFFON
Hollyhock 'Peaches 'n' Drea
Hosta 'Edwin Bibby'
Hosta 'Remember Me'
Hosta 'St Elmo's Fire'

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Propagation prohibited except to licensed growers and royalties from the sale of this fine cultivar are forwarded to Mr. Kivistik's wife and daughter.

http:www.prideofplaceplants.com/

DIRK VAN DER WERFF
POSTED 17th March 2002

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PHYGELIUS 'Sani Pass' ('SE
Phygelius 'Sunshine'
Polyanthus 'Discovering St
Primula 'Elizabeth Killelay'
Primula 'Francisca'
Primula 'Kay McSparron'
PRIMULA VULGARIUS "GRE
PRUNUS 'EASTER BONNET'
Pulmonaria 'Golden Haze'
PULMONARIA 'SILVER STRI
ROSA 'GOLDEN HOPE'
Rosa 'Penny Lane'
Rosa RHAPSODY IN BLUE
Rudbeckia 'Golden Jubilee'
Rudbeckia hirta 'Prairie Su
RUDBECKIA x HIRTA CHIM
SALVIA 'CHRISTINE YEO'
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Sambucus nigra Black Beat
Saxifgraga 'Black Ruby'
Saxifraga fortunei 'Cheap C
SCABIOSA 'BURGUNDY BO
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Tropaeolum (Nasturtium) r
Tropaeolum majus 'Milkma
Verbascum 'Caribbean Crus
Verbascum 'Copper Rose' F
VERBASCUM 'RASPBERRY F
VERBENA 'EDITH EDDLEMA
VERBENA X HYBRIDA 'QUA
Vinca minor 'Illumination'
Viola 'Eye of the Tiger'
VIOLA FAMECHECK APRICC
VIOLA MANDSHURICA 'FUJ
Viola 'Summer Pudding'

The Grapevine

Bulletin of the Saginaw Valley Master Gardener Association May 2003 Volume 7, Issue 5

Annual plant exchange tops meeting

Wednesday, May 28, the Saginaw Valley Master Gardener Association sponsors its annual plant exchange at the home of vice president Aileen Cowan, who will open her garden to members.

Members who have plants they want to contribute – products of their annual spring division and cleanup – may simply pot them up and bring them along. Please provide the botanical name, light requirements, height, color, etc. for each so their future owners will know what they're getting.

Plants are arranged in an open area and each member receives a number. When your number is called, you are free to choose a plant. The process is repeated until everyone has had a chance to choose a plant and the plants are gone.

Any remaining plants are available to chairmen who need plants to supplement their project gardens, or may be given to Habitat for Humanity, which distributes them to its new homeowners.

The event is an exchange, not a trade, so those with new gardens shouldn't feel as if they can't participate, says Gail Caird, program chairman.

"Just remember, you can look all you want, but you have to wait until your number is selected before you take a plant. It also helps, if you're bringing plants, to get there a little early so you have time to arrange them."

Cowan, a native of St. Charles, lives outside of Chesaning with husband Tom on a 20-acre farm. Two acres are devoted to their home, yard and outbuildings while 13 acres are in production and five acres are woods.

Although members know Cowan as vice president and active volunteer, she harbors a secret desire to become a supplier of native Michigan plant material.

"We have 600 to 800 daylilies, mostly Stellas. That is my foray into farming and I want to broker them out as a wholesale crop," Cowan explains. "Then maybe I'll dabble in what I really want to do – become a supplier of Michigan plant material.

"(The Michigan plant material) is so hard to get and it can make a really big difference in your garden, what with the winters we have here, like this past winter. Besides, I think it would be fun, developing a specialty like that."

Aileen Cowan's home on West Burt Road

Up until now, Cowan has simply grown things for her own pleasure, like broomcorn with its huge tassel that can actually be used for a broom, once the seeds are removed.

"It has a really big spray, really ornamental. In fact, Tom Leinberger used them in the arrangements for our Christmas party."

But Cowan got a license from the Michigan Department of Agriculture to develop her daylily business. It will become a cash crop, just like the vegetables they sell at roadside, she explains.

Cowan got interested in the master gardener program after a cousin from out of state mentioned it. When she saw the class advertised in The Saginaw News, she enrolled.

"It was what I needed in my life at the time. I had taken care of my mom through terminal cancer and I wanted some fun for me, to be out and around people."

People who know Cowan know she doesn't sit still.

"I've been active and tried to get involved," she says. "I've got my pet projects, like Let's Go Garden and the

(Continues on Page 6)

Next Meeting

- 7 p.m. – 9 p.m. Wednesday, May 28, at Aileen Cowan's home, 13505 W. Burt Road, Chesaning
- 7 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. Meeting
- 7:30 p.m. – 8 p.m. Refreshments
- 8 p.m. – Plant exchange
- Directions: Take M-52 south through St. Charles, go about 5 miles, turn right on West Burt Road (big sign before), go ¾ mile. It's the white house with green roof on left.
- Bring a lawn chair.

Inside this issue:

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Minutes of the April 23 meeting

The April meeting of the Saginaw Valley Master Gardeners was called to order at 7 p.m. April 23, 2003, by President Judy Henning. Charlotte Huebner made a motion to approve the minutes of the previous meeting as published and Aileen Cowan seconded it.

The Treasurer's report was as follows:

Opening balance	$8,957.16
Deposits	391.50
Expenses	-1,211.59
Ending balance	8,137.07

As of 4/23/03, we have 152 paid members.

Judy gave out award pins in recognition of volunteer hours to those who had not been at the banquet to receive them. Gail Caird and Judy Henning received applause from the crowd in appreciation for all their time and effort.

List Serv is up and running. Those who were omitted were requested to sign up. It is the member's responsibility to update their e-mail address.

Membership rosters were available. Please check to make sure your listing is correct.

Those who have trouble opening the newsletter on the Web site, please check with Beth Bedtelyon.

Jan O'Dell detailed volunteer opportunities at the I-75 rest stop; MSU Ag Expo and Saginaw Art Museum.

Aileen Cowen had catalogs from the American Nurseryman Association. If our group accumulates $1,000 in orders by the May meeting, we can receive 5% discount. There is no sales tax or shipping.

Our group is now a member of the Saginaw Valley Nurserymen Association. Wil Hufton is our representative.

Anne Birkam requested help with volunteers for refreshments.

The Master Gardener program is moving toward specialization, such as "Gardening with Children" and "Garden Design." Volunteer hours will be in the area we choose to specialize in.

The MG Summer Conference is June 23-25. Each county has been asked to put together a project display board. Volunteers will be called when Angela Irwin returns.

Gail Caird distributed copies of a letter from Batschkes, which entitles each of us to earn 20% of our purchases made during the week of May 17-25 for the SVMGA. You must present a letter with each purchase.

Gail also detailed trips to Mill Creek Gardens in Mayville; the Lisiks in Hemlock and a bus trip to Toledo Botanical Gardens in July.

Elaine Rappley needs 20 volunteers for the June 18 Saginaw Art Museum Garden Walk.

The Postal Service has requested that we use the correct address for the Extension Office: MSU Extension, 1 Tuscola Street, Ste 100, Saginaw, MI 48607-1287

Following a break for refreshments, George Papadelis spoke and showed slides on "Exciting Shade Gardens." As usual, his presentation was lively and entertaining.

Ellie Robertson, Secretary

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May is morel-hunting season in Michigan

Two new MSU Extension publications are available to take the mystery out of collecting wild morels and mushrooms.

"May is Morel Month in Michigan," Bulletin E-2755, is full of information on identifying and collecting edible morels, including when and where to look for them, as well as the startling fact that DNA analysis shows morels are more closely related to animals than to plants.

Morels are found in nearly every county of Michigan. The bulletin contrasts true (edible) and false (poisonous) morels with detailed descriptions and clear photographs.

It gives ideas and recipes for preparing the edible morels (even the edible ones can cause illness if eaten raw), and for preserving them. There also are clear warnings about the toxicity of false morels.

A related bulletin, "Don't Pick Poison," E-2777, lists the 50 large and fleshy species of poisonous mushrooms in Michigan.

It notes that of the 2,500 species found here, only 60 to 100 are considered edible. The bulletin focuses on the poisonous varieties, with clear written and photographic descriptions. Its intent is to keep mushroom gatherers from being sickened.

Both bulletins are interesting, and valuable resources if you are interested in collecting mushrooms.

I recognized several of the poisonous species from my walks in the woods, and gained a healthy appreciation for the toxicity of the species.

And although I don't think I will ever feel comfortable enough to gather and eat morels, I sent copies of both bulletins to my son at Northern Michigan University.

He and his naturalist friends are planning a " found food" dinner to celebrate the end of the semester.

Review by Gail Caird

Estonian family creates 'perfect' clematis cultivars

Eight new varieties of clematis are available this year, thanks to an Estonian family that persevered, says George Atkinson, Zelenka Nursery marketing director, Grand Haven, in a recent issue of The Michigan Landscape.

Despite being forced into collective farming by the Soviet Union, the Kivistik family continued plant breeding, creating a remarkable collection from the Baltics and the Soviet Union.

They crossbred clematis, developing over 40 different varieties.

Their goal was to create cultivars with a compact growth habit and yearly, numerous rich blossoms developing on the current season's growth, lasting spring through summer.

And, because the plants were bred at the northernmost breeding nursery for clematis cultivars, they are hardy to USDA Hardiness Zone 3b.

Eight have come the United States, each reaching at least 5-foot high and trellis width in three years. They are:

- **Kullus,** with wavy 5-inch, pale violet flowers and contrasting brown stamens, blooms early summer into fall.
- **Marmori,** with wavy 6-inch pale pink flowers, mottled deep pink base with matching anthers, from summer into fall.
- **Minister,** 7-inch light blue single flowers with brown stamens, from early summer to late fall.
- **Piilu,** 2 ½-inch light purple-pink flowers with dark purple-red bars, from late spring to fall. Spring blooms are double; single summer and fall blooms .
- **Reiman,** 5-inch blue-purple single flowers flushed with red, red and yellow stamens, from early summer into fall.
- **Ruutel,** 6-inch dark pure red single flowers with brown stamens from early summer into fall against green foliage. Free-flowering variety.
- **Silmakavi,** 6-inch light blue single flowers with yellow stamens from midsummer into fall. Free-flowering variety.
- **Viola,** 5-inch blue-violet single flowers with showy yellow anthers from early summer through late fall.

Treatment can be tricky for pesky grubs

Recent calls to the Saginaw County MSU Extension Horticulture Hotline have centered on grubs.

We are seeing quite a bit of grub damage from the European chafer in lawns in Saginaw County. The European chafer is a problem throughout most of the southern half of Michigan, south of a line between Muskegon and Bay City.

Before rushing to the garden center to buy insecticide, homeowners should be sure they have grubs. Lawns may look bad for many other reasons (salt injury, etc.). MSU has a good photo at http://www.msue.msu.edu/ipm/CAT03_land/L04-18-03Grubs.htm .

If you see a large dead patch in your lawn, pull up some turf and dig around in the soil to see if you have grubs. If grubs caused the lawn problem, it will be easy to find four or five C-shaped, white grubs or more per square foot. If you straighten them out, they are about an inch long.

If grubs are the problem, treat infested areas of their lawn with an insecticide to prevent more turf damage.

Right now is a good time to treat for grubs while they are actively feeding. Usually there is no point in applying an insecticide after the middle of May, because the grubs will be about done feeding for the spring, but due to a late spring this year you can treat through May 31.

When homeowners visit the garden center, it can be confusing. Diazinon (diazinon) has been used for more than 40 years to protect crops, gardens, lawns and homes from cockroaches, ants, fire ants, grubs, fleas, mites, aphids, beetles and ticks. Some agriculture uses of diazinon will continue, but home and garden uses of diazinon will be phased out through 2004.

Adding to the confusion is the appearance of a replacement product from Spectrum Brand-Spectracide called Triazacide. It appeared on shelves in bags of granular insecticide with a big drawing of a grub on the bag. Dave Smitley, an MSU entomologist, advises this synthetic pyrethroid insecticide (lamba cyhalothrin) is not effective for grub control.

Pyrethroids must be soil incorporated to kill grubs, and that is not possible to do in turf grass.

In the spring – March 15 to May 30-- and fall, Aug. 15 to Oct. 30, homeowners should use a curative insecticide such as Diazinon, Sevin (carbaryl) or Dylox (trochlorfon) to reduce turf damage.

MSU tests show that Diazinon works best and Sevin has worked better than Dylox. Note: Sevin and Dylox are not effective at a pH above 7.8. Spray insecticides should be followed by a ½-inch of irrigation to move the insecticide into the soil. A coffee mug can be used to measure.

Granular treatments are more practical for low maintenance turf. Wait one week after treatment before re-seeding so the grubs don't eat the grass seed.

To avoid the same problem next year, treat lawns with a preventive insecticide such as Merit or Bayer Advanced Lawn Season-Long Grub Control or GrubEx (imidacloprid) between July 1 and Aug. 15 for optimal control.

Note: these products will not work on large grubs that are present at this time (or next fall), but they are excellent for control of the young grubs present in late July and early August.

Dig up a square foot of turf after Sept. 1 to see if grubs are present in high enough numbers to cause damage. Also watch and sample around thinning patches in the lawn and near any skunk, raccoon or crow damage. Seven to 12 grubs per square foot suggests a need for an application of a curative insecticide the following March.

If grub populations were high the previous fall it would be wise to continue through May.

Because of the myriad of names in use, always look to the "effective ingredient' on the package label.

Provided by Wil Hufton

"No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth, no culture comparable to that of the garden...But though an old man, I am but a young gardener."

- Thomas Jefferson

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Sunday, December 22, 2002

Features; E

Christmastime brings its own surprises

Lilly Rabalais
Freelance OK

LILLY RABALAIS

I apologize for being so late with the current gardening news; however, as this is December and a really slow month for gardeners I'm sure you will forgive me. I hope all of you have bought your all your Christmas gifts and are just waiting for the day. It's really nice that we have had all this rain so we have not had to water our gardens. My pansies and snapdragons are doing great and I have a few roses blooming. Can you imagine having roses blooming at this time of year? My Jackmani clematis has a few blooms on it also.

Now is a great time to peruse all those gardening catalogs you have been receiving and start planning next year's garden. I have listed below some of the new offerings available by mail order; however, I am hoping that some of the local nurseries in our area will be selling them. I always prefer to buy locally as it helps the economy; the plants are larger, sturdier and less expensive.

The first perennial red coreopsis named 'Limerock Ruby' is available from mail order catalogs. It's large blooms are 1 1/2 inches wide, colorful, profuse and the plant's low, spreading habit covers the ground beautifully, and best of all, it blooms all summer.

The first ever double Echinacea (coneflower) named 'Razzmatazz' is available in a bright pink. The 30 -inch plant sports large 3-4 inch blooms and will last 2 weeds in a vase. Hibiscus 'Blue Bird' is grafted on a 4-foot stem (it's a tree) is a gorgeous azure color and is perfect for an entryway, deck or patio. It produces 3-inch blooms with blue petals and a prominent cream-colored central cone ringed in red. This hibiscus as other hibiscus prefers full sun but will bloom very well in 4-5 hours of sun in our area.

I sincerely hope the newly developed azalea ' Colonel Mosby' is

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available in our local nurseries. This is a recent introduction and is bicolored, heat tolerant, vigorous and cold hardy. Late spring brings 6-8 inch flower heads, each formed from with pin-red blooms, highlighted with golden yellow on their upper petals. It is mildew resistant and prefers partial shade and slightly acidic soil.

New rose 'Celebrity' is a fragrant sun lover and won't fade in summer heat.

Each 4-5 inch flower has 30 to 40 petals occasionally brushed with crimson.

Another new roses is 'Cherry Parfait' and is a heavy-blooming disease resistant grandiflora with red-edged white blossoms that darken as they mature. It is reportedly never out of bloom, regaling you with 4-inch blossoms all summer.

Two new repeat continual blooming daylilies are a sight to behold. 'When My Sweetheart Returns' has an extraordinary color combination on a repeat bloomer. It sports 3-4 inch primrose blooms with rosy eye zones and green throat. 'Romantic Returns' has 5-inch rosy pink blooms for masses of color on a continual-blooming daylily. Try these new gorgeous daylilies.

Buddleia 'Bicolor' is an exciting new color breakthrough. It is the first buddleia to offer two completely different colors on the same stalk -- rich butterscotch yellow and frosty raspberry lavender. The fragrant bloom trusses usually 5-6 inches long can reach up to 10 inches by the end of the summer. It reached 6 feet in height and 5 feet in width and likes full sun.

Hydrangea serrata(lace cap hydrangea) 'Kiyosumi'has a striking combination of soft pink outer blooms edged in red, shell pink inner florets and a deep burgundy foliage. It is extremely hardy and vigorous, reaching 30-40 inches in height and 36 inches in width the first year. It is ideal for borders and large containers. As summer arrives, the 5-inch pink blooms turn to white, but are never without the distinctive red edging. It thrives in part shade.

Clematis 'Piilu' is an award-winning recent hybrid and is unsurpassed for growing in large containers. It bears large 4-4 inch flowers, appearing first in the late spring on old wood, then again in late summer on young shoots. The flowers are light violet-pink with wide purple bars, and are often double during the first bloom. Best of all Piilu blooms the first year! It is very hardy and compact and grows to approximately 6 feet.

I will be keeping you posted on some of the new offerings for the coming gardening year. Be adventurous and try something new.

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I wish each and every one of you a Merry Christmas and a very prosperous and Happy New Year!

lillyr@cox-internet.com

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Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Home & Garden

A nip here and there just the tonic for tired shrubs in need of pruning

John Van de Water

Late winter is the best time to prune deciduous flowering shrubs. The plants are loaded with nutrients and ready to take off. They respond with new growth and lots more flowers a year later. The bare branches are easy to get at, so we can do a neat job with minimum effort.

Some hardy gardeners can be seen out with pruning shears on milder days in January. But for most of us, the best time for snipping and lopping is late February and early March.

To keep the plants in good health, first concern should be to prune out dead wood and broken branches. Then thin out dense growth to improve appearance and increase bloom. You can stimulate fresh new growth and get more flowers by removing a third of the old branches close to the ground.

Several of our most popular flowering shrubs age poorly. They become straggly with bare lower branches and just a few flowers, often only at the top. They need severe pruning to bring them back into shape.

To get completely fresh new growth, cut them down to the ground now. But note that this treatment is not something you can apply with abandon. Only about a dozen or so of our common flowering shrubs will put up with it. Among these are lilacs, forsythia, tail deutzia, weigela, kolkwitzia (beauty-bush), privet, spirea, rose-of-Sharon (shrub althea), honeysuckle, mockorange, peegee and bigleaf hydrangeas, winged euonymus and beauty-bush.

One drawback is that most of these shrubs bloom in the spring and you lose all flowers by cutting them down now. If you don't want to lose the spring bloom, use the strategy of cutting out one third of the branches three years in a row. It will take a little longer, but you'll have a new shrub in four years.

Note that the beautybush (Buddleia) is a semi-shrub and should be cut

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down to the ground by spring each year. It will grow back with lots of flowers from late July well into September. Long-blooming clematis A clematis specialist in Massachusetts is introducing four new long-blooming clematis varieties that were developed in Europe. **'Piilu'** from Estonia is a 6-foot climber that bears purple-pink flowers with dark red bars during a good part of the summer. First flowers in May and June are double. It blooms again later in the season with single flowers.

The others come from Holland. 'My Angel' climbs to 9 feet and bears small flowers, purple outside and yellow inside with creamy edges. It blooms from August through October.

'Blue Light' produces big 10-inch pale-blue flowers from old wood in the spring and new wood in the fall. It grows to 8 feet. 'Blue Moon' is a bit smaller, with 6-inch lilac flowers in May and June and again in August.

All are offered by Completely Clematis Specialty Nursery, 217 Argilla Road, Ipswich, MA 01938 (978-356-3197). Hot plants Ever wonder how some plants manage to grow through snow and ice? Typical is the skunkcabbage whose flower buds pop up in late February or early March regardless of the weather.

The growth process always liberates some heat, but some plants - mostly in the arum family like the skunkcabbage - get warm enough to melt snow and ice.

These plants are able to switch their metabolic chemistry to make more heat. An extreme case is the voodoo lily, a denizen of cold tropical mountains, which can raise its temperature as much as 25 degrees. Colorful poppies

The Oriental poppies are garden favorites, but they're perennials, grow 3 feet tall, and come only in red. If you want more compact plants with multicolored flowers, try the Iceland poppy, a biennial that's treated like an annual.

Papaver nudicaule is good for bedding out or as a cut flower. Seeds are sown directly out in the garden as early as April, and the plants bloom from summer through fall.

Named varieties are 'Wonderland,' 'Partyfun' and 'Garden Gnome,' but all grow about the same and come in mixed colors. Seeds are available from Park Seed (800) 845-3369, Stokes Seed (800) 396- 8238 and Thompson & Morgan (800) 274-7333.

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1. Forsythia is one bush that can use pruning to stimulate new growth.

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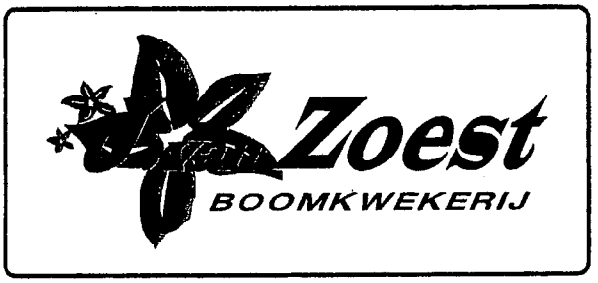
C N.B.

Clematis Catalogue 1999



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***Clematis* 'My Angel' - PBR - our 1998 top introduction**

WG0042

***Clematis* 'Arabella'** (1990)

March 1999
Compiled by Wim Snoeijer

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Azalealaan 29,
2771 ZX Boskoop,
Holland.

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NLG 10,00

Introductie

Het is een bijzonder genoegen u onze 1999 catalogus te mogen aanbieden. Bijzonder, omdat we nog niet eerder in ons 25 jarig bestaan een dergelijke catalogus hebben gepubliceerd.

De kwekerij

We zijn een typisch Boskoopse kwekerij van 2 hectare waarvan 3000 m² kas, met rondom sloot. In 1976 zijn we ons bedrijf op de huidige locatie begonnen en in de loop van de jaren zijn we gespecialiseerd in ***Clematis***. Andere gewassen die we kweken zijn een sortiment dwerg coniferen, ***Euonymus*** en ***Hydrangea petiolaris*** (nu ***Hydrangea anomala*** subsp. ***petiolaris***), alles pot gekweekt.
Maar ***Clematis*** is de grootste kweek. Hadden we altijd al een groot sortiment, vooral grootbloemige, sinds 1996 hebben we ook een groot sortiment kleinbloemige cultivars door overname van het sortiment kleinbloemige van F. Fopma BV. Dankzij deze overname kweken we nu het grootste sortiment kleinbloemige.

Vanwege de toenemende interesse in kleinbloemige cultivars houden we ons intensief bezig met het selecteren van nieuwe cultivars, van zowel ons eigen kruisingsprogramma als van introducties van ander kwekers vanuit de gehele wereld. Zo is het sortiment groter dan wat er in deze catalogus is opgenomen en daarom kunt u altijd vragen of een bepaalde cultivar al dan niet aanwezig is wanneer deze niet in de catalogus staat.

De Clematis collectie

Jan Fopma, van eerder genoemde F. Fopma BV, had ook een ***Clematis*** collectie. Deze hebben we ook overgenomen en alle planten zijn verhuisd in oktober 1996.
Deze collectie vormt nog steeds de basis van de huidige collectie. In aan aparte hoek staan meer dan 300 verschillende, kleinbloemige ***Clematis*** gepoot. De planten hebben een rek- en gaaswerk van 3 meter hoog zodat de planten volledig zich kunnen ontplooien.
Het belangrijkste doel van de ***Clematis*** collectie is om eigen kruisingen en nieuwe introducties van andere kwekers de kans te geven zich te ontwikkelen om te zien of het waard is deze op te nemen in de kweek. De collectie is ook een veilig thuis voor zeldzame cultivars. De rest van de collectie zijn bestaande en bekende cultivars, dit geeft de mogelijkheid nieuwe introducties met deze te vergelijken.
De collectie dient tevens als basis voor het sortiments onderzoek van Wim Snoeijer, die de collectie ook gebruikt voor ons kruisingsprogramma.
De collectie is uniek, in opzet en sortiment, en is daarom interessant voor een ieder die geinteresseerd is in ***Clematis***, van tuinarchitect tot exporteur. Daarom is de collectie voor een ieder vrij toegankelijk, maar alleen na afspraak.

Adres

J. van Zoest,
Azalealaan 29,
2771 ZX Boskoop.
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De kwekerij is gelegen aan het Reijerskoop, achter nr 144, te Boskoop.

WG0044

Introduction

It is a great pleasure to present you our 1999 catalogue. It is the first time in our 25 years of trading that we present such a catalogue.

The nursery

We are a typical Boskoop nursery of 2 hectares including 3000 m² of greenhouses, completely surrounded by canals. Over the years we have specialized in ***Clematis***. The other main shrubs we grow are a selection of dwarf conifers, ***Euonymus*** and ***Hydrangea petiolaris*** (***Hydrangea anomala*** subsp. ***petiolaris***), all pot grown.
In 1996, we took over the small flowering clematis from nursery F. Fopma BV., and since then we grow the largest selection. The amount of plants we grow is actually larger than listed in this catalogue. You are welcome to contact us if a certain clematis is not listed.

The Clematis collection

Jan Fopma, owner of the previously mentioned nursery F. Fopma BV., also maintained a large Clematis Collection. We also took over this collection and those plants still are the basis of the present collection, and contains over 300 different small flowering clematis. The collection is free to visit, but only by appointment.

The nursery is located on the Reijerskoop, behind no 144, in Boskoop, Holland.

J. van Zoest, Azalealaan 29, 2771 ZX Boskoop, Holland.
Tel + (31) 172 217639 Fax + (31) 172 217788

Introduktion

Es ist uns eine Freude Ihnen unseren Katalog, seit der Gründung vor 25 Jahren, überreichen zu können.

Die Baumschule

Wir sind eine typische "Boskoopse Kwekerij", lang, schmal und von Wasser umgeben. Unser Betrieb umfaßt 2 ha, davon sind ca. 3000 m² Gewächs- und Betriebshäuser.
Im laufe der Jahre habin wir uns immer mehr auf ***Clematis*** spezialisiert. Unser Sortiment wird abgrundet durch Zwerg Koniferen, ***Euonymus*** und ***Hydrangea petiolaris*** (***Hydrangea anomale*** subsp. ***petiolaris***), die wir alle in Container kultivieren.
Nach der Übernahme des kleinblütigen Clematissortiment der Baumschule F. Fopma BV haben wir das größte kleinblütige Clematissortiment in Boskoop. Für nicht im Katalog aufgeführte Sorten und Arten, lohnt sich eine Anfrage.

Der Clematisschaugarten

Durch die Übernahme der Clematissammlung von Jan Fopma (F. Fopma BV), im Oktober 1996, befinden sich in unserem Schaugarten mehr als 300 kleinblütige Clematissorten. Dieser Schaugarten ist für jeden, nach Absprache, frei zugänglich.

Unseren Betrieb finden Sie unter folgender Adresse : Reijerskoop, hinter Nr 144, Boskoop, Niederlande.

WG0045

1999 Special Notes

- we are a wholesale nursery, we do not sell retail
- (alleen groothandel, geen verkoop aan particulieren)
- this catalogue does not list prices, please contact us
- the number of clematis we grow is larger than listed in this catalogue
- interested parties from outside of Holland are invited to trade with us through an export nursery

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Awards

Awards from the Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society (Koninklijke Vereniging voor Boskoopse Culturen KVBC, Voorofscheweg 390, 2771 MS Boskoop, Holland) presented for our introductions :

Clematis **'Brunette'** - Award of Recommendation 1997
Clematis **'My Angel'** - Award of Recommendation 1997
Clematis **'Piilu'** - Award of Recommendation 1997
Clematis **'New Love'** - Award of Recommendation 1998

New introductions 1998-1999

(the *Clematis* listed are not necessarily new, but are offered by us for the first time)

Clematis virginiana
Clematis **'Arabella'** (1990)(Diversifolia Group)
Clematis **'Budapest'** (Integrifolia Group)
Clematis **'Elten'** (Montana Group)
Clematis **'Jenny Keay'** (Montana Group)
Clematis **'Jingle Bells'** (Cirrhosa Group)
Clematis **'Last Dance'** (Tangutica Group)
Clematis **'Little White Charm'** (Armandii Group)
Clematis **'My Angel'** (Tangutica Group) PBR
Clematis **'New Love'** (Heracleifolia Group)
Clematis **'Tibetan Gem'** (Tangutica Group)

WG0046

Popularity of *Clematis*

The Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society (Koninklijke Vereniging voor Boskoopse Culturen KVBC, Voorofscheweg 390, 2771 MS Boskoop, Holland), judges several genera over a couple of years, the results of which are published in Dendroflora. In 1992, the results of the ***Clematis montana*** trial were published, and stars were given to the best cultivars, ranking from 3 stars for the very best, 2 for best and 1 for good.

'Elizabeth' *
'Frangrant Spring' **
'Freda' ***
'Mayleen' ***
'New Dawn' ***
'Pink Perfection' *

Some notes on nomenclature following the rules of the 'International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants – 1995 (ICNCP-1995).

Clematis **'Arabella'** (1990)(Diversifolia Group)
Hardy subshrub with stems up to 1,5 m long or less. Leaves simple. Flowers upright, 5-8 cm across, blue. Flowers in summer.
The plant we grow today under this name was raised and introduced by Barry Fretwell in around 1990. The name, however, was already used by Lemoine earlier this century, which makes Fretwell's name invalid according the ICNCP-1995, art. 17.2.
To avoid another name change of a cultivar already widely grown, we proposed to the International Clematis Registrar, Mrs V. Matthews, to conserve this name according the ICNCP-1995, art. 26.2. The International Clematis Registrar agreed with our proposal on 26 November 1998, and so, according to the ICNCP-1995, art. 26.3., the name is now conserved as *Clematis* **'Arabella'** (1990).
International Clematis Registrar, Mrs V. Matthews, Denver Botanic Gardens,
909 York Street, Denver, CO 80206-3799, U.S.A.

Clematis **'Brunette'** (Atragene Group)
Hardy climber with stems up to 1,5 m long. Leaves ternate and normal green. Flowers nodding, campanulate, up to 6 cm long, dark purple. This cultivar does not have a top flowering period but flowers from late April into September, always with several flowers on the plant.
Introduced under this name by the raiser Magnus Johnson in 1979, the raiser later changed the name into 'Catullus'. This is invalid according the ICNCP-1995, art. 10.1., and so the name **'Brunette'** remains the correct name. Award of Recommendation in 1997.

Clematis **'Jenny Keay'** (Montana Group)
This cultivar was first introduced as *Clematis* **'Jenny'**, but has been changed into *Clematis* **'Jenny Keay'** to make it distinct from the *Clematis* **'Jenny'** (Jackmanii Group).

WG0047

Clematis **'Last Dance'**
This clematis is grown in Holland as 'Orange Peel'. Because of its distinct difference with the typical **'Orange Peel'**, Chris Sanders of Bridgemere Nurseries, UK, suggested to change the name of the Dutch clone into **'Last Dance'** at the AGM of the British Clematis Society in 1998. The name he chose refers to the late flowering, the latest of all the yellows.

Clematis **'Little White Charm'** (Armandii Group)
Synonym : 'Meyeniana'
Climber for the frost free greenhouse or conservatory, the plant is not hardy in Holland. Stems up to 4 m long. Leaves ternate, rather leathery and evergreen. Flowers up to 4 cm across, white and fragrant. Flowers in late winter and early spring.
This cultivar was originally grown by Jan Fopma as *Clematis meyeniana*, introduced from the UK before 1995. In 1996, Wim Snoeijer included this clone in his 'Checklist of Clematis grown in Holland' as *Clematis armandii* 'Meyeniana', to be sure this clone stood out clearly from others. Since we still grow this clone, we decided to give it a proper cultivar name in 1998.

Clematis **'My Angel'** (Tangutica Group) PBR
Hardy climber with purple stems up to 3 m long. Leaves pinnate and distinctly glaucous. Flowers 3 cm across, nodding, inside yellow-orange, outside red-purple with cream margin. Flowering starts in June into early September with a top flowering period in early August. Fruitheads silvery plumose.
Raised by Wim Snoeijer from crossbreeding ***Clematis intricata*** X ***Clematis orientalis*** var. ***orientalis***. Introduced by us in 1998. Named after Lina (Christian name Engelina in Dutch, of which the part Engel means Angel in English) van Zoest, wife of the introducer. Award of Recommendation in 1998. Protected by **Plant Breeders Right**.

Clematis **'New Love'** (Heracleifolia Group)
Hardy subshrub with annual growth up to 60-80 cm tall. The stem has several clusters of violet flowers above the dark green foliage. Flowers July into September.
Seedling found in the Clematis Collection of Jan Fopma, Boskoop, named in 1997, available since 1998 from our nursery. The name refers to Ria Stockmann, new partner (New Love) of Jan Fopma. Award of Recommendation in 1998.

Clematis **'Piilu'** (Patens Group) d
Hardy climber with stems up to 2 m long. Leaves ternate or rarely pinnate, dark green. Flowers up to 12 cm across, the first flowers double, otherwise single, upright, pink striped purple. Flowers from May on old wood into September on young shoots.
Raised by Uno Kivistik, Estonia, in 1984, and available from our nursery since 1995. Award of Recommendation in 1997.

Clematis **'Tibetan Gem'** (Tangutica Group)
Hardy climber with stems up to 3-4 m long. Leaves bipinnate and distinctly glaucous. Flowers up to 5 cm across, yellow, nodding. Flowers from September into November. Fruithead silvery plumose.
The clone we grow as ***Clematis tibetana*** subsp. ***vernayi*** var. ***laciniifolia***, originally from Jan Fopma, was clearly in demand by traders. So, in 1998 we decided to name this particular clone to be sure it stands out from other selections. The name is a fancy name, chosen as a counterpart with **'Tibetan Mix'**.

WG0048

Classification of the cultivars

Clematis Armandii Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in late winter and spring. Leaves ternate or sometimes pinnate, rather leathery and evergreen. Flowers bowl-shaped to spreading, 4-7 cm across. Tepals 4 to 6, white or pink.
Pruning : Only when necessary, and then after flowering.
Relation : Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical Subsection Meyeniana, but mainly from ***Clematis armandii***.
Zone : 9.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op het oude hout in februari tot april. Blad drietallig of soms vijftallig, nogal leerachtig en groenblijvend. Bloemen komvormig tot uitgespreid, 4-7 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4 tot 6, wit or roze.
Snoeien : Alleen indien nodig, en dan na de bloeitijd.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van soorten die tot de botanische subsectie Meyeniana behoren, voornamelijk van ***Clematis armandii***.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland niet winterhard, of alleen in Zeeland op een zuidmuur.

Clematis Atragene Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and also with one terminal flower on a young shoot later in the season. Leaves ternate or biternate. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4-10 cm across. Tepals 4, white, yellow, pink, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes. Staminodes tepal-like or staminodes much shorter than the length of the tepals.
Pruning : Only when necessary, and then after flowering.
Relation : Cultivars are derived from species belonging to botanical Section Atragene.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op het oude hout in april en mei en/of ook op het eind van jonge scheuten gedurende het groeiseizoen. Blad drietallig of dubbel drietallig. Bloemen knikkend, klokvormig, 4-10 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4, wit, geel, roze, rood-purper, violet-blauw tot purper-violet. Buitenste stuifmeeldraden veranderd in staminodien. Staminodien lijkend op de bloemdekblaadjes of veel korter.
Snoeiwijze : Alleen indien nodig, en dan na de bloeitijd.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van soorten die behoren tot de botanische sectie Atragene.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

Clematis Cirrhosa Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering from old wood in late autumn and winter into early spring. Flowers drooping, campanulate to bowl-shaped, up to 8 cm across. Tepals 4, cream or cream speckled purple.
Pruning : Only when necessary, and then after flowering.
Relation : Cultivars are mainly derived from ***Clematis cirrhosa***.
Zone : 9.

WG0049

Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op het oude hout vanaf oktober tot maart. Bloemen hangend, klok- tot komvormig, tot 8 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4, creme kleurig of creme met paarse spikkels.
Snoeiwijze : Alleen indien nodig, en dan na de bloeitijd.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn hoofdzakelijk afkomstig van ***Clematis cirrhosa***.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland niet goed winterhard, misschien alleen in het westen van het land op een zuidmuur maar beter in een koude kas.

Clematis Diversifolia Group

Description : Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves simple to pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers nodding to upright, campanulate to spreading, 4-12 cm across. Tepals 4-6, red-purple to violet-blue.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from ***Clematis integrifolia*** X ***Clematis viticella***.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Houtige half-heesters bloeiend op jonge scheuten in juni tot oktober. Blad enkelvoudig tot geveerd. Bloemen knikkend of rechtopstaand, klokvormig tot uitgespreid, 4-12 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4-6, rood-purper tot violet-blauw.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : Alle cultivars zijn direct of indirect afkomstig van ***Clematis integrifolia*** X ***Clematis viticella***.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

Clematis Flammula Group

Description : Subshrubs with a woody base, either erect or climbing, flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves pinnate or sometimes ternate or simple, rather leathery. Flowers upright or horizontal, spreading, up to 3 cm across, in usually large panicles. Tepals 4 or rarely 5 or 6, white, white with purple or blue. Most have fragrant flowers.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are derived from plants like ***Clematis flammula***, ***Clematis recta***, ***Clematis hexapetala*** etc, for at least one parent.
Zone : 6.
Beschrijving : Halfheesters met een houtige basis, rechtopstaand of klimmend, bloeiend op jonge scheuten vanaf juni tot oktober. Blad geveerd maar soms drietallig of enkelvoudig, nogal leerachtig. Bloemen rechtopstaand tot horizontaal, uitgespreid, tot 3 cm doorsnede, gewoonlijk in grote schermen. Bloemdekblaadjes 4, zelden 5 of 6, wit, wit met purper of blauw. De meeste hebben geurende bloemen.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van planten als ***Clematis flammula***, ***Clematis recta***, ***Clematis hexapetala*** enz, in ieder geval voor één van de ouders.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

WG0050

Clematis Forsteri Group

Description : Woody plants, either climbing or shrubby, flowering on shoots or directly from old wood in late winter into spring. Flowers spreading to campanulate and unisexual (female and male flowers on different plants), 2-10 cm across. Tepals 4-8, white to greenish-yellow.
Pruning : Only when necessary, and then after flowering.
Relation : Cultivars are derived from species originally growing in Australia and New Zealand.
Zone : 10.
Beschrijving : Houtige planten, of klimmend of heersterachtig, bloeiend op scheuten vanuit het oude hout in maart en april. Bloemen uitgespreid tot klokvormig en eenslachtig (vrouwelijke en mannelijke bloemen op verschillende planten), 2-10 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4-8, wit tot groenig-geel.
Snoeiwijze : Alleen indien nodig, en dan na de bloei.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van soorten die oorspronkelijk groeien in Australië en Nieuw Zeeland.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland niet winterhard.

Clematis Heracleifolia Group

Description : Erect or climbing plants with a woody base. In some cultivars the stem will die down to its woody base during winter, in others the stem might survive. Flowering on full grown stems or on growing stems but always on young growth during summer and early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers tubular, campanulate or almost spreading, bisexual (stamens and pistil in one flower) or unisexual (female and male flowers on the same plant), up to 4 cm across. Tepals 4-6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or violet-blue. Several cultivars with very fragrant flowers.
Pruning : hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : cultivars are derived from either ***Clematis heracleifolia*** or ***Clematis stans***, for at least one parent.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Rechtop staande halfheesters tot klimmers met een houtige basis, bloeiend op jonge scheuten in de zomer. Blad drietallig of geveerd. Bloemen buisvormig, klokvormig of bijna uitgespreid, tweeslachtig of éénslachtig, tot 4 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4-6, wit, creme-geel, rood-purper of violet-blauw. Sommige cultivars hebben geurende bloemen.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van ***Clematis heracleifolia*** of ***Clematis stans***, in ieder geval voor één van de ouders.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

WG0051

Clematis Integrifolia Group

Description : Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves simple. Flowers nodding, campanulate, up to 5 cm across. Tepals 4, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 10 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are mainly derived from ***Clematis integrifolia***.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Halfheesters met houtige basis, bloeiend op jonge scheuten in juni tot september. Blad enkelvoudig. Bloemen knikkend, klokvormig, tot 5 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4, wit, roze, rood-purper, violet-blauw of purper-violet.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 10 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn vooral afkomstig van ***Clematis integrifolia***.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

Clematis Jackmanii Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering on old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets, rarely ternate or simple leaves. Flowers upright to horizontal or semi-nodding, spreading to semi-campanulate, 6-15 cm across. Tepals 4-6, usually obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruitstyle plumose.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter, but those also flowering on old wood in spring can be pruned after this spring flowering.
Relation : Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from Viticella Group cultivars crossed with Patens Group cultivars.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op het oude hout in het mei-juni en/of op jonge scheuten in juni tot in september. Blad geveerd, soms drietallig of enkelvoudig. Bloemen staan rechtop tot half-knikkend, uitgespreid tot half-klokvormig, 6-15 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4-6, meestal omgekeerd eirond, wit, roze, rood-purper, blauw, violet-blauw of purper-violet. Vruchtsnavel pluizig.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari, maar de cultivars die ook op het oude hout in het voorjaar bloeien kunnen na deze bloei worden gesnoeid.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn direct of indirect afkomstig van kruisingen tussen de Viticella Groep en de Patens Groep.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

WG0052

Clematis Montana Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and/or at the base of young shoots. Leaves mainly ternate but also pinnate, glabrous to densely yellowish hairy. Flowers upright, more or less spreading, 3-10 cm across. Tepals 4 but sometimes 5-6, white or pink to dark red-purple.
Pruning : Only when necessary, and then after flowering, but better in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are mainly derived from ***Clematis montana***.
Zone : 5, but some like ***Clematis chrysocoma*** and **'Continuity'** 8.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend okselstandig vanuit het oude hout in april-mei, en/of aan de basis van jonge scheuten in de zomer. Blad vooral drietallig, soms geveerd, onbehaard tot sterk goudachtig behaard. Bloemen rechtopstaand, min of meer uitgespreid, 3-10 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4, soms 5-6, wit, roze tot rood-purper.
Snoeiwijze : Alleen indien nodig, en dan na de bloei maar beter in maart.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn vooral afkomstig van ***Clematis montana***.
Winterhardheid : ***Clematis chrysocoma*** en **'Continuity'** zijn in Nederland niet winterhard of op een zuidmuur, alle andere zijn winterhard.

Clematis Patens Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering from old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer or early autumn. Leaves simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate. Flowers upright, spreading, 10-25 cm across. Tepals 6-8, elliptic in shape, white, cream-yellow, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruitstyle plumose.
Pruning : Cultivars flowering on old wood prune only when necessary, cultivars flowering (mainly) from young shoots should be pruned hard to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are mainly derived from ***Clematis patens***.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op het oude hout in mei-juni en/of bloeiend op jonge scheuten vanaf juni-juli tot soms in oktober. Blad enkelvoudig of drietallig, soms ook geveerd. Bloemen rechtopstaand, uitgespreid, 10-25 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 6-8, elliptisch, wit, creme-geel, roze, rood-purper, blauw, violet-blauw of purper-violet. Vruchtsnavel pluizig.
Snoeiwijze : De cultivars die bloeien op het oude hout alleen snoeien indien nodig, de cultivars die hoofdzakelijk op jonge scheuten bloeien moeten sterk terug worden gesnoeid tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn hoofdzakelijk afkomstig van ***Clematis patens***.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

WG0053

Clematis Tangutica Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Flowers nodding, campanulate or spreading, 3-8 cm across. Tepals 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white, cream, yellow or yellow stained with red-purple.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical Section Meclatis, for at least one parent.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiende op jonge scheuten vanaf eind mei tot soms in oktober. Bloemen knikkend, klokvormig tot uitgespreid, 3-8 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4 maar soms ook 5 of 6, wit, creme, geel of geel met rood-purper.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van soorten die behoren tot de botanische sectie Meclatis, in ieder geval voor één van de ouders.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

Clematis Texensis Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers upright or nodding, tulip-shaped to campanulate, 4-10 cm across. Tepals 4 to 6, rather thick, red-purple.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical Section Viorna, for at least one parent.
Zone : 6.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op jonge scheuten van juli tot soms in oktober. Blad geveerd met de blaadjes enkelvoudig, drietallig of geveerd. Bloemen rechtopstaand of knikkend, tulpvormig tot klokvormig, 4-10 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4 tot 6, nogal dik, rood tot purper.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig van soorten die behoren tot de botanische sectie Viorna, in ieder geval voor één van de ouders.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard maar op koude grond beter iets afdekken.

WG0054

Clematis Vitalba Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in late spring and summer into early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous. Flowers upright, spreading, up to 5 cm across. Tepals 4, sometimes 5 or 6, white.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are mainly derived form species belonging to the botanical section Clematis, like ***Clematis vitalba***, ***Clematis potaninii*** and ***Clematis virginiana***, for at least one parent.
Zone : 4.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op jonge scheuten vanaf juni tot in oktober. Blad drietallig of geveerd, kruidachtig. Bloemen rechtopstaand, uitgespreid, tot 5 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4, soms 5 of 6, wit.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn afkomstig soorten die behoren tot de botanische sectie Clematis, als ***Clematis vitalba***, ***Clematis potaninii*** en ***Clematis virginiana***, in ieder geval voor één van de ouders.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

Clematis Viticella Group

Description : Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers horizontal to nodding, campanulate to spreading, 3-12 cm across. Tepals 4 to 6, rather thin, obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruitstyle sparsely plumose to glabrous.
Pruning : Hard pruning to 20 cm in late winter.
Relation : Cultivars are mainly derived from ***Clematis viticella***, for at least one parent.
Zone : 5.
Beschrijving : Houtige klimmers bloeiend op jonge scheuten van juli tot soms in oktober. Blad geveerd met de blaadjes enkelvoudig, drietallig of geveerd. Bloemen horizontaal staand tot knikkend, klokvormig tot uitgespreid, 3-12 cm doorsnede. Bloemdekblaadjes 4 tot 6, nogal dun, omgekeerd eirond, wit, roze, purper, blauw, violet-blauw of purper-violet. Vruchtsnavel gewoonlijk onbehaard.
Snoeiwijze : Sterk terugsnoeien tot 20 cm boven de grond in februari.
Relatie : De cultivars zijn hoofdzakelijk afkomstig van ***Clematis viticella***, in ieder geval voor één van de ouders.
Winterhardheid : In Nederland winterhard.

WG0055

About the lists

The lists are all processed in Access 97.

The **first** list is the main list, alphabetically ordered : p 14 - 33
Because the computer program strictly follows this alphabetical order, it means that **'Jackmanii Alba'** is placed before **'Jackmanii'** and that the species are listed at the end of the list.

The **second** list is a query from the main list, ordered by group : p 34 - 37
The **third** list is a query from the main list, in order of double flowers : p 37
The **fourth** list is also a query from the main list, in order of flower colour : p 38 - 40

headings

name = the name of the cultivar or the species
group = the cultivar-group name to which the cultivar belongs
fl colour = basic flower colour
fl in cm = average flower size in centimetres
fl time = average flowering time referred to by the number of the month
h in cm = average height of the plant in centimetres
info = some general information (synonyms are listed between brackets)

abreviations

A = Award
cm = centimetre
d = attached to the cultivar-group name and refers to double flowers
fl = flower
intro = introduced
Recomm. = Recommendation

awards

The awards listed are presented by the Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society (Koninklijke Vereniging voor Boskoopse Culturen KVBC, Voorofscheweg 390, 2771 MS Boskoop, Holland) as published in their Journal Dendroflora. They are included from the year 1980 onwards.

order of importance

First Class Certificate = Getuigschrift Eerste Klas
Award of Merit = Getuigschrift van Verdienste
Award of Recommendation = Getuigschrift van Aanbeveling
Certificate of Valuation = Certificaat van Waardering

WG0056

name	group	colour
'Abundance'	Viticella	purple
'Alba Luxurians'	Viticella	white
'Alba Plena'	Atragene	white
'Alba'	Montana	
'Alba'	Integrifolia	white with bit blue
'Alexander'	Montana	white
'Alice Fisk'	Patens	blue
'Aljonushka'	Diversifolia	pink
'Ametistina'	Atragene	purple
'Andromeda'	Patens d	white striped pink
'Anita'	Tangutica	white
'Annemieke'	Tangutica	yellow
'Apple Blossom'	Armandii	pale pink
'Arabella' (1990)	Diversifolia	blue
'Asagasumi'	Patens	white-china blue
'Asao'	Patens	red striped pink
'Ascotiensis'	Jackmanii	blue
'Bagatelle'	Jackmanii	
'Ballet Skirt'	Atragene d	pink
'Barbara Dibley'	Patens	purple striped darker
'Barbara Jackman'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Beauty of Worchester'	Patens d	dark violet
'Bees Jubilee'	Patens	pink striped purple
'Belle of Woking'	Patens d	pale violet
'Betty Corning'	Viticella	pale violet
'Big Bird'	Atragene d	blue
'Bill MacKenzie'	Tangutica	yellow
'Blekitny Aniol'	Jackmanii	pale blue
'Blue Angel'	Jackmanii	
'Blue Bird'	Atragene d	blue
'Blue Boy'	Diversifolia	blue
'Blue Dancer'	Atragene	blue
'Blue Gem'	Patens	violet
'Blue Rain'	Diversifolia	
'Blue Ravine'	Patens	blue
'Bowl of Beauty'	Armandii	white
'Broughton Star'	Montana d	red-pink

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	7-9	300	free flowering
5-8	7-9	300	only white viticella
6	5-6	200	C. sibirica hybrid
			see C. montana
5	6-9	75	
6-8	5-6	500	introduced by Fisk in 1961
10-15	6/7-9	200	
7	6-8	200	1995 Award of Merit
5-6	4	300	name refers to fl colour
10-15	6/7-8	200	first flowers semi-double
4	6-8	300	1991 Award of Recommendation
3-4	7-8	300	introduced by Jan Fopma in 1991
4-6	3-4	400	evergreen, fl fragrant, not hardy
5-8	7-9	150	also very useful groundcover
10-15	6/7-9	300	('Opaline')
10	5-6/7-8	200	nice colour combination
10-12	7-9	200	
			see 'Dorothy Walton'
8-10	4-5	300	fl double
12-18	5-6/7-8	300	allways large fl
12-15	5-6/7-8	300	
12-15	6	300	first fl double
12-20	5-6/7-8	300	similar to 'Nelly Moser' but nicer
10	6	300	fl double
6-7	7-8	200	nice in purple leaved shrubs
7	4	300	fl double
5	7-10	400	nice fruitheads
8-10	7-9	200	('Blue Angel') 1990 A of Recommend.
			see 'Blekitny Aniol'
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
5-7	6-8	300	1990 Award of Merit
8	4	300	long flowers
10-15	6/7-8	300	already known in 1875
			see 'Sinij Dozhdj'
10-15	6/7-8	200	
5-7	3-4	500	fl fragrant, intr. by Jan Fopma in 1993
4-6	5-6	500	fl double, 1996 Award of Merit

name	group	colour
'Brunette'	Atragene	dark purple
'Budapest'	Integrifolia	dark blue
'Capitaine Thuilleaux'	Patens	pink striped purple
'Carmencita'	Viticella	red
'Carnaby'	Patens	pink striped darker
'Caroline'	Jackmanii	pink
'Chalcedony'	Patens d	pale violet
'Charissima'	Patens	violet
'Clematis nursery J. van Zoest	Boskoop	Holland
'Colette Deville'	Jackmanii	red-purple
'Columbine'	Atragene	blue
'Comtesse de Bouchaud'	Jackmanii	pink
'Continuity'	Montana	pink
'Cote d'Azur'	Heracleifolia	blue
'Countess of Lovelace'	Patens d	pale blue
'Crepuscule'	Heracleifolia	blue
'Daniel Deronda'	Patens d	violet-blue
'Dawn'	Patens	pale pink
'Dominika'	Jackmanii	pale blue
'Dorothy Tolver'	Patens	purple
'Dorothy Walton'	Jackmanii	purple
'Dr Ruppel'	Patens	pink striped purple
'Duchess of Albany'	Texensis	red-pink
'Duchess of Edinburgh'	Patens d	white
'Duchess of Sutherland'	Patens d	purple
'Durandii'	Diversifolia	blue
'Early Sensation'	Forsteri	white
'East Malling'	Montana	pink
'Edith'	Patens	white
'Edomurasaki'	Patens	dark violet
'Elizabeth'	Montana	pink
'Elsa Spath'	Patens	violet
'Elten'	Montana	white
'Emilia Plater'	Viticella	pale blue
'Eriostemon'	Diversifolia	blue
'Ernest Markham'	Jackmanii	red
'Etoile de Malicorne'	Patens	violet striped purple

WG0059

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	4-8	150	1997 Award of Recommendation
4	7-8	50	
10-20	5-6/7-8	300	('Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux')
5	7-9	300	name refers to fl colour
12-18	5-6/7-8	200	
10	7-9	250	named after Lady Caroline Todhunter
10	6/7-8	200	first fl double
15	5-6/7-8	300	
			fax + (31) 172 217788
10-15	6-8	300	already known in 1885
4	4	200	raised by Markham in 1937
8-10	7-9	200	everlasting popular clematis
6-8	6-10	500	not hardy
3	7-9	75	upright habit
10-15	6/7-9	200	first fl double
3	7-9	125	upright habit
10-15	6/7-9	300	first fl semi-double
10-15	5-6/7-8	200	raised by Lundell in 1960
12-15	6-8	200	raised by Franczak in 1992
10-15	6-9	300	raised by Gooch in 1993
10	6-9	300	('Bagatelle')
10-15	5-6/7-8	300	better then 'Nelly Moser'
7	7-9	400	fl tulip-shaped
12-15	5-6/8	300	first fl double
12-15	7-9	300	first fl double
6-12	6-8	200	also valuable as groundcover
5-7	3-4	200	1997 Award of Recommendation
6-8	5-6	500	best selection East Malling Trial
10-15	5-6/8	200	raised by Treasure in 1974
15	6-8	300	
8	4-5	500	fl fragrant, large but open fl
10-15	5-8	200	raised by Spath in 1891
6	4-5	400	purple foliage
10	7-9	400	the best viticella
5-7	6-8	300	already known in 1835
10	7-9	300	headgardener of William Robinson
10-15	6/7-8	300	

name	group	flower colour
'Etoile Nacree'	Patens	white
'Etoile Violette'	Viticella	violet
'Fireworks'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Foxy'	Atragene	pink
'Fragrant Spring'	Montana	pink
'Frances Rivis'	Atragene	blue
'Frankie'	Atragene	blue
'Freda'	Montana	red
'Fryderyk Chopin'	Patens	violet
'Fujimusume'	Patens	blue
'Gabrielle'	Patens	violet
'General Sikorski'	Patens	blue
'George'	Atragene d	violet
'Gipsy Queen'	Jackmanii	dark violet
'Gladys Picard'	Patens	white-china blue
'Glynderek'	Patens d	dark blue
'Golden Harvest'	Tangutica	yellow
'Golden Tiara'	Tangutica	yellow
'Gothenburg'	Montana	pale pink
'Grace'	Tangutica	cream
'Grandiflora Sanguinea'	Viticella	
'Grandiflora'	Montana	white
'Gravetye Beauty'	Texensis	red
'Guernsey Cream'	Patens	cream
'Guiding Star'	Jackmanii	purple-violet
'Hagley Hybrid'	Jackmanii	pink
'Hakuookan'	Patens	violet
'Hanaguruma'	Patens	purple
'Hanna'	Viticella	violet
'Harry Smith'	Tangutica	yellow with purple
'Helios'	Tangutica	yellow
'Helsingborg'	Atragene	dark violet
'Hendersonii'	Diversifolia	blue
'Henryi'	Patens	white
'HF Young'	Patens	blue
'Hidcote Variety'	Montana	
'Hidcote'	Montana	pink

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-15	6/7-8	300	
8	7-9	300	still one of the most popular viticella
15	5-6/7-8	300	raised by Treasure in 1984
5-6	3-4	200	strong pink fl colour
6-8	5-6	500	sometimes few summer fl
7-8	4	300	large flower in good blue
5	4	200	fl colour changes to purple
4-6	5-6	500	1989 Award of Merit
15	6-8	300	raised by Franczak in 1994
8-10	6-9	200	a real blue fl colour
15	6/7-9	200	
15	6-9	300	('Jadwiga Teresa')
6	4-5	200	fl double
10-15	7-9	300	already known in 1871
15	6	300	raised by Fisk in 1972
15	5-6/8-9	300	first fl double
4-5	7-8	300	nice contrast of purple stamens
5-7	7-8	300	PBR, 1995 First Class Certificate
6	5-6	500	slightly silvery veined leaves
3-4	8-9	400	very free flowering
			see 'Sodertalje'
6-8	5-6	500	(chrysocoma var. sericea)
7	7-10	400	fl tulip-shaped
10-15	5-6/8	300	good for shady places
10	6-8	300	
12	7-9	300	one of the most widely grown clematis
15	5-6/7-8	250	Japanese for White Royal Crown
10-12	7-9	300	raised by Siromono in 1985
4-6	7-9	200	
2	8-9	200	named by Magnus Johnson in 1991
5-7	5-10	200	best yellow, 1988 Award of Merit
8	4	200	darkest alpina
5-7	6-8	300	already known in 1835
10-15	6-7	400	raised by Anderson-Henry in 1855
15	5-6/7-8	300	raised by Pennell in 1954
			see 'Hidcote'
6-8	5-6	500	('Hidcote Variety')

WG0062

name	group	colour
'Hikarugenji'	Patens d	violet-purple
'Honora'	Patens	violet-blue
'Huldine'	Jackmanii	white
'Hybrida Sieboldii'	Patens	blue
'Imperial'	Patens d	pink
'Iola Fair'	Patens	pale pink
'Jackmanii Alba'	Jackmanii d	white
'Jackmanii Superba'	Jackmanii	violet
'Jackmanii'	Jackmanii	violet
'Jacqueline du Pre'	Atragene	pink
'Jadwiga Teresa'	Patens	
'Jan Lindmark'	Atragene d	purple
'Jan Pawel II'	Patens	pale pink
'Jenny Keay'	Montana d	white
'Jenny'	Jackmanii	violet-blue
'Jingle Bells'	Cirrhosa	cream
'Joan Picton'	Patens	violet
'John Huxtable'	Jackmanii	white
'John Paul II'	Patens	
'John Warren'	Patens	purple
'Jouiniana Praecox'	Heracleifolia	pale blue
'Kaaru'	Jackmanii	purple-violet
'Kacper'	Patens	dark purple
'Kakio'	Patens	red striped pink
'Kardynal Wyszynski'	Patens	red-purple
'Kathleen Dunford'	Patens d	purple-violet
'Keith Richardson'	Patens	red-purple
'King Edward VII'	Patens	pale violet
'Kiri te Kanawa'	Patens d	violet-blue
'Koenigssohn'	Patens	violet-blue
'Kommerei'	Jackmanii	red-purple
'Lady Betty Balfour'	Jackmanii	purple-violet
'Lady Bird Johnson'	Texensis	red-purple
'Lagon Bleu'	Patens	blue
'Lagoon'	Atragene d	blue
'Lambton Park'	Tangutica	yellow
'Last Dance'	Tangutica	yellow

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-12	5-6/8-9	200	first fl double
15	7-9	300	
8-10	6-9	300	raised by Morel in 1900
10-15	6/7-8	300	('Ramona')
10-15	6/7-8	300	first fl double
10-15	6/7-8	200	raised by Fair in 1992
8-12	6/7-9	400	first fl double
8-10	7-9	300	overlapping tepals
12	7-9	300	tepals free
8	4	300	one of the best pink alpina
			see 'General Sikorski'
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
10-15	5-6/7-8	300	('John Paul II')
6	6	200	fl double
6-8	7-9	300	raised by Cedergren in 1991
5	11-4	300	not hardy
10-15	5-6/8	300	introduced by Fisk in 1974
10-12	7-9	300	raised by John Huxtable in 1967
			see 'Jan Pawel II'
15-20	5-6/7-8	200	always large fl
4	7-10	400	semi-climbing, good as groundcover
12	7-9	250	raised by Kivistik in 1984
15-20	7-9	300	always large fl
12-15	5-6/7-9	250	('Pink Champagne')
14-20	7-9	300	1990 Award of Recommendation
15	6/7-8	300	first fl semi-double
15-20	6/7-8	300	always large fl
15	6/7-8	250	raised by Jackman in 1902
7-10	6/7-8	200	fl double
10	7-9	150	dwarf habit
12	7-9	250	raised by Kivistik 1985
15	7-9	300	raised by Jackman in 1910
6	7-9	300	fl tulip-shaped
15	7-9	200	nice blue fl colour
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
5	7-8	400	nice fruitheads
5	8-10	400	('Orange Peel' ex Holland)

name	group	colour
'Lasurstern'	Patens	violet-blue
'Lawsoniana'	Patens	violet-blue
'Lemon Chiffon'	Patens	cream
'Lilacina Floribunda'	Patens	violet-blue
'Little Nell'	Viticella	pale pink
'Little White Charm'	Armandii	white
'Lord Nevill'	Patens	violet-blue
'Louise Rowe'	Patens d	pale violet
'Love Child'	Atragene	yellow
'Luther Burbank'	Jackmanii	violet
'Madame Baron-Veillard'	Jackmanii	pink
'Madame Julia Correvon'	Viticella	red
'Madame Le Coultre'	Patens	
'Maidwell Hall'	Atragene d	blue
'Manshu-kii'	Patens	
'Margaret Hunt'	Jackmanii	pink
'Margot Koster'	Viticella	red
'Marie Louise'	Patens d	dark violet
'Marjorie'	Montana d	pink
'Markham's Pink'	Atragene d	pink
'Mary Rose'	Viticella d	purple-violet
'Masquerade'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Mayleen'	Montana	pink
'Mevrouw Le Coultre'	Patens	white
'Miikla'	Jackmanii	greenish-purple
'Miniseelik'	Patens	red striped violet
'Minuet'	Viticella	purple with white
'Miss Bateman'	Patens	white
'Miss Crawshay'	Patens d	pink
'Monte Cassino'	Jackmanii	red
'Mrs Cholmondeley'	Patens	blue
'Mrs George Jackman'	Patens d	white
'Mrs James Mason'	Patens d	violet
'Mrs N. Thompson'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Mrs Robert Brydon'	Heracleifolia	pale blue
'Mrs Spencer Castle'	Patens d	pink striped purple
'Multi Blue'	Patens d	violet-blue

H in cm	flime	h in cm	info
15-20	5-6/7-9	300	wavy tepals
15-20	6-7	300	raised by Anderson-Henry in 1870
15-18	6-8	200	one of the best cream
10-14	6-8	300	
4	7-8	300	free flowering
4	3-4	400	('Meyeniana') fl fragrant, evergreen
12-15	5-6/-8	300	raised by Cripps in 1875
15	6/7-8	250	first fl double
7	5-8	200	note the flowering period!
10-12	7-9	300	named after famous American breeder
7-9	10-12	400	already known in 1881
10	7-9	300	best red viticella
			see 'Mevrouw Le Coultre'
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
			see 'Wada's Primrose'
9-15	6-9	300	introduced by Fisk in 1969
10	7-9	300	already known in 1895
10-15	6/7-8	300	first fl semi-double
4-6	5-6	500	fl double, 1989 Award of Recomm.
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
3	7-9	300	fl double
15	6/7-8	200	introduced by Evison in 1994
5-6	5-6	500	1989 Award of Recommendation
13-15	6/7-8	300	('Madame Le Coultre')
8-13	7-9	150	rather dwarf habit
7	7-9	120	dwarf habit
5-7	7-9	300	nice bicoloured viticella
10-12	5-6/7-9	200	one of the best white
10-15	6/7-8	300	first fl double
10-15	7-9	300	raised by Franczak in 1986
10-12	5-6/7-9	200	good for shady places
10-15	6/7-8	200	first fl double, free fl as a young plant
12-15	5-6/8	200	first fl double
10-15	5-6/7-8	300	strongly bicoloured fl
4	7-10	200	semi-climber
10-15	6-7	300	first fl double
8-12	6-9	250	fl double, 1990 Award of Recomm.

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name	group	colour
'My Angel'	Tangutica	red with yellow
'Natascha'	Patens	violet-blue
'Negritjanka'	Jackmanii	dark purple
'Nelly Moser'	Patens	pink striped purple
'New Dawn'	Montana	pink
'New Love'	Heracleifolia	blue
'Nikolaj Rubtzov'	Jackmanii	purple striped paler
'Niobe'	Jackmanii	red
'Odorata'	Montana	pink
'Odorata'	Atragene	blue
'Opaline'	Patens	
'Orange Peel'	Tangutica	yellow
'Orange Peel' ex Holland	Tangutica	
'Otto Froebel'	Patens	purple-greenish
'Pagoda'	Viticella	pink
'Pamela Jackman'	Atragene	blue
'Pamela'	Recta	white
'Pamjatj Serdtza'	Diversifolia	violet
'Paul Farges'	Vitalba	white
'Pearl Rose'	Atragene d	pink
'Perle d'Azur'	Jackmanii	blue
'Perrin's Pride'	Jackmanii	purple
'Peveril Pearl'	Patens	pale pink
'Peveril'	Montana	white
'Picton's Variety'	Montana	pink
'Piilu'	Patens d	pink striped purple
'Pink Champagne'	Patens	
'Pink Fantasy'	Jackmanii	pink, darker spot
'Pink Flamingo'	Atragene	pink
'Pink Perfection'	Montana	pink, white margin
'Pixie'	Forsteri	pale green
'Pleniflora'	Montana d	white
'Pohjanael'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Polish Spirit'	Jackmanii	violet
'Prairie Travellers Joy'	Vitalba	
'Prince Charles'	Jackmanii	pale blue
'Prince Philip'	Patens	violet striped purple

d in cm	fl time	h in cm	info
3	6-9	300	PBR, 1997 Award of Recommendation
12-14	6/7-8	300	raised by Westphal in 1984
8-12	7-9	300	one of the darkers jackmanii
10-15	5-6/7-9	250	
4-6	5-6	500	
3	7-9	60	1998 A of Recomm., intro by Jan Fopma
8-14	6/9	300	
8-14	6-9	300	named after the Greed god
6	5-6	500	
5	4	300	fl slightly fragrant
			see 'Asagasumi'
4	8-11	300	thick tepals
			see 'Last Dance'
15	7-9	200	strange fl colour combination
5-7	7-9	200	nice pink viticella
6	4	300	
3-4	6-9	150	semi-upright, long flowering
6-10	7-9	150	rather large fl
4	7-10	800	('Summer Snow') 1990 A of Recomm.
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
8-10	7-9	400	one of the most popular clematis
10-15	7-9	300	raised by Steffan in 1991
15-20	6/7-9	300	always large flowers
6	6-7	500	also some summer fl
6-8	5-6	500	flowers with 4-5-6 tepals
8-12	6/7-9	200	first fl double, 1997 Award of Recomm.
			see 'Kakio'
8-12	7-8	200	not so high climber
5	3-4	200	few summer fl
6-8	5-6	500	
3	3-4	100	1997 Certificate of Valuation
4-6	6	500	fl double
10-15	6/7-8	200	nice bicoloured fl
8	7-10	300	raised by Brother Steffan Franczak
			see 'Western Virgin'
8-12	7-9	200	
15-20	7-9	300	always large flowers

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name	group	flowers
'Princess Diana'	Texensis	red
'Princess of Wales'	Patens	blue
'Princess of Wales'	Texensis	
'Proteus'	Patens d	pale purple
'Purple Spider'	Atragene d	dark purple
'Purpurea Plena Elegans'	Viticella d	red-purple
'Purpurea'	Recta	white
'Rader Love'	Tangutica	yellow
'Ramona'	Patens	
'Red Cooler'	Patens	purple
'Rhapsody'	Jackmanii	blue
'Richard Pennell'	Patens	violet
'Riga'	Atragene	cream
'Rodomax'	Atragene	purple
'Romantika'	Jackmanii	violet
'Rosea'	Integrifolia	pink
'Rosy O'Grady'	Atragene d	pink
'Rosy Pagoda'	Atragene	pink
'Rouge Cardinal'	Jackmanii	red-purple
'Royal Velours'	Viticella	red
'Royalty'	Patens d	dark violet
'Rubens'	Montana	pink
'Ruby'	Atragene	purple
'Sander'	Heracleifolia	pale blue
'Scartho Gem'	Patens	purple
'Sealand Gem'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Semu'	Jackmanii	blue
'Serenata'	Patens	violet
'Sheriffii'	Tangutica	yellow
'Shorty'	Tangutica	yellow
'Sieboldii'	Florida	white
'Sineje Plamja'	Jackmanii	violet
'Sinij Dozhdj'	Diversifolia	blue
'Sir Garnet Wolseley'	Patens	violet striped purple
'Snow Queen'	Patens	white
'Snowbird'	Atragene d	white
'Snowdrift'	Armandii	white

[illegible] in cm	[illegible]	[illegible] in cm	[illegible]
7	7-9	400	('The Princess of Wales')
10-12	6/7-8	200	very old cultivar
			see 'Princess Diana'
12-15	6/7-8	200	first fl double
7	4-5	200	fl double, 1995 Award of Merit,
5	7-9	300	fl double
1,5	6-7	100	purple foliage
4	7-8	300	nice for hanging baskets
			see 'Hybrida Sieboldii'
10-12	6-8	200	
8-10	7-9	200	1993 Award of Recommendation
15	5-6/8	300	always large fl
5	4-5	200	a C. sibirica hybrid
6	4	200	name refers to fl colour
4	6-7	75	
6-8	4-5	300	fl double
5	4	300	raised by Magnus Johnson in 1974
8-10	7-9	200	
5-6	7-9	200	the darkest viticella
10-12	6/7-8	200	first fl semi-double
6	5-6	500	
5	4	400	usually also summer flowers
3	7-8	100	fl fragrant, intro by R. Zwijnenburg in 1989
15	5-6/8	300	sometimes semi-double fl
10-15	7-9	300	
8-14	7-9	300	nice blue colour
10	7-9	200	raised by Lundell in 1960
5	7-10	400	large flowers and nice fruitheads
4	8-9	300	habit pilar-shaped, raised by Jan Fopma
8-12	7-12	300	purple staminodes
12-15	7-9	300	Russian for blue flame
4-5	7-8	250	('Blue Rain')
10	5-6/7-8	300	raised by Jackman in 1874
15	5-6/8	200	introduced by Fisk in 1984
6	4-5	300	fl double
5-7	3-4	400	evergreen, fl fragrant, not hardy

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name	group	colour
'Sodertalje'	Viticella	red
'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux'	Patens	
'Star of India'	Jackmanii	violet with purple
'Summer Snow'	Vitalba	
'Sunset'	Jackmanii	red-purple
'Sylvia Denny'	Patens d	white
'Sympathia'	Patens	pink striped purple
'Syrena'	Jackmanii	dark violet
'Tage Lundell'	Atragene	purple
'Tetrarose'	Montana	pink
'The First Lady'	Patens	pale violet
'The President'	Patens	violet
'The Princess of Wales'	Texensis	
'The Vagabond'	Patens	purple
'Tibetan Gem'	Tangutica	yellow
'Tibetan Mix'	Tangutica	yellow, purple spots
'Triternata Rubromarginata'	Flammula	purple with white
'Valge Daam'	Patens	white
'Venosa Violacea'	Viticella	violet with white
'Vera'	Montana	pink
'Veronica's Choice'	Patens d	pale violet-white
'Victoria'	Jackmanii	violet
'Ville de Lyon'	Jackmanii	red
'Vino'	Patens	purple
'Viola'	Jackmanii	dark violet
'Violet Charm'	Patens	violet
'Violet Purple'	Atragene	purple
'Voluceau'	Jackmanii	red-purple
'Vostok'	Jackmanii	dark violet
'Vyvyan Pennell'	Patens d	purple-violet
'W.S. Callick'	Patens	red-purple
'Wada's Primrose'	Patens	cream
'Walenburg'	Viticella	purple with white
'Warszawska Nike'	Patens	red
'Warwickshire Rose'	Montana	purple
'Western Virgin'	Vitalba	white
'Westerplatte'	Patens	red

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-8	7-9	300	('Grandiflora Sanguinea')
			see 'Capitaine Thuilleaux'
8-10	7-9	300	stamens twisted
			see 'Paul Farges'
10-15	7-9	300	raised by Steffan in 1993
8-12	6/7-8	200	first fl double, 1990 Award of Recomm.
15	7-9	300	always large fl
10	7-9	300	raised by Franczak in 1990
5-6	4	200	famous Swedish clematis grower
6-8	5-6	500	few summer fl
15-20	6/7-8	200	
8-13	5-8	300	
			see 'Princess Diana'
12	5-9	150	
5	9-11	400	(tibetana subsp. vernayi var. laciniifolia)
5	10	300	own crossbreeding
3	7-9	200	fl fragrant
12-15	7-9	200	
10	7-9	200	best in a warm place
6-8	5-6	500	one of the best pink
15	6/7-8	200	first fl double
8-10	7-9	200	raised by Cripps in 1870
8-10	7-9	300	raised by Morel in 1897
15	5-6/8	300	raised by Poulsen in 1970
8	7-9	300	raised by Kivistik in 1983
15-20	6-9	200	
6-7	4	200	raised by Magnus Johnson in 1980
8-10	7-9	300	
10-12	7-9	350	named after first Russion space rocket
12-15	6/7-8	200	first fl double
12	7-9	300	introduced by Fisk in 1983
10-13	5-6/7-8	200	('Manshu-kii')
7	7-9	200	nice bicoloured fl
8-12	6/7-8	200	1990 Award of Recommendation
5	6	300	
1	8-9	300	('Prairie Travellers Joy')
15	7-9	200	1997 Award of Recommendation

Name	Group	Flowcolour
'Westleton'	Atragene d	blue
'White Columbine'	Atragene	white
'White Lady'	Atragene d	white
'White Moth'	Atragene d	white
'White Swan'	Atragene d	white, pink base
'Will Goodwin'	Patens	purple-violet
'William Kenneth'	Patens	violet-blue
'Willy'	Atragene	pink
'Wyevale'	Heracleifolia	blue
'Xerxes'	Patens	blue
'Yukikomachi'	Patens	pale pink
'Yvette Houry'	Patens d	violet-blue
alpina	Atragene	blue
apiifolia	Vitalba	white
armandii	Armandii	white
armandii var. biondiana	Armandii	white
campaniflora	Viticella	white-purple
chrysocoma	Montana	pink
chrysocoma var. sericea	Montana	
cirrhosa var. balearica	Cirrhosa	cream, purple spots
crispa	Texensis	pale violet
fasciculiflora	Armandii	cream
flammula	Flammula	white
fusca	Texensis	mixed purple
gracilifolia	Montana	white
integrifolia	Integrifolia	blue
lasiandra	Campanella	pink
macropetala	Atragene d	blue
mandshurica	Recta	white
maximowicziana	Flammula	
montana	Montana	white
montana var. wilsonii	Montana	white
napaulensis	Cirrhosa	yellow
orientalis var. orientalis	Tangutica	yellow with red
recta	Recta	white
rehderiana	Campanella	yellow
serratifolia	Tangutica	yellow

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	4-5	400	fl double
4	4	300	
6	4-5	300	fl double, raised by Lundell in 1970
5	4-5	300	fl double
5-6	4	300	fl double
15	6-7	300	raised by Pennell in 1954
15	6/7-8	300	already known in 1875
7	4	400	pointed tepals
3	7-10	125	fl and plant fragrant
10-12	6/7-8	300	raised by Noble in 1877
8-10	6-8	200	
15	6/7-8	300	first fl double
5	4	300	
1-1,5	9-10	400	fl fragrant
4-5	3-4	500	evergreen, fl fragrant
5-7	3-4	400	evergreen, fl fragrant
3	7-9	300	seed raised
5	5-6	300	not very hardy
			see 'Grandiflora' (Montana Group)
5	10-4	500	nice cut leaves, not hardy
3	7-10	300	seed raised
3	3-4	600	evergreen, not hardy
3	7-9	300	fl fragrant
3	6-9	200	seed raised
4-5	7	400	very gracious clematis
5	6-9	75	perennial-like
1,5	9-11	400	sticky stems, late flowering
5-8	4-5	300	fl double
1	7-8	150	fl fragrant, seed raised
			see terniflora
4	5-6	500	(m. var. alba / m. 'Alba')
5	6-7	400	fl fragrant
3	10-2	300	nice purple stamens
2,5	7-8	200	nice fruitheads
1,5	6-7	100	fl fragrant, seed raised
3	8-11	500	fl fragrant
3	8-10	400	nice fruitheads

name	group	colour
stans	Heracleifolia	pale blue
tangutica	Tangutica	yellow
terniflora	Flammula	white
tibetana vernayi laciniifolia	Tangutica	
trichotoma	Vitalba	white
virginiana	Vitalba	white
vitalba	Vitalba	white
viticella	Viticella	blue

WG0075

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	7-8	100	upright habit
4-5	7-8	300	nice fruitheads
1	8-10	300	(maximowicziana)
			see 'Tibetan Gem'
3-4	6	400	fl fragrant
1	8-9	300	very free flowering, nice fruitheads
1	7-8	500	fl fragrant
4-5	7-9	200	

WG0076

[illegible]	[illegible]
Armandii	'Apple Blossom'
Armandii	'Bowl of Beauty'
Armandii	'Little White Charm'
Armandii	'Snowdrift'
Armandii	armandii
Armandii	armandii var. biondiana
Armandii	fasciculiflora
Atragene	'Alba Plena'
Atragene	'Ametistina'
Atragene	'Blue Dancer'
Atragene	'Brunette'
Atragene	'Columbine'
Atragene	'Foxy'
Atragene	'Frances Rivis'
Atragene	'Frankie'
Atragene	'Helsingborg'
Atragene	'Jacqueline du Pre'
Atragene	'Love Child'
Atragene	'Odorata'
Atragene	'Pamela Jackman'
Atragene	'Pink Flamingo'
Atragene	'Riga'
Atragene	'Rodomax'
Atragene	'Rosy Pagoda'
Atragene	'Ruby'
Atragene	'Tage Lundell'
Atragene	'Violet Purple'
Atragene	'White Columbine'
Atragene	'Willy'
Atragene	alpina
Atragene d	'Ballet Skirt'
Atragene d	'Big Bird'
Atragene d	'Blue Bird'
Atragene d	'George'
Atragene d	'Jan Lindmark'
Atragene d	'Lagoon'
Atragene d	'Maidwell Hall'
Atragene d	'Markham's Pink'
Atragene d	'Pearl Rose'
Atragene d	'Purple Spider'
Atragene d	'Rosy O'Grady'
Atragene d	'Snowbird'
Atragene d	'Westleton'
Atragene d	'White Lady'
Atragene d	'White Moth'
Atragene d	'White Swan'
Atragene d	macropetala
Campanella	lasiandra
Campanella	rehderiana
Cirrhosa	'Jingle Bells'
Cirrhosa	cirrhosa var. balearica
Cirrhosa	napaulensis
Diversifolia	'Aljonushka'

[illegible]	[illegible]
Diversifolia	'Arabella' (1990)
Diversifolia	'Blue Boy'
Diversifolia	'Blue Rain'
Diversifolia	'Durandii'
Diversifolia	'Eriostemon'
Diversifolia	'Hendersonii'
Diversifolia	'Pamjatj Serdtza'
Diversifolia	'Sinij Dozhdj'
Flammula	'Triternata Rubromarginata'
Flammula	flammula
Flammula	maximowicziana
Flammula	ternifiora
Florida	'Sieboldii'
Forsteri	'Early Sensation'
Forsteri	'Pixie'
Heracleifolia	'Cote d'Azur'
Heracleifolia	'Crepuscule'
Heracleifolia	'Jouiniana Praecox'
Heracleifolia	'Mrs Robert Brydon'
Heracleifolia	'New Love'
Heracleifolia	'Sander'
Heracleifolia	'Wyevale'
Heracleifolia	stans
Integrifolia	'Alba'
Integrifolia	'Budapest'
Integrifolia	'Rosea'
Integrifolia	integrifolia
Jackmanii	'Ascotiensis'
Jackmanii	'Bagatelle'
Jackmanii	'Blekitny Aniol'
Jackmanii	'Blue Angel'
Jackmanii	'Caroline'
Jackmanii	'Colette Deville'
Jackmanii	'Comtesse de Bouchaud'
Jackmanii	'Dominika'
Jackmanii	'Dorothy Walton'
Jackmanii	'Ernest Markham'
Jackmanii	'Gipsy Queen'
Jackmanii	'Guiding Star'
Jackmanii	'Hagley Hybrid'
Jackmanii	'Huldine'
Jackmanii	'Jackmanii Superba'
Jackmanii	'Jackmanii'
Jackmanii	'Jenny'
Jackmanii	'John Huxtable'
Jackmanii	'Kaaru'
Jackmanii	'Kommerel'
Jackmanii	'Lady Betty Balfour'
Jackmanii	'Luther Burbank'
Jackmanii	'Madame Baron-Veillard'
Jackmanii	'Margaret Hunt'
Jackmanii	'Milka'
Jackmanii	'Monte Cassino'

[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackmanii	'Negritjanka'
Jackmanii	'Nikolaj Rubtzov'
Jackmanii	'Niobe'
Jackmanii	'Perle d'Azur'
Jackmanii	'Perrin's Pride'
Jackmanii	'Pink Fantasy'
Jackmanii	'Polish Spirit'
Jackmanii	'Prince Charles'
Jackmanii	'Rhapsody'
Jackmanii	'Romantika'
Jackmanii	'Rouge Cardinal'
Jackmanii	'Semu'
Jackmanii	'Sineje Plamja'
Jackmanii	'Star of India'
Jackmanii	'Sunset'
Jackmanii	'Syrena'
Jackmanii	'Victoria'
Jackmanii	'Ville de Lyon'
Jackmanii	'Viola'
Jackmanii	'Voluceau'
Jackmanii	'Vostok'
Jackmanii d	'Jackmanii Alba'
Montana	'Alba'
Montana	'Alexander'
Montana	'Continuity'
Montana	'East Malling'
Montana	'Elizabeth'
Montana	'Elten'
Montana	'Fragrant Spring'
Montana	'Freda'
Montana	'Gothenburg'
Montana	'Grandiflora'
Montana	'Hidcote Variety'
Montana	'Hidcote'
Montana	'Mayleen'
Montana	'New Dawn'
Montana	'Odorata'
Montana	'Peveril'
Montana	'Picton's Variety'
Montana	'Pink Perfection'
Montana	'Rubens'
Montana	'Tetrarose'
Montana	'Vera'
Montana	'Warwickshire Rose'
Montana	chrysocoma
Montana	chrysocoma var. sericea
Montana	gracilifolia
Montana	montana
Montana	montana var. wilsonii
Montana d	'Broughton Star'
Montana d	'Jenny Keay'
Montana d	'Marjorie'
Montana d	'Plenifiora'

[illegible]	[illegible]
Patens	'Alice Fisk'
Patens	'Asagasumi'
Patens	'Asao'
Patens	'Barbara Dibley'
Patens	'Barbara Jackman'
Patens	'Bees Jubilee'
Patens	'Blue Gem'
Patens	'Blue Ravine'
Patens	'Capitaine Thuilleaux'
Patens	'Camaby'
Patens	'Charissima'
Patens	'Dawn'
Patens	'Dorothy Tolver'
Patens	'Dr Ruppel'
Patens	'Edith'
Patens	'Edomurasaki'
Patens	'Elsa Spath'
Patens	'Etoile de Malicorne'
Patens	'Etoile Nacree'
Patens	'Fireworks'
Patens	'Fryderyk Chopin'
Patens	'Fujimusume'
Patens	'Gabrielle'
Patens	'General Sikorski'
Patens	'Gladys Picard'
Patens	'Guernsey Cream'
Patens	'Hakuookan'
Patens	'Hanaguruma'
Patens	'Henryi'
Patens	'HF Young'
Patens	'Honora'
Patens	'Hybrida Sieboldii'
Patens	'Iola Fair'
Patens	'Jadwiga Teresa'
Patens	'Jan Pawel II'
Patens	'Joan Picton'
Patens	'John Paul II'
Patens	'John Warren'
Patens	'Kacper'
Patens	'Kakio'
Patens	'Kardynal Wyszynski'
Patens	'Keith Richardson'
Patens	'King Edward VII'
Patens	'Koenigssohn'
Patens	'Lagon Bleu'
Patens	'Lasurstern'
Patens	'Lawsoniana'
Patens	'Lemon Chiffon'
Patens	'Lilacina Floribunda'
Patens	'Lord Nevill'
Patens	'Madame Le Coultre'
Patens	'Manshu-kii'
Patens	'Masquerade'

Patens	'Mevrouw Le Coultre'
Patens	'Miniseelik'
Patens	'Miss Bateman'
Patens	'Mrs Cholmondeley'
Patens	'Mrs N. Thompson'
Patens	'Natascha'
Patens	'Nelly Moser'
Patens	'Opaline'
Patens	'Otto Froebel'
Patens	'Peveril Pearl'
Patens	'Pink Champagne'
Patens	'Pohjanael'
Patens	'Prince Philip'
Patens	'Princess of Wales'
Patens	'Ramona'
Patens	'Red Cooler'
Patens	'Richard Pennell'
Patens	'Scartho Gem'
Patens	'Sealand Gem'
Patens	'Serenata'
Patens	'Sir Garnet Wolseley'
Patens	'Snow Queen'
Patens	'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux'
Patens	'Sympathia'
Patens	'The First Lady'
Patens	'The President'
Patens	'The Vagabond'
Patens	'Valge Daam'
Patens	'Vino'
Patens	'Violet Charm'
Patens	'W.S. Callick'
Patens	'Wada's Primrose'
Patens	'Warszawska Nike'
Patens	'Westerplatte'
Patens	'Will Goodwin'
Patens	'William Kenneth'
Patens	'Xerxes'
Patens	'Yukikomachi'
Patens d	'Andromeda'
Patens d	'Beauty of Worchester'
Patens d	'Belle of Woking'
Patens d	'Chalcedony'
Patens d	'Countess of Lovelace'
Patens d	'Daniel Deronda'
Patens d	'Duchess of Edinburgh'
Patens d	'Duchess of Sutherland'
Patens d	'Glynderek'
Patens d	'Hikarugenji'
Patens d	'Imperial'
Patens d	'Kathleen Dunford'
Patens d	'Kiri te Kanawa'
Patens d	'Louise Rowe'
Patens d	'Marie Louise'

Patens d	'Miss Crawshay'
Patens d	'Mrs George Jackman'
Patens d	'Mrs James Mason'
Patens d	'Mrs Spencer Castle'
Patens d	'Multi Blue'
Patens d	'Pilu'
Patens d	'Proteus'
Patens d	'Royalty'
Patens d	'Sylvia Denny'
Patens d	'Veronica's Choice'
Patens d	'Vyvyan Pennell'
Patens d	'Yvette Houry'
Recta	'Pamela'
Recta	'Purpurea'
Recta	mandshurica
Recta	recta
Tangutica	'Anita'
Tangutica	'Annemieke'
Tangutica	'Bill MacKenzie'
Tangutica	'Golden Harvest'
Tangutica	'Golden Tiara'
Tangutica	'Grace'
Tangutica	'Harry Smith'
Tangutica	'Helios'
Tangutica	'Lambton Park'
Tangutica	'Last Dance'
Tangutica	'My Angel'
Tangutica	'Orange Peel'
Tangutica	'Orange Peel' ex Holland
Tangutica	'Rader Love'
Tangutica	'Sheriffii'
Tangutica	'Shorty'
Tangutica	'Tibetan Gem'
Tangutica	'Tibetan Mix'
Tangutica	orientalis var. orientalis
Tangutica	serratifolia
Tangutica	tangutica
Tangutica	tibetana vernayi lacinlifolia
Texensis	'Duchess of Albany'
Texensis	'Gravetye Beauty'
Texensis	'Lady Bird Johnson'
Texensis	'Princess Diana'
Texensis	'Princess of Wales'
Texensis	'The Princess of Wales'
Texensis	crispa
Texensis	fusca
Vitalba	'Paul Farges'
Vitalba	'Prairie Travellers Joy'
Vitalba	'Summer Snow'
Vitalba	'Western Virgin'
Vitalba	apiifolia
Vitalba	trichotoma
Vitalba	virginiana

Vitalba	vitalba
Viticella	'Abundance'
Viticella	'Alba Luxurians'
Viticella	'Betty Corning'
Viticella	'Carmencita'
Viticella	'Emilia Plater'
Viticella	'Etoile Violette'
Viticella	'Grandiflora Sanguinea'
Viticella	'Hanna'
Viticella	'Little Nell'
Viticella	'Madame Julia Correvon'
Viticella	'Margot Koster'
Viticella	'Minuet'
Viticella	'Pagoda'
Viticella	'Royal Velours'
Viticella	'Sodertalje'
Viticella	'Venosa Violacea'
Viticella	'Walenburg'
Viticella	campaniflora
Viticella	viticella
Viticella d	'Mary Rose'
Viticella d	'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

Atragene d	'Ballet Skirt'
Atragene d	'Big Bird'
Atragene d	'Blue Bird'
Atragene d	'George'
Atragene d	'Jan Lindmark'
Atragene d	'Lagoon'
Atragene d	'Maidwell Hall'
Atragene d	'Markham's Pink'
Atragene d	'Pearl Rose'
Atragene d	'Purple Spider'
Atragene d	'Rosy O'Grady'
Atragene d	'Snowbird'
Atragene d	'Westleton'
Atragene d	'White Lady'
Atragene d	'White Moth'
Atragene d	'White Swan'
Atragene d	macropetala
Jackmanii d	'Jackmanii Alba'
Montana d	'Broughton Star'
Montana d	'Jonny Keay'
Montana d	'Marjorie'
Montana d	'Pleniflora'
Patens d	'Andromeda'
Patens d	'Beauty of Worchester'
Patens d	'Belle of Woking'
Patens d	'Chalcedony'
Patens d	'Countess of Lovelace'
Patens d	'Daniel Deronda'
Patens d	'Duchess of Edinburgh'
Patens d	'Duchess of Sutherland'
Patens d	'Glynderek'
Patens d	'Hikarugenji'
Patens d	'Imperial'
Patens d	'Kathleen Dunford'
Patens d	'Kiri te Kanawa'
Patens d	'Louise Rowe'
Patens d	'Marie Louise'
Patens d	'Miss Crawshay'
Patens d	'Mrs George Jackman'
Patens d	'Mrs James Mason'
Patens d	'Mrs Spencer Castle'
Patens d	'Multi Blue'
Patens d	'Pilu'
Patens d	'Proteus'
Patens d	'Royalty'
Patens d	'Sylvia Denny'
Patens d	'Veronica's Choice'
Patens d	'Vyvyan Pennell'
Patens d	'Yvette Houry'
Viticella d	'Mary Rose'
Viticella d	'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

Flower Colour	Plant Name
blue	'Alice Fisk'
blue	'Arabella' (1990)
blue	'Ascotiensis'
blue	'Big Bird'
blue	'Blue Bird'
blue	'Blue Boy'
blue	'Blue Dancer'
blue	'Blue Ravine'
blue	'Columbine'
blue	'Cote d'Azur'
blue	'Crepuscule'
blue	'Durandii'
blue	'Eriostemon'
blue	'Frances Rivis'
blue	'Frankie'
blue	'Fujimusume'
blue	'General Sikorski'
blue	'Hendersonii'
blue	'HF Young'
blue	'Hybrida Sieboldii'
blue	'Lagon Bleu'
blue	'Lagoon'
blue	'Maidwell Hall'
blue	'Mrs Cholmondeley'
blue	'New Love'
blue	'Odorata'
blue	'Pamela Jackman'
blue	'Perle d'Azur'
blue	'Princess of Wales'
blue	'Rhapsody'
blue	'Semu'
blue	'Sinij Dozhdj'
blue	'Westleton'
blue	'Wyevale'
blue	'Xerxes'
blue	alpina
blue	integrifolia
blue	macropetala
blue	viticella
cream	'Grace'
cream	'Guernsey Cream'
cream	'Jingle Bells'
cream	'Lemon Chiffon'
cream	'Riga'
cream	'Wada's Primrose'
cream	fasciculiflora
cream, purple spots	cirrhosa var. balearica
dark blue	'Budapest'
dark blue	'Glynderek'
dark purple	'Brunette'
dark purple	'Kacper'
dark purple	'Negritjanka'
dark purple	'Purple Spider'

Flower Colour	Plant Name
dark violet	'Beauty of Worchester'
dark violet	'Edomurasaki'
dark violet	'Gipsy Queen'
dark violet	'Helsingborg'
dark violet	'Marie Louise'
dark violet	'Royalty'
dark violet	'Syrena'
dark violet	'Viola'
dark violet	'Vostok'
greenish-purple	'Miikla'
mixed purple	fusca
pale blue	'Blekitny Aniol'
pale blue	'Countess of Lovelace'
pale blue	'Dominika'
pale blue	'Emilia Plater'
pale blue	'Jouiniana Praecox'
pale blue	'Mrs Robert Brydon'
pale blue	'Prince Charles'
pale blue	'Sander'
pale blue	stans
pale green	'Pixie'
pale pink	'Apple Blossom'
pale pink	'Dawn'
pale pink	'Gothenburg'
pale pink	'Iola Fair'
pale pink	'Jan Pawel II'
pale pink	'Little Nell'
pale pink	'Peveril Pearl'
pale pink	'Yukikomachi'
pale purple	'Proteus'
pale violet	'Belle of Woking'
pale violet	'Betty Corning'
pale violet	'Chalcedony'
pale violet	'King Edward VII'
pale violet	'Louise Rowe'
pale violet	'The First Lady'
pale violet	crispa
pale violet-white	'Veronica's Choice'
pink	'Aljonushka'
pink	'Ballet Skirt'
pink	'Caroline'
pink	'Comtesse de Bouchaud'
pink	'Continuity'
pink	'East Malling'
pink	'Elizabeth'
pink	'Foxy'
pink	'Fragrant Spring'
pink	'Hagley Hybrid'
pink	'Hidcote'
pink	'Imperial'
pink	'Jacqueline du Pre'
pink	'Madame Baron-Veiliard'
pink	'Margaret Hunt'

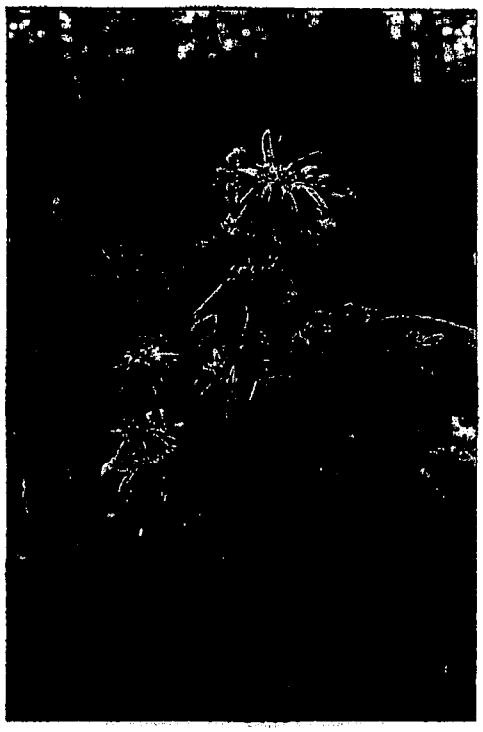
[illegible]	[illegible]
pink	'Marjorie'
pink	'Markham's Pink'
pink	'Mayleen'
pink	'Miss Crawshay'
pink	'New Dawn'
pink	'Odorata'
pink	'Pagoda'
pink	'Pearl Rose'
pink	'Picton's Variety'
pink	'Pink Flamingo'
pink	'Rosea'
pink	'Rosy O'Grady'
pink	'Rosy Pagoda'
pink	'Rubens'
pink	'Tetrarose'
pink	'Vera'
pink	'Willy'
pink	chrysocoma
pink	lasiandra
pink striped darker	'Carnaby'
pink striped purple	'Bees Jubilee'
pink striped purple	'Capitaine Thuilleaux'
pink striped purple	'Dr Ruppel'
pink striped purple	'Mrs Spencer Castle'
pink striped purple	'Nelly Moser'
pink striped purple	'Pilu'
pink striped purple	'Sympathie'
pink, darker spot	'Pink Fantasy'
pink, white margin	'Pink Perfection'
purple	'Abundance'
purple	'Ametistina'
purple	'Dorothy Tolver'
purple	'Dorothy Walton'
purple	'Duchess of Sutherland'
purple	'Hanaguruma'
purple	'Jan Lindmark'
purple	'John Warren'
purple	'Perrin's Pride'
purple	'Red Cooler'
purple	'Rodomax'
purple	'Ruby'
purple	'Scartho Gem'
purple	'Tage Lundell'
purple	'The Vagabond'
purple	'Vino'
purple	'Violet Purple'
purple	'Warwickshire Rose'
purple striped darker	'Barbara Dibley'
purple striped paler	'Nikolaj Rubtzov'
purple with white	'Minuet'
purple with white	'Triternata Rubromarginata'
purple with white	'Waienburg'
purple-greenish	'Otto Froebel'

[illegible]	[illegible]
purple-violet	'Guiding Star'
purple-violet	'Kaaru'
purple-violet	'Kathleen Dunford'
purple-violet	'Lady Betty Balfour'
purple-violet	'Mary Rose'
purple-violet	'Vyvyan Pennell'
purple-violet	'Will Goodwin'
red	'Carmencita'
red	'Ernest Markham'
red	'Freda'
red	'Gravetye Beauty'
red	'Madame Julia Correvon'
red	'Margot Koster'
red	'Monte Cassino'
red	'Niobe'
red	'Princess Diana'
red	'Royal Velours'
red	'Sodertalje'
red	'Ville de Lyon'
red	'Warszawska Nike'
red	'Westerplatte'
red striped pink	'Asao'
red striped pink	'Kakio'
red striped violet	'Miniseelik'
red with yellow	'My Angel'
red-pink	'Broughton Star'
red-pink	'Duchess of Albany'
red-purple	'Colette Deville'
red-purple	'Kardynal Wyszynski'
red-purple	'Keith Richardson'
red-purple	'Kommerel'
red-purple	'Lady Bird Johnson'
red-purple	'Purpurea Plena Elegans'
red-purple	'Rouge Cardinal'
red-purple	'Sunset'
red-purple	'Voluceau'
red-purple	'W.S. Callick'
violet	'Blue Gem'
violet	'Charissima'
violet	'Elsa Spath'
violet	'Etoile Violette'
violet	'Fryderyk Chopin'
violet	'Gabrielle'
violet	'George'
violet	'Hakuookan'
violet	'Hanna'
violet	'Jackmanii Superba'
violet	'Jackmanii'
violet	'Joan Picton'
violet	'Luther Burbank'
violet	'Mrs James Mason'
violet	'Pamjatj Serdtza'
violet	'Polish Spirit'

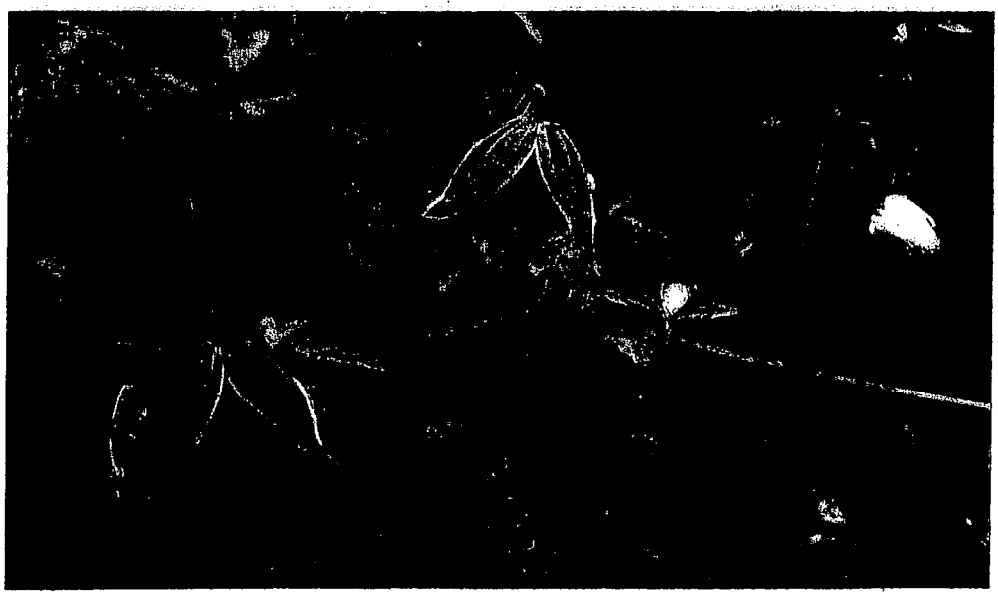
Color	Cultivar
violet	'Richard Pennell'
violet	'Romantika'
violet	'Serenata'
violet	'Sineje Piamja'
violet	'The President'
violet	'Victoria'
violet	'Violet Charm'
violet striped purple	'Barbara Jackman'
violet striped purple	'Etoile de Malicorne'
violet striped purple	'Fireworks'
violet striped purple	'Masquerade'
violet striped purple	'Mrs N. Thompson'
violet striped purple	'Pohjanael'
violet striped purple	'Prince Philip'
violet striped purple	'Sealand Gem'
violet striped purple	'Sir Garnet Wolseley'
violet with purple	'Star of India'
violet with white	'Venosa Violacea'
violet-blue	'Daniel Deronda'
violet-blue	'Honora'
violet-blue	'Jenny'
violet-blue	'Kiri te Kanawa'
violet-blue	'Koenigssohn'
violet-blue	'Lasurstern'
violet-blue	'Lawsoniana'
violet-blue	'Lilacina Floribunda'
violet-blue	'Lord Nevill'
violet-blue	'Multi Blue'
violet-blue	'Natascha'
violet-blue	'William Kenneth'
violet-blue	'Yvette Houry'
violet-purple	'Hikarugenji'
white	'Alba Luxurians'
white	'Alba Plena'
white	'Alexander'
white	'Anita'
white	'Bowl of Beauty'
white	'Duchess of Edinburgh'
white	'Early Sensation'
white	'Edith'
white	'Elten'
white	'Etoile Nacree'
white	'Grandiflora'
white	'Henryi'
white	'Huldine'
white	'Jackmanii Alba'
white	'Jenny Keay'
white	'John Huxtable'
white	'Little White Charm'
white	'Mevrouw Le Coultre'
white	'Miss Bateman'
white	'Mrs George Jackman'
white	'Pamela'

Color	Cultivar
white	'Paul Farges'
white	'Peveril'
white	'Plenifiora'
white	'Purpurea'
white	'Sieboldii'
white	'Snow Queen'
white	'Snowbird'
white	'Snowdrift'
white	'Sylvia Denny'
white	'Valge Daam'
white	'Western Virgin'
white	'White Columbine'
white	'White Lady'
white	'White Moth'
white	apilfolia
white	armandii
white	armandii var. biondiana
white	flammula
white	gracilifolia
white	mandshurica
white	montana
white	montana var. wilsonii
white	recta
white	temiflora
white	trichotoma
white	virginiana
white	vitalba
white striped pink	'Andromeda'
white with bit blue	'Alba'
white, pink base	'White Swan'
white-china blue	'Asagasumi'
white-china blue	'Gladys Picard'
white-purple	campahiflora
yellow	'Annemieke'
yellow	'Bill MacKenzie'
yellow	'Golden Harvest'
yellow	'Golden Tiara'
yellow	'Helios'
yellow	'Lambton Park'
yellow	'Last Dance'
yellow	'Love Child'
yellow	'Orange Peel'
yellow	'Rader Love'
yellow	'Sheriffii'
yellow	'Shorty'
yellow	'Tibetan Gem'
yellow	napaulensis
yellow	rehderiana
yellow	serratifolia
yellow	tangutica
yellow with purple	'Harry Smith'
yellow with red	orientalis var. orientalis
yellow, purple spots	'Tibetan Mix'

Clematis **'Princess Diana'**



Clematis **'New Love'**



Clematis **'Brunette'**

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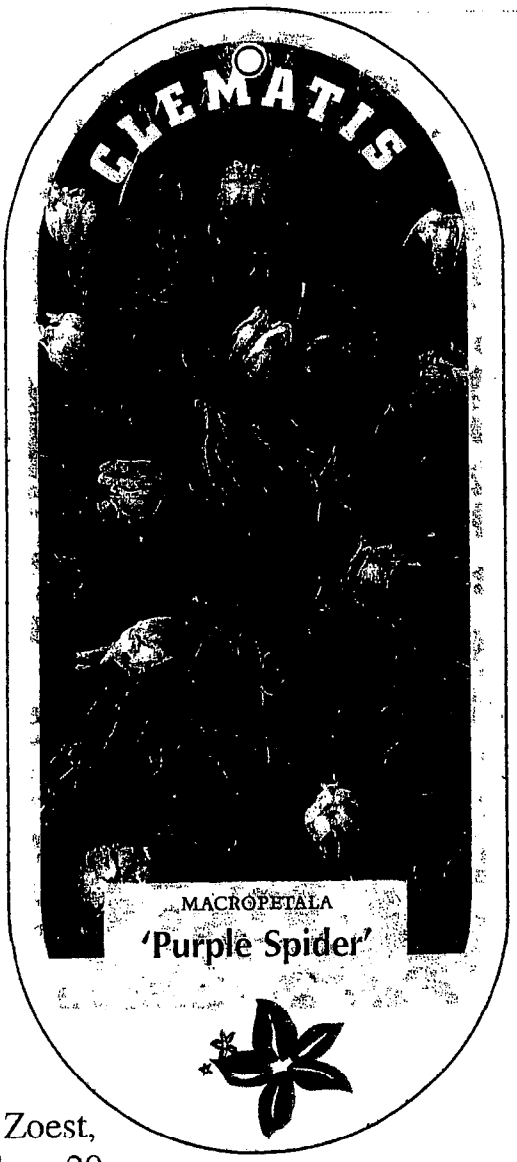

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WG0085

Wayside Gardens

The Complete Garden Catalog

Our fabulous new Rose, 'Barbra Streisand'
See page 2.

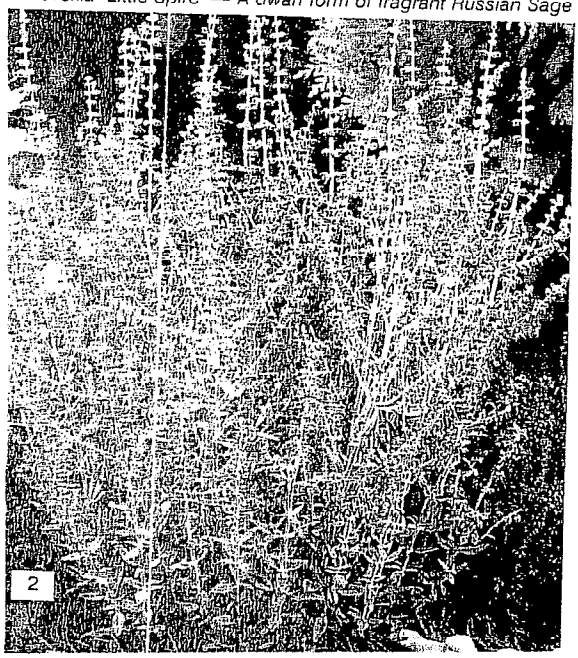
For Spring Planting 2001

WG0014

'emerocallis 'Rosy Returns' - A new color in everblooming Daylilies!

Clivia miniata 'Variegata' — Silver or yellow striping on every leaf!

Perovskia 'Little Spire' — A dwarf form of fragrant Russian Sage



Welcome to Wayside Gardens

Meet Chris Hansen, Our New Director of Horticulture

Last fall, after two decades of dedicated service to Wayside Gardens, Horticultural Director John Elsley handed his pruning shears over to Assistant Director, Chris Hansen. We will miss John's keen eye for the new and unusual, as well as his ready wit and voluminous knowledge of plants and bulbs. However, Chris has proven himself equal to the challenge of filling John's mudboots.

Coming to Wayside with degrees in both horticulture and botany from Iowa State University, plus experience at the Missouri Botanical Garden and Longwood Gardens, Chris is an enthusiastic seeker of the newest and best cultivars from innovative hybridizers who share Wayside's commitment to horticultural excellence. A breeder of no small talent himself, Chris combines the expertise of a first-rate horticultural background with the genuine dedication of a lifetime gardener whose backyard arboretum is always filled with new treasures. We are confident that you will appreciate both his reverence for classic varieties and his willingness to offer uncommonly-found cultivars of special interest.

If you would like to see a quick list of some of Chris's favorites for spring 2001 planting — as well as detailed growth and culture information and gardening tips — visit our website at **www.waysidegardens.com**

HEMEROCALLIS 'Rosy Returns' PP 9779

NEW

The first-ever *pink* everblooming Daylily, 'Rosy Returns' is the newest creation of master breeder Darrel Apps, whose 'Happy Returns' is the second most sought-after Daylily in the world today! 'Rosy Returns' is simply magnificent, with huge 4 1/2-inch blooms of bright rosy-pink with a deeper rose eyezone and a vivid yellow throat. Each stem bears 9 to 12 buds, which begin opening very early (mid-May) and keep coming till hard frost! A dormant diploid adaptable to almost any climate in the contiguous U.S., it forms a neat clump 14 to 18 inches tall and 18 to 20 inches wide — superb for winding around beds, borders, and walkways! 'Rosy Returns' is the latest in the Happy-Ever-Appster™ series of dormant everbloomers introduced by New Jersey's Centerton Nursery. Best in full sun and normally-fertile soil. Zones 4-9. Bareroot.

41421 Each $18.95, Three $52.00, Six $99.00, Doz. $189.00, 24 for $365.00

CLIVIA miniata 'Variegata' — A Wayside Exclusive Introduction

NEW

The result of 25 years' breeding from Clivia expert Joe Solomone, this very rare form of Clivia miniata exhibits stunning silver or yellow striation on every 18- to 24-inch-long leaf. Bred for superior vigor, these mature, seedling-raised plants have all bloomed within the past year. Most of the flowers are tangerine-orange, but an occasional rare yellow has crept in — a real prize for the Clivia connoisseur! Culture like other Clivias: a sunny exposure in the house, with moisture-retentive soil and a good feeding in late summer and fall. In full bloom, Variegata is 18 inches tall, 18 to 24 inches wide. Zones 9-10. 2-gallon specimens.

40483 Each $120.00, Two or more $99.95 each

PEROVSKIA 'Little Spire' — Dwarf Russian Sage

NEW

Tall, airy bloomspikes and richly aromatic gray foliage combine to make 'Little Spire' one of the most appealing specimens for the patio, perennial border, or accent planting! Just 24 inches tall and 20 to 24 inches wide, its unusual foliage color and cool lavender-blue blooms add a soothing note to the sunny midsummer garden. The flowers arise over many weeks, creating a vertical swathe of color that combines well with the reds, oranges, and yellows of summer perennials. Superb in hot, humid areas if given good drainage around the crown. Zones 4-9. 3-inch pot.

41010 Each $7.95, Three $19.95 Six $37.95, Doz. $69.95, 24 for $135.00

About Our Front Cover

ROSE 'Barbra Streisand' Wekquanele; PPAF. "Hello, Gorgeous!" Ms. Streisand personally grew and selected this extraordinary lavender Hybrid Tea as her namesake. Her criteria were fragrance, color and bloom size, and this cross of R. 'Blue Nile' and 'New Zealand' excels in all 3 areas. The scent is an interesting citrus-influenced Rose, so powerful that only 2 or 3 blooms can perfume an entire room. The color is a highly distinctive, intense lavender which darkens with age and is handsomely complemented by the glossy, moss-green foliage. And the blooms are magnificent — 4 to 4 1/2 inches across, fully double and with immaculate form — each with a petal count of greater than 35. As if these merits were not enough, 'Barbra Streisand' is quite free-flowering, producing plenty of blooms for cutting while remaining colorful as a specimen in the landscape or mixed border. An especially good performer in mild climes, the shrub grows just 3 to 4 feet tall and 2 to 3 feet wide, with disease-resistant foliage. A star is born! Zones 5-9. Bareroot

45546 Each $18.95, Three $52.00, Six $99.00, Doz. $189.00

For Orders and Customer Service,
Phone: *1-800-845-1124*
Fax: *1-800-817-1124*

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Spring Planting 2001

The Best of Old and New, Selected for Garden Performance and Landscape Beauty

This season we are delighted to bring you one of the most exciting collections of new and classic varieties that we have ever offered. We have literally travelled the world this year, working with renowned breeders and visiting promising new and little-known propagators in search of the optimal selection of hardy, top-quality cultivars.

To meet the needs of today's American gardeners, we have searched especially diligently for cultivars that demonstrate great hardiness, multi-season appeal, unusual growth habit, and exceptional tolerance of adverse conditions. In these pages you will find many beloved favorites updated with a new look — such as a dwarf habit or a standard-form graft — as well as many entirely new breeding breakthroughs in bloom color, foliage variegation, and even fragrance. We believe that the scope and depth of our selection is second to none, and we are proud to have kept our prices very competitive despite rising production costs.

Please enjoy this catalog, and accept our best wishes for your finest season yet!

ROSE 'Altissimo'

Thriving in a wide range of climates, this spectacular climber displays myriad 5-inch, fragrant, saucer-shaped blooms of Chinese-lacquer red set off by a prominent central golden boss. Single blooms of 5 to 7 petals hold their color and look fresh for a very long time, emitting a light, sweet aroma that gradually permeates the garden. This vigorous, strong grower blooms on both new and old wood, the first and heaviest flush occuring in early summer, with subsequent intermittent flowerings for several more months. Often growing 8 to 10 feet in a single season, plants are extremely hardy and heat-tolerant. The deep green, leathery foliage is disease-resistant, too! A care-free joy in the garden. Zones 4-9. Bareroot. **Very limited supply, so please order early!**

45438 Each $18.95, Three $52.00, Six $99.00

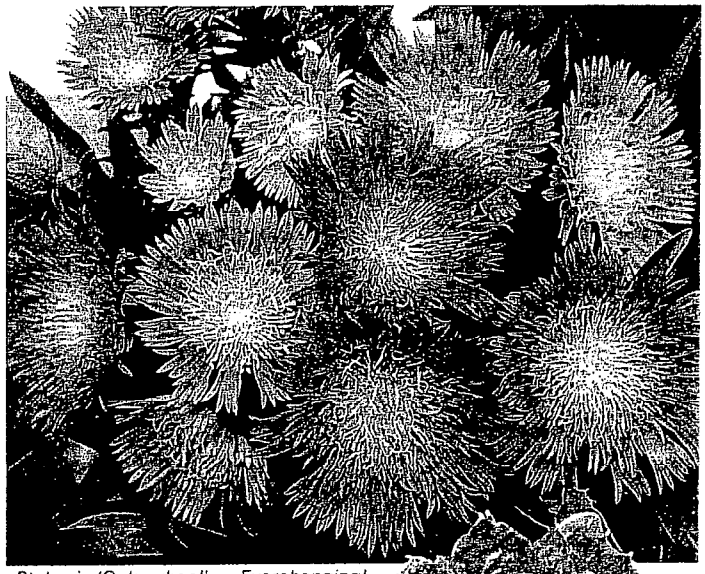
Rose 'Altissimo'

STOKESIA laevis 'Colorwheel' PPAF — A Wayside Exclusive Introduction

new

A veritable kaleidoscope of changing color, this is a Stokesia like no other we have ever seen! The 2½- to 3-inch flowers open white, then change to lavender the same day, and within several more days have shaded into darker lavender and deep purple with a white center. As these blooms mature, new buds open white, so that 5 or more shades are present at one time on this very floriferous plant! Well-branched and full, with strap-like 10-inch foliage, the plant is 24 inches tall and up to 30 inches wide, blooming very heavily from mid-May well into July. One of the easiest perennials, Stokesia flourishes in full sun and virtually any well-drained soil. Zones 5-9. 3-inch pot.

41048 Each $3.95, Three $24.95 Six $46.95, Doz. $89.00, 24 for $165.00



Stokesia 'Colorwheel' — Everchanging!

CLEMATIS 'Blue Light'™

This magnificent sport of the classic C. 'Mrs. Cholmondeley' offers Clematis lovers huge, fully-double flowers on a dwarf plant! Prolific pale blue blooms, some tinged with violet, open 5 to 6 inches across over two long seasons: first from spring through early summer, then again from late summer till fall. Unlike many other large-flowered varieties, however, 'Blue Light' is compact enough for container culture, growing only 6 to 8 feet tall! Foliage is bold and healthy on strong vines. Selected in Holland by Frans Van Heasteert. Plant in full sun to light shade in any well-drained, rich soil. Zones 4-9. Bareroot.

41260 Each $12.95, Three $34.95, Six $64.95, Doz. $119.00

Clematis 'Blue Light'™

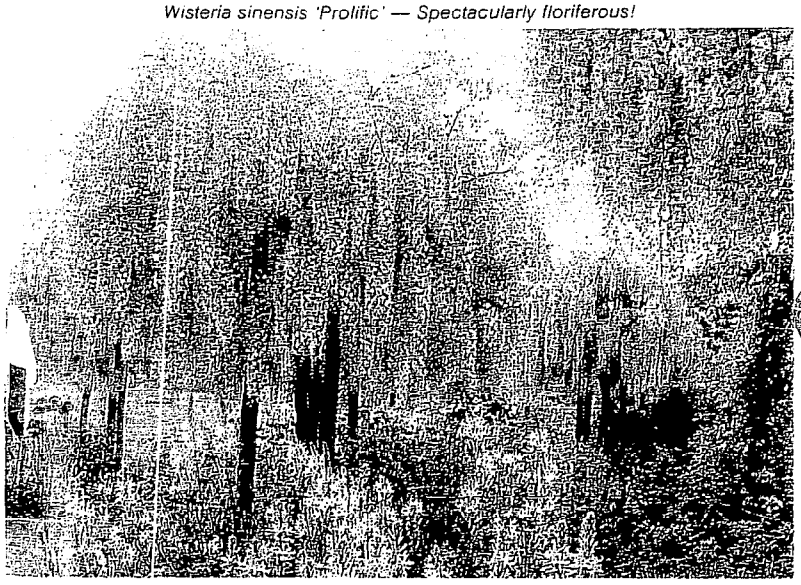
WISTERIA sinensis 'Prolific' — A Standard-form Wisteria

new

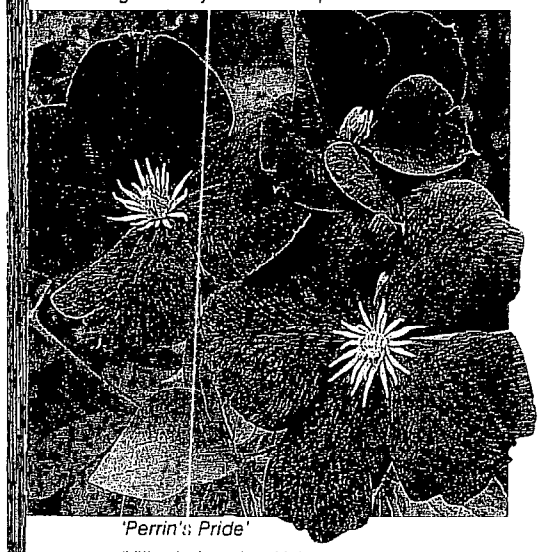
A magnificent Dutch selection of the classic Chinese Wisteria, 'Prolific' is known for its bloom power — amazingly strong in late spring, and often repeated less abundantly in late summer. The velvety, fragrant violet-blue blooms open all at once on each long, pendulous 12- to 15-inch raceme, offering an incredible display of color. We have grafted this fine cultivar onto a 4-foot standard that will ultimately reach 5 to 10 feet tall and 12 to 15 feet wide. Site in deep, fertile, well-drained soil with southern exposure; protect from early frosts and cold wind. Zones 5-9. 4- to 5-foot bareroot.

46490 Each $99.00, Two $185.00 Three $259.00

Wisteria sinensis 'Prolific' — Spectacularly floriferous!

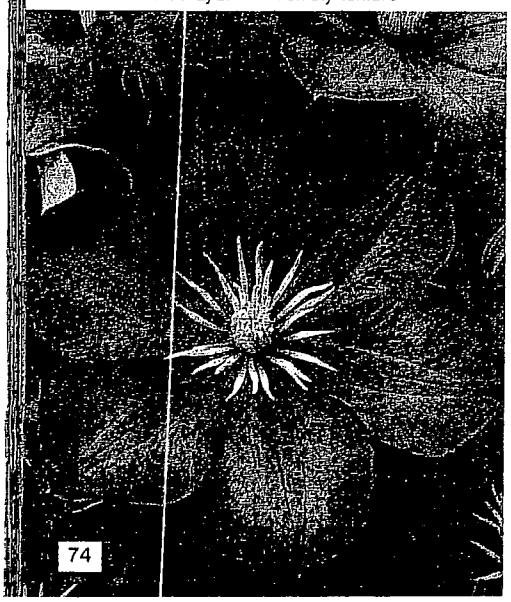


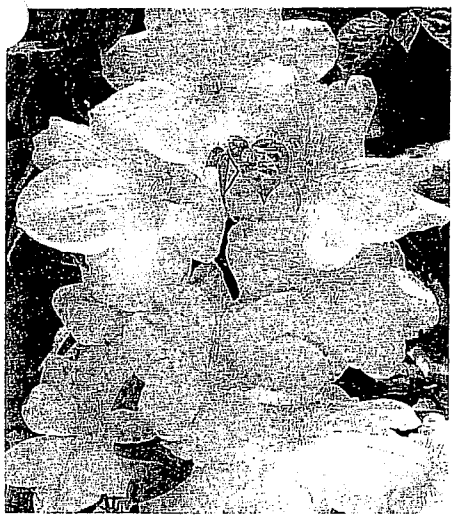
'Sugar Candy' — Best in partial shade



'Perrin's Pride'

'Ville de Lyon' — Velvety texture





'Marie Boisselot'

'Royalty' — A spectacular double!

Vines & Climbers

WG0017

Large-Flowered Clematis — Colorful Vines

All Clematis shipped bareroot except where indicated

41630 'Royalty' — An Original Wayside Introduction. Semi-double Clematis are rare, and rich, dark purple 'Royalty' is one of the finest! Majestic 5- to 6-inch blooms with striking yellow anthers add nobility to any support. Excellent as a container plant, it flowers in spring and again in late summer. (Flowers are often single during the later bloom period.) Raised by English Clematis authority Raymond Evison. Group I.

44062 'Marie Boisselot' ('Mme Le Coultre'). Up to 6 inches in diameter, the flowers are pale pink on first unfolding, maturing to pure white, set off by yellow stamens. The 8 sepals are broad and overlapping, giving the impression of huge, semi-double flowers beautifully displayed against leathery green foliage. Blooms prolifically in early summer and again in fall. Group II.

43181 'Sugar Candy'™ (PP 9290) — Repeat bloomer for the shade! Huge, candy-striped flowers, 6 to 7 inches across, are a luscious clear pink with a deeper pink stripe down the middle of each petal, glowing with a central boss of luminous yellow stamens. Blooms are produced in lavish abundance during two big flushes, first in early summer and again in fall. Best grown where not exposed to direct sunlight, it makes a superb climber for part shade. Group III.

44272 'Perrin's Pride'. From June to September, this splendid hybrid of C. x jackmanii and 'Ville de Lyon' bears 4- to 7-inch blooms with rounded sepals of deep velvet purple which darken toward the edges. Bronze stamens slowly change to silver. Reaches 8 to 10 feet. Group II.

43129 'Ville de Lyon'. 10- to 12-foot vines proudly bear beautifully rounded carmine flowers that shade to deep crimson around the edges. Lovely velvety texture and contrasting golden stamens. The 5- to 6-inch blooms are borne from June to September. Group I.

43124 C. 'Betty Corning'. The nodding, smoky-blue flowers of this vine have a delicacy unusual among the large-flowered Clematis. Flowers are smaller, about 1 1/2 inches across, but are produced in great abundance in mid- to late summer. Plants grow to 6 feet by 10 feet and are quite tolerant of drought and shade. Winner of the prestigious Gold Medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Zones 4-9. Group III.

44061 C. montana var. rubens 'Odorata'. Vanilla fragrance distinguishes this Clematis, which lavishly bears pale pink, 2- to 2 1/2-inch flowers in early summer. Grows 20 to 30 feet, or 10 to 15 feet if pruned hard. Zones 6-9. Group I.

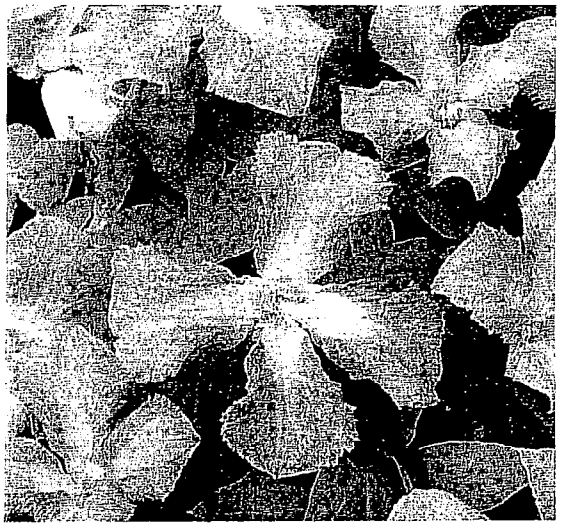
MIX AND MATCH All Clematis pages 74-77:
Each $10.75, Three or more $9.75 each,
Six or more $8.95 each,
Doz. or more $7.95 each,
24 or more $6.50 each

PLEASE NOTE! Clematis (some species more than others) often are slow to break dormancy each spring. Be patient and don't exhume your plant before it decides to wake from its winter sleep.

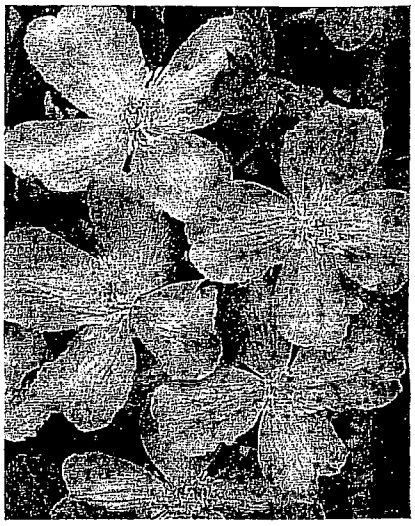
Pruning Groups

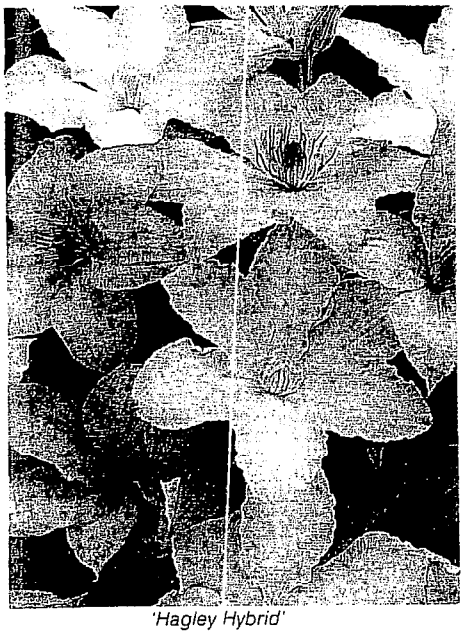
Group I: Prune after flowering if needed.
Group II: Every March, cut back the vine 6 or 8 inches to a pair of strong buds.
Group III: Every March, cut back to vine to 12 inches from the ground.

'Betty Corning'



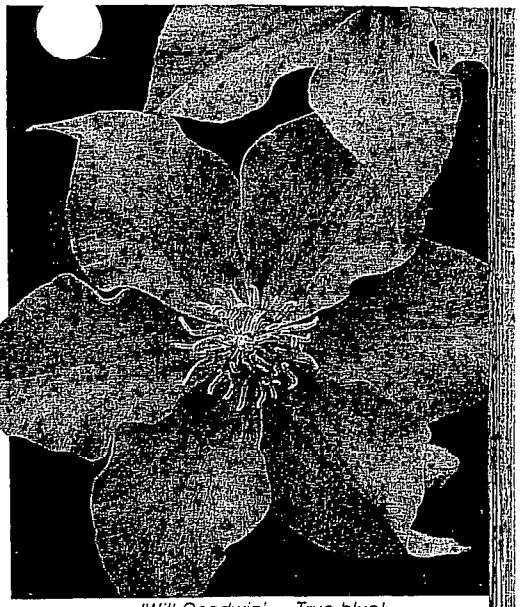
C. montana var. rubens 'Odorata





'Hagley Hybrid'

'Mrs. N. Thompson'



'Will Goodwin' —True blue!

43792 'Hagley Hybrid'. This tremendous bloomer really caught our eye at the Clematis Trials at Boskoop, Holland, where it was solidly covered with flowers over a long period in midsummer. Each bloom measures 5 to 6 inches across — a delightful shell-pink with handsome purple anthers. Sepals are pointed and boat-shaped when first open. Group III.

41486 'Mrs. N. Thompson'. Remarkably beautiful, 4- to 6-inch violet-purple blooms have a pronounced red stripe down the center of each petal. Striking deep red stamens. Blooms May and June, and again in September. Group II.

43657 'Guernsey Cream' — An Original Wayside Introduction. Brighten dark areas with these 5-inch, glistening moonlight-yellow blossoms. Huge masses appear early, with a second flush later in summer. Ideal in containers. Group II.

41612 'Pink Champagne'. This free-flowering, 6- to 8-foot climber produces striking 6- to 8-inch blooms of vivid pink with cerise edging. Great for vertical spaces in the patio or small garden. Flower color may darken in hot weather. Blooms midsummer on last year's wood. Prune sparingly. Group II.

43998 'Will Goodwin'. A true blue Clematis, deeply veined with frilled edges and golden stamens. Blooms are 6 to 8 inches across, abundantly borne June through September on 8- to 12-foot vines. Group II.

41265 'Belle of Woking'. Introduced in 1875, this rare heirloom bears fluffy, fully double, 4-inch pompons that are unlike any other large-flowered hybrid. And their delicate complexion of the palest, coolest pink fading to soft silvery-mauve is unforgettable. Great clouds appear in early summer and seem to glow in morning and at dusk. Group II.

41250 'Piilu'. For a truly distinctive look, this award-winning recent hybrid is unsurpassed! Developed by Estonian hybridizer Uno Kivistik in 1984 as a cross between the classic C. 'Hagley Hybrid' *(above left)* and C. Mahrouyi, it offers large, 4- to 4 1/2-inch flowers, first in late spring to early summer on old wood, then again in late summer on young shoots! The blooms are a light violet-pink with wide purple bars, and are often double during the first bloom. Best of all, 'Piilu' flowers the first year! Very hardy and compact, this 6-foot vine is perfect for containers or for winding through shrubs and fences. Zones 4-9. Group II.

'Belle of Woking'

'Piilu' — 1997 winner [illegible] at Boskoop, Holland

WG0018

MIX AND MATCH: All Clematis pages 74, 75, 76, & 77, except C. x durandii. Each $10.75. Three or more $9.75 each, Six or more $8.95 each, Doz. or more $7.95 each. 24 or more $6.50 each

'Pink Champagne'

'Guernsey Cream' — Closest yet to a true yellow

ORDER NOW!

We ship at Proper Planting Time

Your Charge Card Is Not Billed Till Time of Shipment

We ship at proper planting time. When planting season arrives in your garden, the plants you reserved are shipped, first come, first served. Based on decades of experience, Wayside Gardens begins shipping southern regions in February, immediately after nursery stock is dug and properly prepared. We move northward with spring weather, "opening" zones until even the coldest region is "opened" by early May.

Because we ship no plants or bulbs except at the season when they will transplant best in your garden, we suspend most bareroot plant and bulb shipments to Florida, the Gulf Coast, and Southern California by early May; the deep south by mid-May; and New England, the central and northern U.S. by May 31. We continue shipping many suitable container plants into June to growing areas where successful transplanting is assured. Exact dates vary depending on weather conditions. Garden accessories are shipped year-round.

Winter Plant Dormancy — Many of the plants you receive will arrive in dormant condition (or emerging from dormancy). This is natural to the plant. Please plant according to our directions and allow sufficient time for them to break their dormancy with the advent of spring growing weather.

Blooming Dates in this catalog and Wayside's Culture Booklet are for the New York area, but may vary a month or more, depending on latitude and climate conditions.

Ultimate Sizes and growth rates in this catalog are for "average" conditions, and may vary with different locations and growing conditions. The ultimate size noted for many new shrubs and trees are well considered estimates.

Certain Plants "Cannot Be Shipped To" — In compliance with the regulations of a few states (AZ, CA, OR and WA), we cannot ship certain plants (so noted throughout the catalog) into these particular states. If you wish to ship to one of these states, please check for restriction notice.

Wayside's Reservation Service — Wayside Gardens will reserve your plants and bulbs, in your name, in the strictest sequence of receipt by us of your order or payment. We will protect and care for your reserved stock to the best of our abilities until time for shipment to you. We will not sell your reserved stock to anyone else. Please use your check or credit card to reserve your special Wayside plants as soon as possible.

Please order the standard Multiples Offered (3-of-one-variety etc.) — If your ordered quantity is other than the standard offer, we must increase it to the nearest increment and adjust your bill accordingly.

Mailing List — We do not permit our customers' names to be used for internet or telemarketing (telephone sales) by any company! We occasionally make our customer list of names and addresses available to carefully screened mail order companies whose products may be of interest to you. If you wish, however, not to receive such mailings, please copy your mailing label exactly and mail to :

The Wayside Gardens Co.,
Mail Preference Service,
Hodges, SC 29695-0001

See order form for mail preference form.

Prices Guaranteed Till May 31, 2001

For Fall Planting Needs, please use Wayside's new fall catalog. Customers of last fall and this spring will automatically receive a copy this June. If you are not yet a customer, request your catalog by phone, mail, or internet.

Toll-Free Customer Service

When you need to call, we are ready with complete information and customer service solutions. This is not just lip service—we know of no other company which makes access so easy and helpful. It's our way of doing business . . . and customers tell us it's a good way.

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To Order: To help us serve you, please complete your order form and have your Visa, Master Card, American Express, or Discover card handy before you call. Your plants will be reserved, but your account will not be billed until your order is shipped at the proper planting time for your area.

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  July 2 - December 31, 2001
  Mon. - Fri. *Only* 8:00 - 5:00 E.T

WAYSIDE GARDENS GUARANTEE

You must be satisfied with Wayside's plants, bulbs and garden supplies. If anything proves other than satisfactory, notify us within a year and we will replace at proper planting time (if available), give full credit, or refund the purchase price, as you prefer. Guarantee only covers growing stock if planted in hardiness zones recommended by our catalog.

Wayside's Complete Inc.

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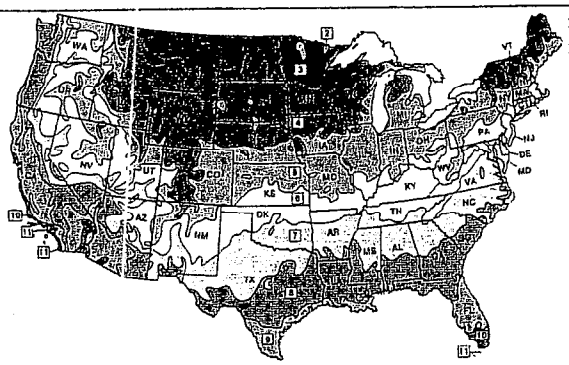

ZONE 2	-50° TO -40° F	
ZONE 3	-40° TO -30°	
ZONE 4	-30° TO -20°	
ZONE 5	-20° TO -10°	
ZONE 6	-10° TO 0°	
ZONE 7	0° TO 10°	
ZONE 8	10° TO 20°	
ZONE 9	20° TO 30°	
ZONE 10	30° TO 40°	
ZONE 11	ABOVE 40°	

Plant Hardiness Zones

This hardiness map was developed by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. The zones 1-11 are based on the average annual minimum temperature for each zone. In the zone information given for each plant, the smaller number indicates the northern-most zone it can be counted on to survive the winter, and the higher number, the most southerly area it will perform consistently. Many factors such as altitude, degree of exposure to wind, proximity to bodies of water, snow cover, soil types and the like can create variations of as much as two zones in winter hardiness, while cool nights, shade and amount of water received can extend the southern limits.

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Let your friends and relatives who love beautiful plants select their own living gift — send them a Wayside Gardens Gift Certificate! It's the perfect choice for Christmas, birthdays and anniversaries — for any festive occasion. And it's the most thoughtful of "thank you" gifts you can imagine. We'll send it in a handsome gift package along with our current full-color catalog. They'll enjoy making their selections from "The Complete Garden Catalog" with its listing of the world's best horticultural products, much of which is available only from Wayside.

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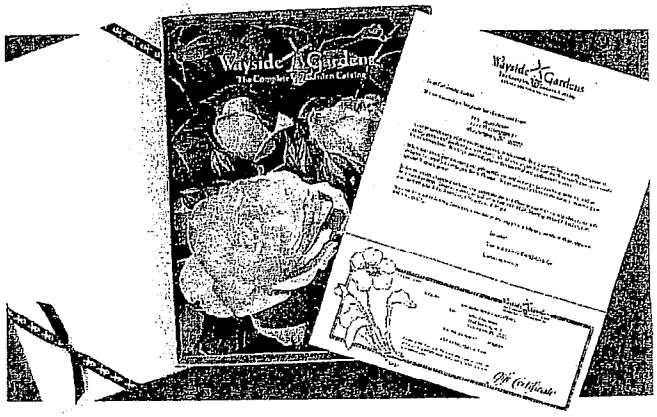

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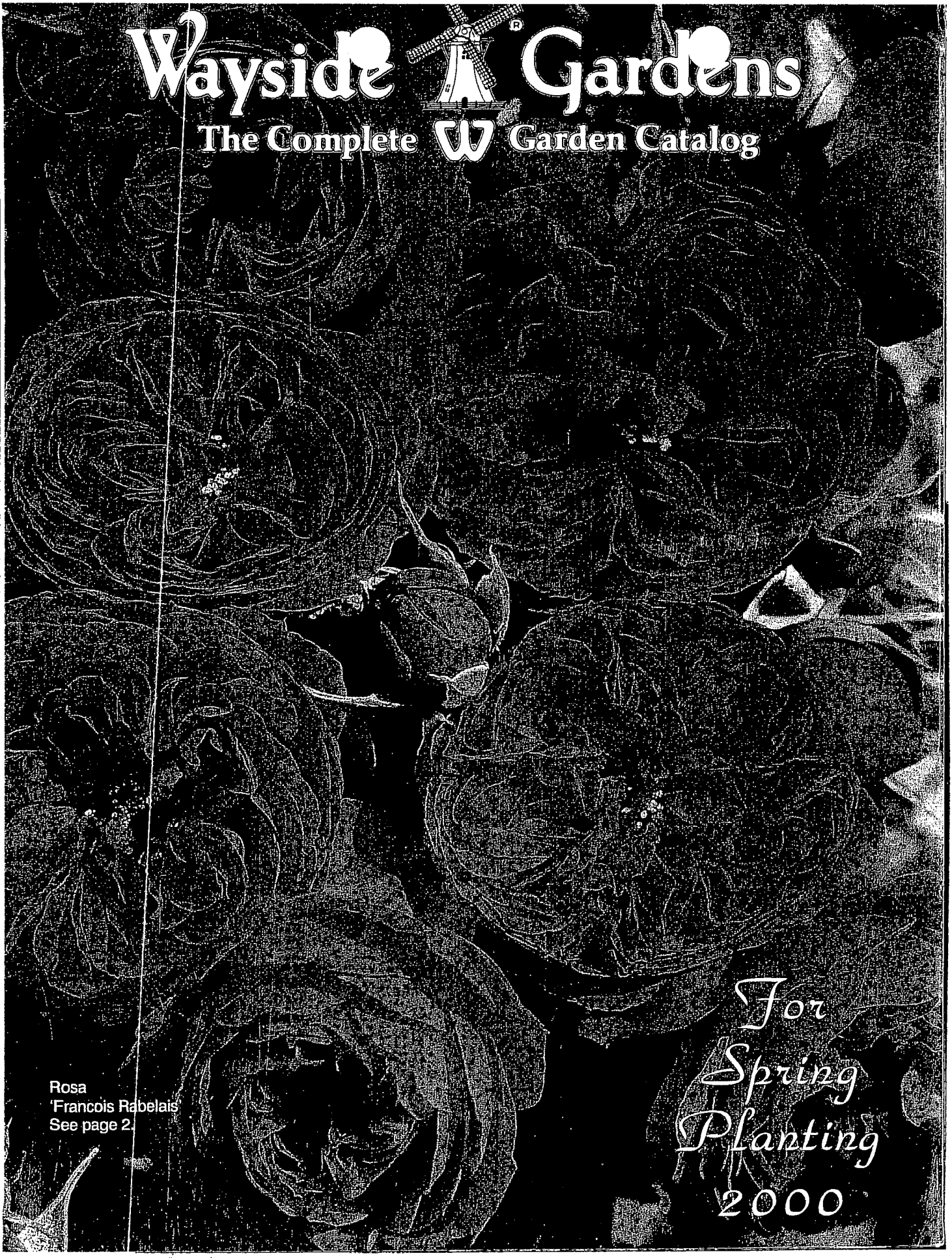
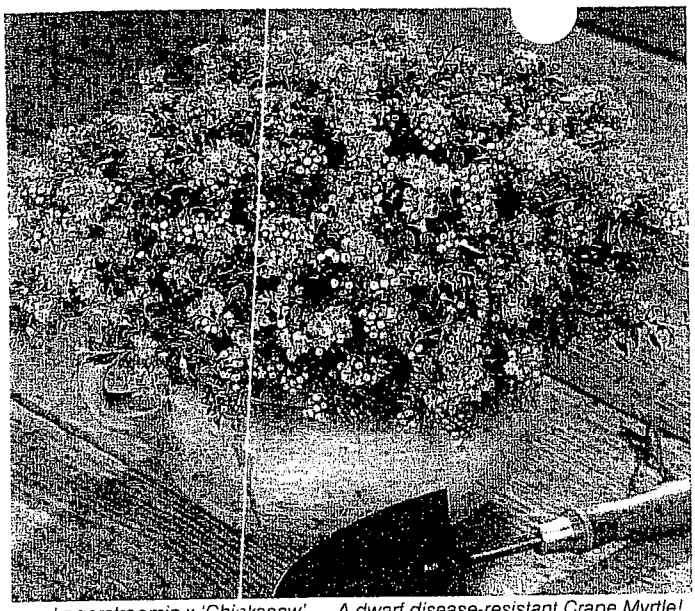


Rosa
'Francois Rabelais'
See page 2.

For Spring Planting 2000

WG0021

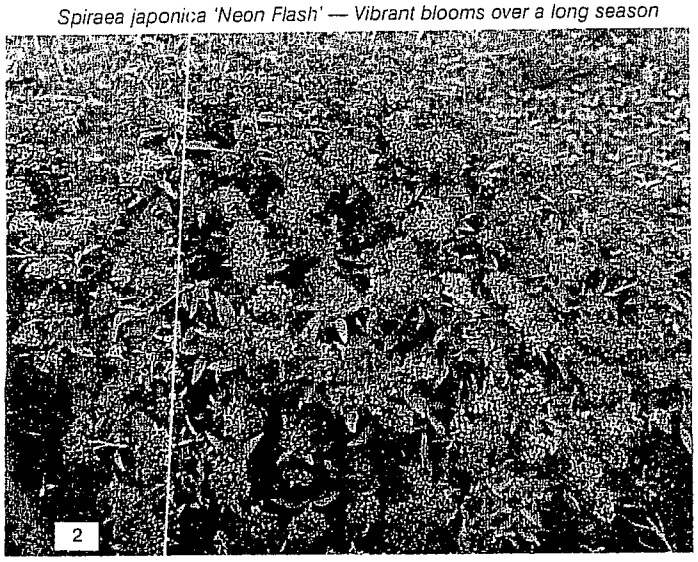


Lagerstroemia x 'Chickasaw' — A dwarf disease-resistant Crape Myrtle!

Lonicera x brownii 'Mandarin'

For Orders and Customer Service,
Phone: *1-800-845-1124*
Fax: *1-800-817-1124*
Online: *www.waysidegardens.com*

Spiraea japonica 'Neon Flash' — Vibrant blooms over a long season



Welcome to Wayside

America's Premier Source of Choice Plants and Bulbs

From exciting, never-before-seen introductions to rare heirlooms and classic favorites . . . from U.S. natives and American-bred beauties to legendary plants from all over the world . . . Wayside brings to the discerning gardener the most complete selection of premier plants for American gardens — **over 1000 varieties here for spring planting!** Through extensive trials in our own gardens as well as those of our worldwide network of experts, every plant we offer represents excellence in its category, grown to perfection for the root strength and pedigree that guarantees top performance in your garden.

Wayside's commitment to horticultural excellence extends beyond the shipment of your plants. We provide culture information for every item you purchase. And all of our plants are guaranteed to please, or we will either replace them, issue full credit, or refund your money. *Please examine the choice selections on all 148 pages of this catalog. You will be delighted with the depth and breadth of our collection, and pleasantly surprised at how reasonable a special plant from Wayside can be.*

LAGERSTROEMIA x 'Chickasaw' — *new!*

At last, a true dwarf Crape Myrtle! The result of more than 30 years' breeding by the U.S. National Arboretum, this floriferous, mildew-tolerant dwarf is the first in a planned series of miniature hybrids of L. indica x L. fauriei. Reaching only 20 inches high and 26 inches wide after 7 years' container growth, 'Chickasaw' boasts reddish new foliage that turns dark green, topped in midsummer by vivid clusters of shiny dark red buds that open into lavender blossoms. This long-season appeal adds to its desirability as a patio plant, a summer-flowering perennial south of zone 5, and an annual or bedding plant in the north. A choice specimen for the rock garden or "instant" bonsai, too! Plant in full sun in any well-drained soil with normal fertility. Zones 6-9. One-quart container.

47160 Each $14.75, Three $40.75, Six $77.00, Doz. $148.00

LONICERA x brownii 'Mandarin' — *new!*

One of the hardiest Honeysuckles ever, 'Mandarin' is also among the most floriferous, with lovely, large (2 1/2- to 2 3/4-inch) blooms of bright orange-red against a contrasting pale yellow throat. This hybrid of L. tragophylla 'Dropmore Scarlet' was developed at the University of British Columbia by Dr. Wilf Nicholls, and is an especially heavy bloomer in early summer, though the color continues intermittently well into fall. Vigorously growing 6 or 7 feet a year, the vine quickly reaches maturity at about 20 feet tall and 8 to 10 feet wide — perfect for the trellis, fence, pergola, or tree trunks. Non-fruiting vines bear great clusters of fragrance-free flowers, irresistible to hummingbirds, and new spring growth emerges a lovely coppery color before turning dark green, adding to its long-season beauty. Plant in full sun to light shade in well-drained soil with good moisture; a cool root run is required. Zones 3-9. One-gallon container.

49205 Each $19.75, Three $54.00, Six $104.00, Doz. $198.00

SPIRAEA japonica 'Neon Flash'

Brilliant blooms bedazzle over a long season on this ultra-easy flowering shrub! A great improvement on the well-known S. 'Anthony Waterer,' 'Neon Flash' offers profuse, rich, vivid red flowers in early- to midsummer, with no shoot reversion. New foliage is a deep purple-red before turning dark green, a perfect backdrop to the intense bloom color. The shrub boasts a neat, dense, round habit just 3 feet tall and 3 to 4 feet wide — ideal for edging and mass planting. Originally discovered growing wild in Japan, 'Neon Flash' is tolerant of any well-drained garden soil and absolutely fuss-free! Space 4 to 5 feet apart in full sun in northern regions, light shade further south. Zones 4-8. One-gallon container.

46527 Each $16.75, Three $46.50, Six $88.00, Doz. $167.00

About Our Front Cover

ROSE 'Francois Rabelais'™ (Meinusian) PPAF
A Wayside Exclusive Introduction

This sumptuous Romantica® Rose from the Meilland family combines the Floribunda shrub habit with exquisite old-fashioned flower form. Clusters of velvety, tightly-packed vermillion-red blooms, 3 1/2 to 4 inches across and subtly redolent of cedar, open from plump vermillion buds. Blooms repeat all season on compact, vigorous 3-foot shrubs with glossy, highly disease-resistant olive-green foliage. Perfectly suited to small gardens and ideal as a low hedge, its blooms are incomparable in the vase. No wonder our Director of Horticulture, John Elsley, declares 'François Rabelais'™ "one of my all-time favorite Roses!" Zones 5-9. Bareroot.

45146 Each $16.75, Three $46.50, Six $88.00, Doz. $167.00

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Spring Planting 2000

Best Served Are Those Who Order Early!

In nearly all parts of the country, the cool, moist weather of early spring is ideal for planting hardy garden plants, roses, and bulbs. All planting stock responds best when planted in soil that is cool, when days are mild and nights chilly. To help you take advantage of this natural cycle, we will reserve your early order and ship at proper planting time for your area. Your charge card will be billed only when your stock is shipped.

With your garden resting in winter dormancy, now is the ideal time to plan your spring planting. From 84 years of experience in the nursery business, we know that nature's whims control our activities. Our products are not manufactured but grown; so, in the case of "short crops," early orders receive first consideration. Because we have much preliminary work to do before the busy spring planting season, you can help us give you the best possible service by ordering early.

ROSE 'Altissimo'

Thriving in a wide range of climates, this spectacular climber displays myriad 5-inch, fragrant, saucer-shaped blooms of a Chinese-lacquer red set off by a prominent central golden boss. Single blooms of 5 to 7 petals hold their color and look fresh for a very long time, emitting a light, sweet aroma that gradually permeates the garden. This vigorous, strong grower blooms on both new and old wood, the first and heaviest flush occuring in early summer, with subsequent intermittent flowerings for several more months. Often growing 8 to 10 feet in a single season, plants are extremely hardy and heat-tolerant. The deep green, leathery foliage is disease-resistant, too! A care-free joy in the garden, 'Altissimo' deserves a place wherever vibrant color and sweet scent are welcome. Zones 4-9. Bareroot. **Very limited supply, so please order early!**

45438 Each $18.75, Three $52.00, Six $99.00

Rose 'Altissimo'

CLEMATIS 'Blue Light'™ — *NEW!*

A Wayside Mail-Order Exclusive!

This magnificent sport of the classic C. 'Mrs. Cholmondeley' offers Clematis lovers the best of both worlds: huge, fully-double flowers on a dwarf plant! Prolific pale blue blooms, some tinged with violet, open 5 to 6 inches across for two long seasons: first from spring through early summer, then again from late summer till fall. Unlike many other large-flowered varieties, however, 'Blue Light' is compact enough for container culture, growing only 6 to 8 feet tall! Foliage is bold, tough, and healthy on this strong vine, which was selected in Holland by Frans Van Heasteert. Plant in full sun to light shade in any well-drained, moisture-retentive soil with good nutrient levels. Zones 4-9. Bareroot.

41260 Each $12.75, Three $35.50, Six $67.00, Doz. $128.00

ECHINACEA 'Kim's Knee High' PPAF — *NEW!*

Celebrate one of North America's finest native species with this free-blooming, compact, uniquely colored selection from North Carolina native plant authority Kim Hawks. This is the first selected dwarf Coneflower, and the standard for all future selections. Masses of butterflies will appear when these lovely rosy-pink flowers, with rigidly reflexed petals, open all over bushy 18- to 24-inch plants. Try 'Kim's Knee High' in the front of the herbaceous or mixed border, where its smaller stature (it spreads just 18 to 20 inches wide) and striking mid- to late summer blossoms can be admired. With tough, leathery foliage, this plant is highly drought- and heat-tolerant and thrives in any well-drained soil — even the poor, dry patches that plague gardeners! Zones 3-9. 3-inch pot.

41089 Each $7.75, Three $21.25, Six $39.75, Doz. $78.00, 24 for $148.00

Clematis 'Blue Light'™

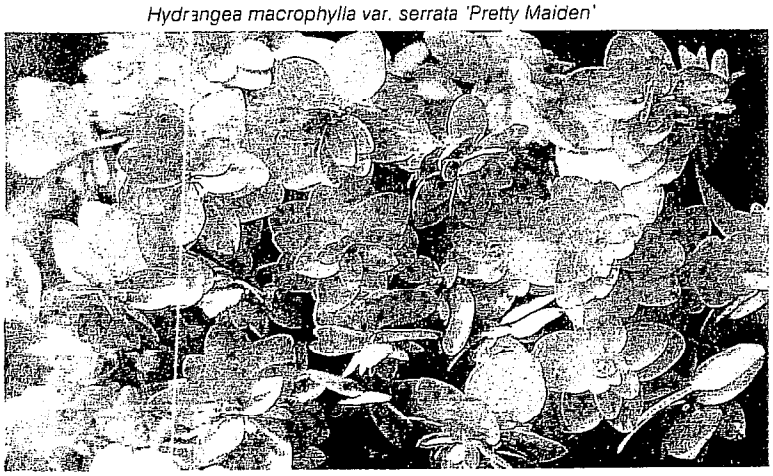
Echinacea 'Kim's Knee High'

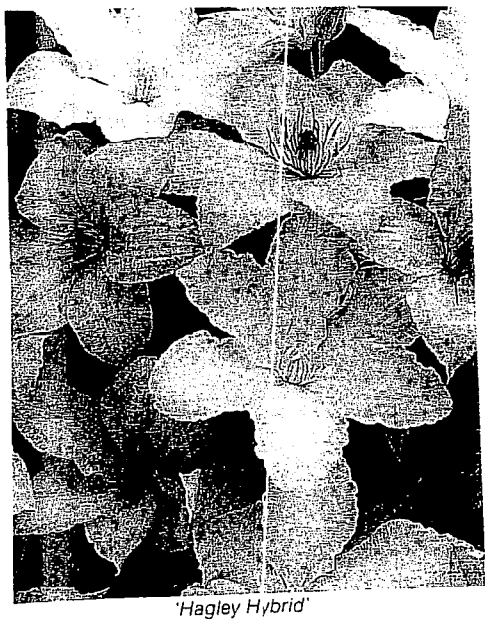
HYDRANGEA macrophylla var. serrata 'Pretty Maiden' — *NEW!*

A Wayside Exclusive Mail Order Introduction. An exciting new look in lacecaps! The two-tiered effect of lacecap Hydrangea blossoms — created by an outer ray of sterile florets surrounding a dense central cluster of fertile florets — is terrifically enhanced in 'Pretty Maiden' by gorgeous *fully-double florets on the outer ray!* Each floret boasts a dense, many-layered pinwheel of about 20 petals. Delicate pink new flowers mature to a whitish shell-pink during their long 4-week bloom time, — a lovely antique look against the leathery midgreen foliage. Stately and decidely feminine, it is a striking specimen, container subject, or standout in the border. Growing just 3 to 4 feet tall and 4 to 5 feet wide, 'Pretty Maiden' thrives in a sunny spot in any well-drained, moisture-retentive soil. (Avoid direct afternoon sun, however.) It responds well to shaping, but because flower stems are produced on the previous season's growth, be sure to prune *after* flowering. Zones 6-9. One-gallon container.

46138 Each $21.75, Three $60.00, Six $113.00, Doz. $216.00

Hydrangea macrophylla var. serrata 'Pretty Maiden'





'Hagley Hybrid'

'Mrs. N. Thompson'

'Belle of Woking'

43127 'Hagley Hybrid'. This tremendous bloomer really caught our eye at the Clematis Trials at Boskoop, Holland, where it was solidly covered with flowers over a long period in midsummer. Each bloom measures 5 to 6 inches across — a delightful shell pink with handsome purple anthers. Sepals are pointed and boat-shaped when first open. Group III.

43126 'Mrs. N. Thompson'. Remarkably beautiful, 4 to 6 inch violet-purple blooms have a pronounced red stripe down the center of each petal. Striking deep red stamens. Blooms May and June, and again in September. Group II.

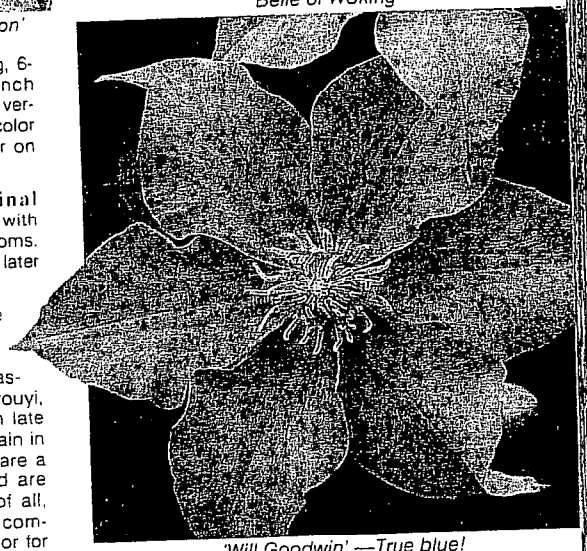
44165 'Belle of Woking'. Introduced in 1875, this rare heirloom bears fluffy, fully double, 4-inch pompons that are unlike any other large-flowered hybrid. And their delicate complexion of the palest, coolest pink fading to soft silvery-mauve is unforgettable. Great clouds appear in early summer and seem to glow in morning and at dusk. Group II.

43903 'Will Goodwin'. A true blue Clematis, deeply veined with frilled edges and golden stamens. Blossom are 6 to 8 inches across, abundantly borne June through September on 8 to 12 foot vines. Group II.

41612 'Pink Champagne'. This free-flowering, 6- to 8-foot climber produces striking 6- to 8-inch blooms of vivid pink with cerise edging. Great for vertical spaces in a patio or small garden. Flower color may darken in hot weather. Blooms midsummer on last year's wood. Prune sparingly. Group II.

43583 'Guernsey Cream' — An Original Wayside Introduction. Brighten dark areas with these 5-inch, glistening moonlight-yellow blossoms. Huge masses appear early, with a second flush later in summer. Ideal in containers. Group II.

41250 'Piilu' — *NEW!* For a truly distinctive look, this award-winning new hybrid is unsurpassed! Developed by Estonian hybridizer Uno Kivistik in 1984 as a cross between the classic C. 'Hagley Hybrid' *(above left)* and C. Mahrouyi, it offers large, 4- to 4 1/2-inch flowers, first in late spring to early summer on old wood, then again in late summer on young shoots! The blooms are a light violet-pink with wide purple bars, and are often double during the first bloom. Best of all, 'Piilu' flowers the first year! Very hardy and compact, this 6-foot vine is perfect for containers or for winding through shrubs and fences. Zones 4-9. Group II.

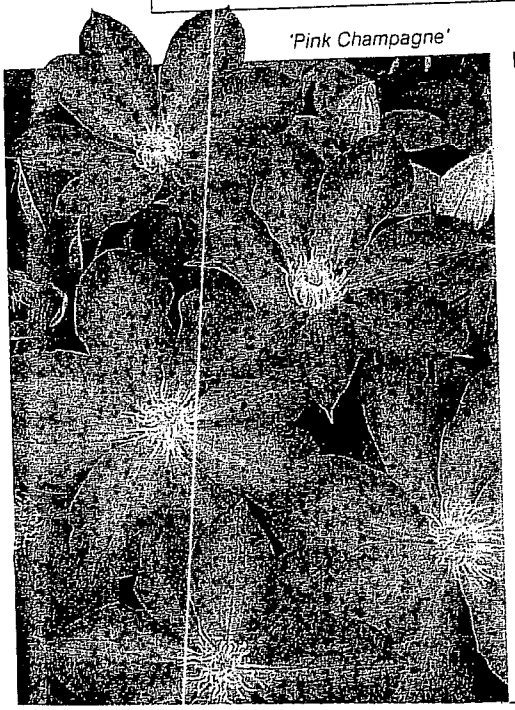


'Will Goodwin' —True blue!

'Piilu' — 1997 winner at Boskoop, Holland

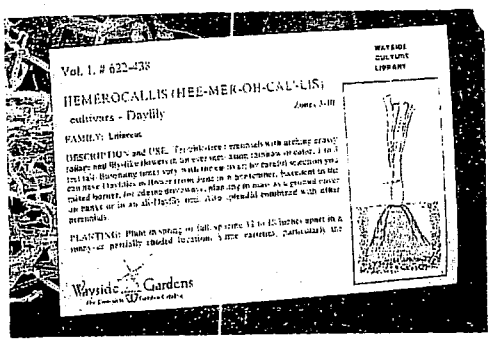
MIX AND MATCH: All Clematis pages 74, 75, 76, & 77, except C. x durandii.
Each $10.75, Three or more $9.75 each, Six or more $8.95 each,
Doz. or more $7.95 each, 24 or more $6.45 each

'Pink Champagne'



'Guernsey Cream' — Closest yet to a true yellow

WG0024



Wayside's Culture Cards

Sent FREE with your order, culture cards with specific planting and growing information for most plants and bulbs you order. A permanent gardening resource to save for future reference.

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We ship at Proper Planting Time

Your Charge Card Is Not Billed Till Time of Shipment

We ship at proper planting time. When planting season arrives in your garden, the plants you reserved are shipped, first come, first served. Based on decades of experience, Wayside Gardens begins shipping southern regions in February, immediately after nursery stock is dug and properly prepared. We move northward with spring weather, "opening" zones until even the coldest region is "opened" by early May.

Because we ship no plants or bulbs except at the season when they will transplant best in your garden, we suspend most bareroot plant and bulb shipments to Florida, the Gulf Coast, and Southern California by early May; the deep south by mid-May; and New England, the central and northern U.S. by May 31. We continue shipping many suitable container plants into June to growing areas where successful transplanting is assured. Exact dates vary depending on weather conditions. Garden accessories are shipped year-round.

Winter Plant Dormancy — Many of the plants you receive will arrive in dormant condition (or emerging from dormancy). This is natural to the plant. Please plant according to our directions and allow sufficient time for them to break their dormancy with the advent of spring growing weather.

Blooming Dates in this catalog and on Wayside Culture Cards are for the New York area, but may vary a month or more, depending on latitude and climate conditions.

Ultimate Sizes and growth rates in this catalog are for "average" conditions, and may vary with different locations and growing conditions. The ultimate size noted for many new shrubs and trees are well considered estimates.

Certain Plants "Cannot Be Shipped To" — In compliance with the regulations of a few states (AZ, CA, OR and WA), we cannot ship certain plants (so noted throughout the catalog) into these particular states. If you wish to ship to one of these states, please check for restriction notice.

Delivery Charges

Under $15.00	Add $4.25
$15 - $29.99	Add $5.50
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Over $100	Add 10% of item subtotal
Up to $60.00 Maximum Delivery Charge	
Add $5.00 extra for each additional shipping address	

Air Shipments to Alaska

Due to the botanical nature of plants, we ship only to the 48 contiguous states and Alaska. *Since we can ship to Alaska by air only, an additional shipping cost of $7.00 must be charged to our Alaskan customers.*

SC SALES TAX: 5% — Delivery in South Carolina requires Sales Tax on **both Merchandise and Delivery Charges (Order Subtotal)**

Wayside's Reservation Service — Wayside Gardens will reserve your plants and bulbs, in your name, in the strictest sequence of receipt by us of your order or payment. We will protect and care for your reserved stock to the best of our abilities until time for shipment to you. We will not sell your reserved stock to anyone else. Please use your check or credit card to reserve your special Wayside plants as soon as possible.

Please order the standard Multiples Offered (3-of-one-variety etc.) — If your ordered quantity is other than the standard offer, we must increase it to the nearest increment and adjust your bill accordingly.

Mailing List — We do not permit our customers' names to be used for internet or telemarketing (telephone sales) by any company! We occasionally make our customer list of names and addresses available to carefully screened mail order companies whose products may be of interest to you. If you wish, however, not to receive such mailings, please copy your mailing label exactly and mail to :

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See order form for mail preference form.

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Hodges, S.C. 29695-0001

To Order: To help us serve you, please complete your order form and have your Visa, Master Card, American Express, or Discover card handy before you call. Your plants will be reserved, but your account will not be billed until your order is shipped at the proper planting time for your area.

For Customer Assistance: Please have your order number available when you call for:

- Questions about your order
- Complaint resolution
- Stock availability
- Special request, questions
- Product information
- Help with returns

- Staff Horticulturist — Available:
  January 3 - June 30, 2000
  Mon. - Fri. 8:00 - 5:00 E.T
  Sat. 8:30 - 5:00 E.T.
  July 1 - December 31, 2000
  Mon. - Fri. *Only* 8:00 - 5:00 E.T

WAYSIDE GARDENS GUARANTEE

You must be satisfied with Wayside's plants, bulbs and garden supplies. If anything proves other than satisfactory, notify us within a year and we will replace at proper planting time (if available), give full credit, or refund the purchase price, as you prefer. Guarantee only covers growing stock if planted in hardiness zones recommended by our catalog.

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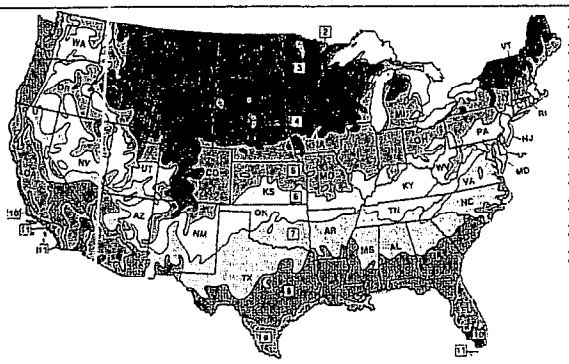

ZONE 2	-50° TO -40° F
ZONE 3	-40° TO -30°
ZONE 4	-30° TO -20°
ZONE 5	-20° TO -10°
ZONE 6	-10° TO 0°
ZONE 7	0° TO 10°
ZONE 8	10° TO 20°
ZONE 9	20° TO 30°
ZONE 10	30° TO 40°
ZONE 11	ABOVE 40°

Plant Hardiness Zones

This hardiness map was developed by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. The zones 1-11 are based on the average annual minimum temperature for each zone. In the zone information given for each plant, the smaller number indicates the northern-most zone it can be counted on to survive the winter, and the higher number, the most southerly area it will perform consistently. Many factors such as altitude, degree of exposure to wind, proximity to bodies of water, snow cover, soil types and the like can create variations of as much as two zones in winter hardiness, while cool nights, shade and amount of water received can extend the southern limits.

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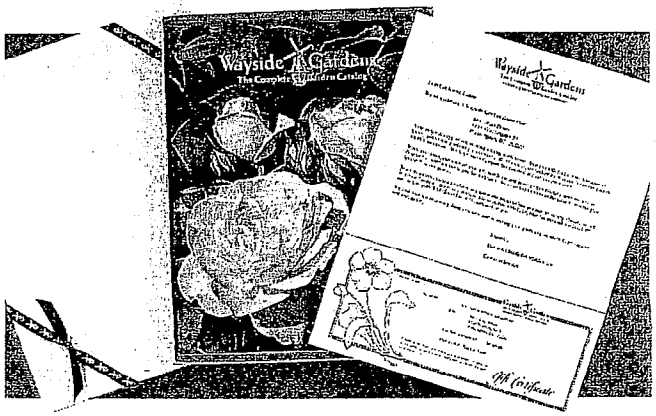

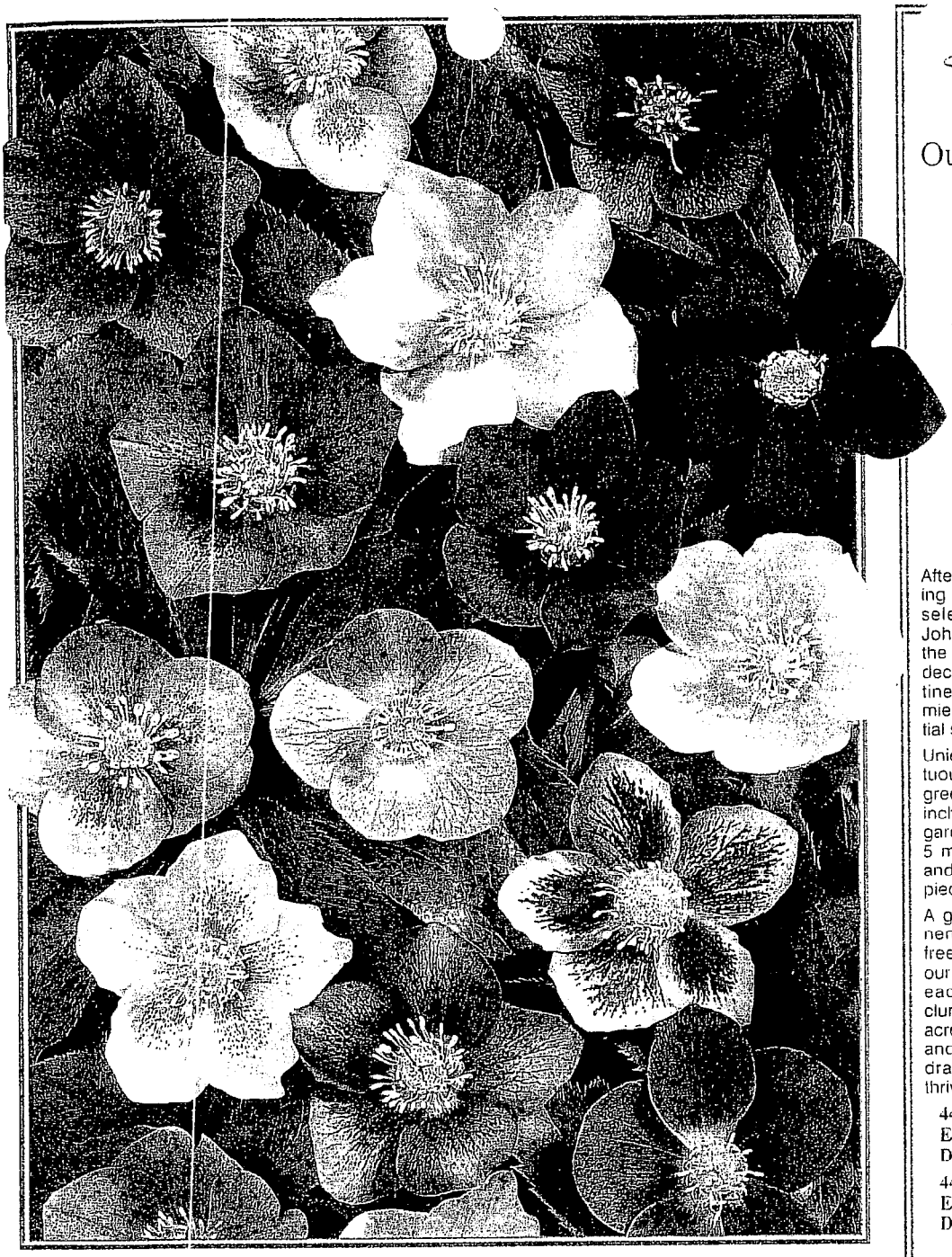

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After fifty years of dedicated English breeding and ten years of collection and ongoing selection by our Director of Horticulture, John Elsley, we excitedly offer our patrons the very finest perennial introduction of the decade. Royal Heritage Hellebores are destined to supplant even Hostas as the premiere carefree perennial for shade (and partial sun).

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Rose 'Paul Bocuse' A single stem creates a bouquet! See page 2.

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Spring 2002

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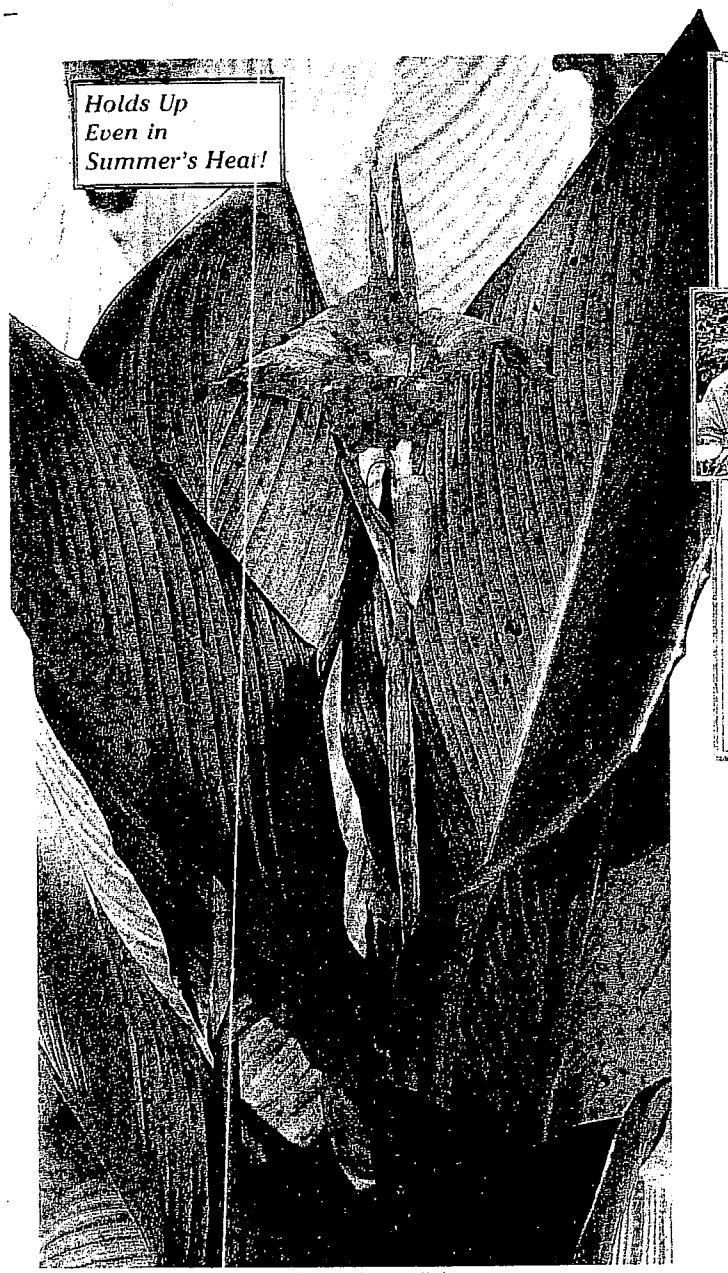


Canna 'Australia'

Welcome to Wayside Gardens Spring Planting 2002

The Best of Old and New, Selected for Garden Performance and Landscape Beauty

Dear Wayside Gardener,

It has been another wonderful year here at Wayside Gardens. I was fortunate to be able to visit the very best hybridizers and nurserymen in both the U.S. and abroad. The wealth of new and improved plant material is astounding. New plants have always been one of the primary focuses at Wayside Gardens and I'm extremely excited to be able to offer you over 150 plants which are new to this catalog. A number of these have taken 3 to 5 years to build up sufficient quantities. These choice rarities include the hardy, fragrant orchid Calanthe, the doubled-flowering Magnolia sieboldii 'Colossus', the best red Canna — C. 'Australia', and the extraordinary new variegated Kousa Dogwood 'Limon Ripple'. Many of these new varieties are exclusive to Wayside Gardens. But whether they are are new selections or older, proven performers, all Wayside plants are uncommonly beautiful and represent the best in perennials, roses, flowering shrubs and trees! Many of the items are in limited supply and I would hate to disappoint you, so place your order early!

Thank you for selecting Wayside Gardens as your premiere choice for exciting new plants and best wishes for a happy, healthy and productive growing season!

Sincerely,

P.S. Be sure to order early for best selection!

Chris Hansen, Director of Horticulture

NEW!

CANNA 'Australia' — ***The Darkest Leaved Canna Ever!***
(Syn. Canna 'Feurzauber'.) One of the most fantastic dark foliaged plants we've found! Deep burgundy-black foliage, that maintains its dark glow even in the hottest months of summer, is topped with a display of large red flowers. After three years of work to build up supply, this rare Canna is now available to Wayside customers. The dark stems and satin foliage form clumps, 4 to 5 feet tall and 12 to 18 inches wide, that contrast with the vivid blooms appearing from early summer into early fall. Tolerant of heat and humidity, 'Australia' is a fantastic specimen or accent plant that adapts well to patio containers and perennial borders where it quickly becomes the focal point. Attractive in combination with Canna 'Bengal Tiger' (page 107) as shown in the photograph. Plant in full sun and moist soil. Zones 7-10. Bulb.

7231 Each $19.95, *Save 12%*–**Two $34.95, Three $49.95, Six $89.00, Doz. $169.00**

NEW!

MAGNOLIA sieboldii 'Colossus' — ***Huge Double Flowers!***
A double flowering form of M. sieboldii with superior heat tolerance! The intensely fragrant flowers of the Japanese Oyama Magnolia take on a much larger size and fullness in 'Colossus' because it is a hexaploid, which means it contains five times the chromosomes of the species. Pendant, cup-shaped blooms, the majority 3 to 4 inches across with some up to 5 inches, are nearly twice the size of those produced by M. sieboldii and can have up to 18 petals. This rare hybrid produces a range of both double and semi-double, fragrant blooms from late spring and into early summer. Trees reach 15 to 20 feet tall and 12 to 15 feet wide and have the advantage of blooming at a young age. Zones 5-9. One-gallon container.

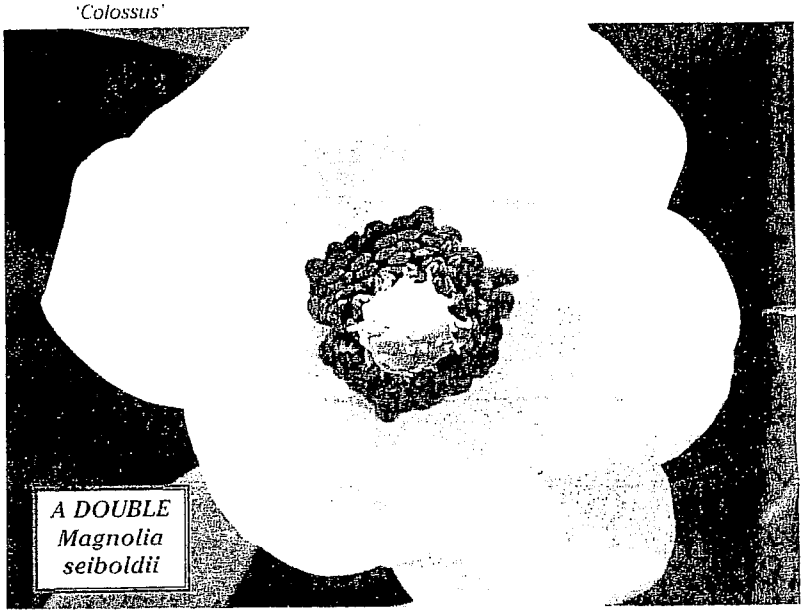
47029 Each $150.00 *Limit One Per Customer, Please*

About Our Front Cover

ROSE 'Paul Bocuse'
Maspaujeu; PPAF — ***A Wayside Original Introduction.*** This exceptionally long-blooming Generosa™ Shrub Rose features rich apricot flowers, 3 inches across and deeply cupped. The flowers are borne in beautiful sprays, each with a huge terminal bud and 7 to 8 side buds that increase the bloom time in both the garden and the vase. The flowers are held out on long, straight stems, that are perfect for cutting. Shiny, medium green foliage covers very well-mannered shrubs that reach 4½ feet tall, and 2 to 3 feet wide — no need for extra support. Named in honor of the famed chef, it has the right ingredients of color, fragrance and form. All three elements blend together in a creation worthy of the French culinary legend. Zones 5-10.

45545 Each $19.95, *Save 12%*–**Two $34.95, Three $49.95 Six $95.00**

Magnolia sieboldii 'Colossus'



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CALANTHE Kozu Hybrids — *Inte* *Fragrant Hardy Orchid!*

The only Calanthe to produce fragrant flowers hard-to-find orchids come in an unparalleled variety of colors. Clove-scented, 8- to 10-inch flower spikes are borne in mid to late spring in shades of white, pink, red, purple, brown, orange and bicolors. Hybridized in Japan, Kozu Hybrids are nursery propagated, vigorous bloomers, and they are finally available in very limited quantities in the U.S. Pleated, evergreen foliage matures in the fall and remains for most of the winter months. Plants, reaching 12 inches tall and wide, are ideal in woodland or perennial borders, or used as specimens or accent plantings. Grow in partial shade. Zones 7-9. One-quart pot.

40342 Each $54.95, *Save 10%*–**Two $99.00, Three $139.00**

CLEMATIS florida sieboldii (C. f. bicolor)

One of the choicest and most sought-after of all Clematis, with striking and spectacular flowers of intriguing charm. Against a background of creamy white sepals is displayed a large, lustruous central boss of purple petal-like stamens — the effect at first glance is that of a 3- to 4-inch passion flower. Long cultivated in Japan, it was introduced to England in 1836. Succeeding best with some natural winter protection, in colder climates it is a splendid container plant grown outside after danger of frost, then brought into a frost-free location through winter. Best in humus-rich soil and a sheltered woodland setting. A premium variety by any standard! Hardy in warmer parts of Zones 5-9. Bareroot.

44033 Each $12.95, *Save 11%*–**Two $22.95, Three $32.95, Six $59.95**

LILY 'Silk Road' — *The Most Fragrant Lily Ever!*

The most stunning hybrid Lily to date and the most fragrant too! 'Silk Road' is the work of Judith Freeman, who has more than 30 years of Lily breeding experience. A hybrid breakthrough, this introduction is one of the "Orienpets" — an interspecific cross combining the best attributes of the Oriental and Trumpet Lilies. The work is careful and demanding — 400 crosses may only produce 5 seeds. 'Silk Road' bears bright white flowers, 8 to 10 inches across, with deep crimson-rose throats that are carried on an enormous inflorescence up to 2 feet across with many secondary buds to extend blooming time. The strong stems reach 6 feet tall and don't topple over. Available in extremely limited quantities. Zones 4-9.

7329 Each $19.95, *Save 12%*–**Two $34.95, Three $49.95, Six $89.00, Doz. $169.00**

SEDUM 'Purple Emperor'

Director of Horticulture Chris Hansen calls 'Purple Emperor' the best dark-foliaged Sedum he's seen and, with its near-black leaves and rich red-purple flowers, is destined to be an attention-getter. The bushy plants, reaching 18 inches tall and spreading 12 to 18 inches, grow in tight, eye-catching clumps of deep purple foliage. Near-black stems hold up 3-inch terminal flower heads of deep red-purple in mid to late summer. The plants withstand heat and humidity and the flowers hold their color well into fall. Introduced by the former Washfield Nursery of England, 'Purple Emperor' traces its lineage to the Sussex garden of co-owner Graham Gough's parents. The dark Sedum is the perfect centerpiece in a summer perennial bed. For best results, grow 'Purple Emperor' in full sun and dry soil. Zones 3-7. Bareroot.

40554 Each $9.95,
Save 9%–**Three $26.95,**
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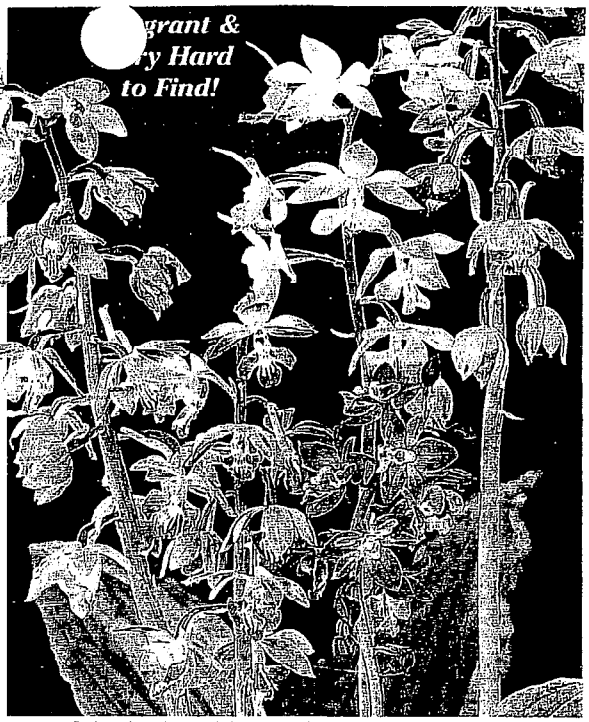
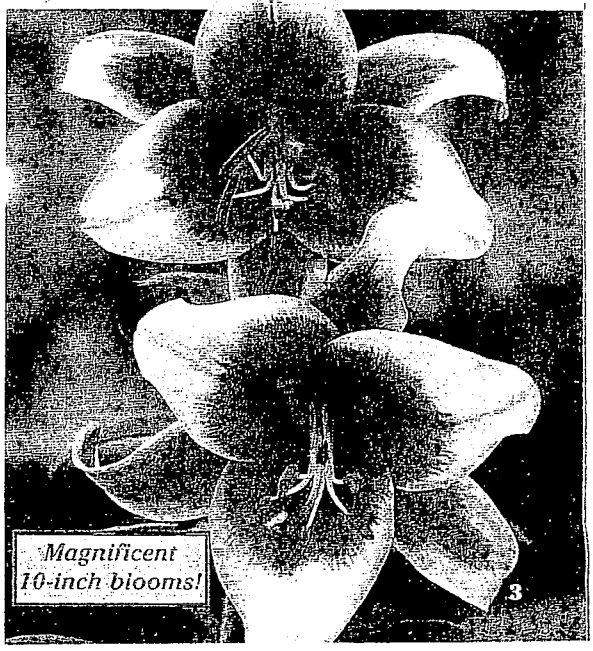
Sedum 'Purple Emperor'



Calanthe Kozu Hybrids — Hardy Terrestrial Orchids

Clematis florida sieboldii

Lily 'Silk Road'



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WG0030

A) 'Marmalade Skies'™ Meimonblan; PPAF. 2001 AA [illegible] ner (co-winner with 'Glowing Peace'). Simply one of the most floriferous Roses ever, fill [illegible] ry vase you own with 2½- to 3-inch blooms of brilliant tangerine-orange that last an extraordinary length of time! A "blooming machine" (how unromantic!), this compact, rounded 3-foot by 3-foot plant just doesn't know how to quit producing clusters of 5 to 8 blooms — lightly fragrant and boasting a petal count of 22 — from early summer through late fall! The foliage is a satiny olive-green. Tolerant of light shade and equally at home in the shrub border, perennial garden, hedge, or container, this is an extraordinary performer whose beauty you will value for many years to come!

45851 Each $14.95, *Save 9%*–Two $26.95, Three $36.95, Six $64.95

NEW!! **B) 'Lavaglut'** 1979. An intriguing Rose with an interesting name, 'Lavaglut' displays clusters of deep red blooms, almost black in bud, so prolific that one cluster can be cut for an instant bouquet! Each stem of this Floribunda has 30 to 50 individual 1½-inch blooms. The dark flowers, each with 25 to 30 intense red petals, are long-lived in the garden or vase. Introduced by the Kordes family, 'Lavaglut' — German for lava glow — is a proven garden performer. The glossy, dark green foliage is disease- and pest-resistant and blankets plants reaching 5 feet tall.

45726 Each $18.95 *Save 13%*–Two $32.95, Three $44.95, Six $79.00

C) 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg' cv. Probril; PPAF. Evoking the pink-and-cream décor beloved by the Victorians, this sport of the renowned Floribunda 'Iceberg' offers huge, plentiful clusters of blooms bearing a delightful honey scent! Each 2½-inch bloom sports 18 to 24 petals of deep cerise-pink against a cream background, the color intensifying in cooler weather. Every bit as reliable as its parent, this rounded shrub reaches 4 to 5 feet tall and wide, with a strong growth habit and glossy fresh-green foliage. Just right for a specimen, hedge, or border, it blooms all summer. Developed in Tasmania, Australia. Bareroot.

45345 Each $18.95, *Save 13%*–Two $32.95, Three $44.95, Six $79.00

D) 'Betty Prior'. No Rose can outbloom this great Floribunda! Elegant, 1½- to 2-inch deep pink flowers are subtle and distinctive in color with a rich, spicy scent. The single blooms, resembling pink Dogwood flowers, appear continuously from late spring through fall, becoming deeper colored (almost red) in cooler weather. A sturdy grower, 3 to 4 feet tall, it is blessed with unusual vigor and healthy foliage, blooming generously even after other Roses have passed their prime. An especially good performer in the South.

45001 Each $12.95, *Save 11%*–Two $22.95, Three $32.95, Six $59.95

E) 'Reine des Violettes' Hybrid Perpetual introduced 1860. Unusual 3½- to 4½-inch lilac-purple blossoms glow against silvery-green foliage. Blooms repeatedly and heavily all summer on plants 6 to 8 feet tall and 4 feet across. Nearly thorn less canes.

45097 Each $14.95, *Save 9%*–Two $26.95, Three $36.95, Six $64.95

F) 'Blanc Double de Coubert' (Rugosa). 1892. Large, open, pure white semi-double flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are produced abundantly and ceaselessly all season long. The 6- by 5-foot plants possess strong, thorny canes and rich, deeply veined foliage. Excellent for shrub borders or hedges, pleasingly fragrant, and exceptionally free of disease.

45104 Each $12.95, *Save 11%*–Two $22.95, Three $32.95, Six $59.95

G) 'The Fairy' — *The Superb Polyantha Rose — Hybrid Shrub.* Tops for vigor, perfect health, hardiness and its super ability to produce graceful clusters of charming pink, 1½-inch rosette blossoms from early summer until hard frost. It grows 3 feet wide and sends up rigid 3-foot canes topped with dainty blossoms; one spray is a complete bouquet which will easily last a week or more when cut. Excellent in the perennial bed, or grown in front of shrubs; unsurpassed as a perpetual-flowering low hedge for sunny areas. A nonstop bloomer to delight novice and expert gardeners alike.

45032 Each $14.95, *Save 9%*–Two $26.95, Three $36.95, Six $64.95

WAYSIDE'S SHRUB ROSE COLLECTION 42931
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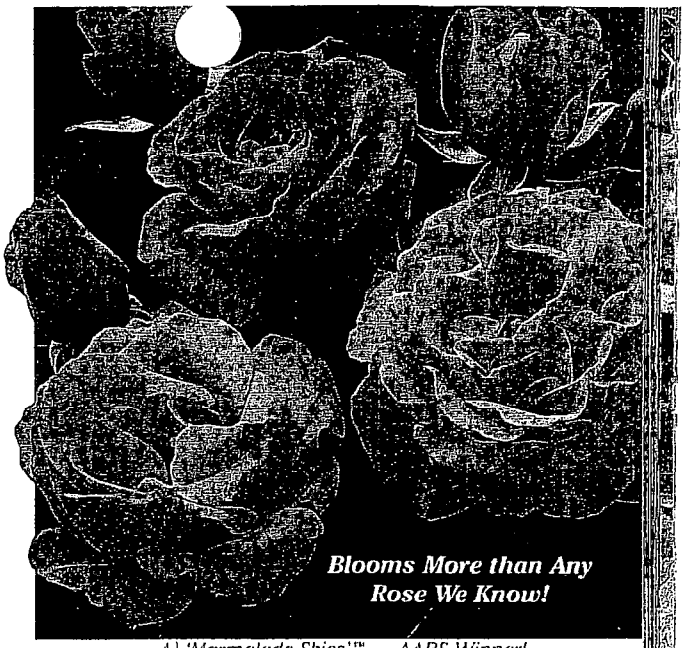
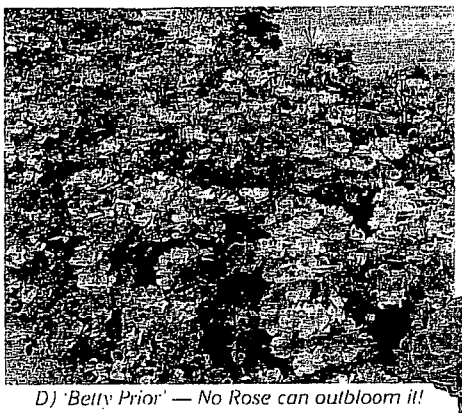
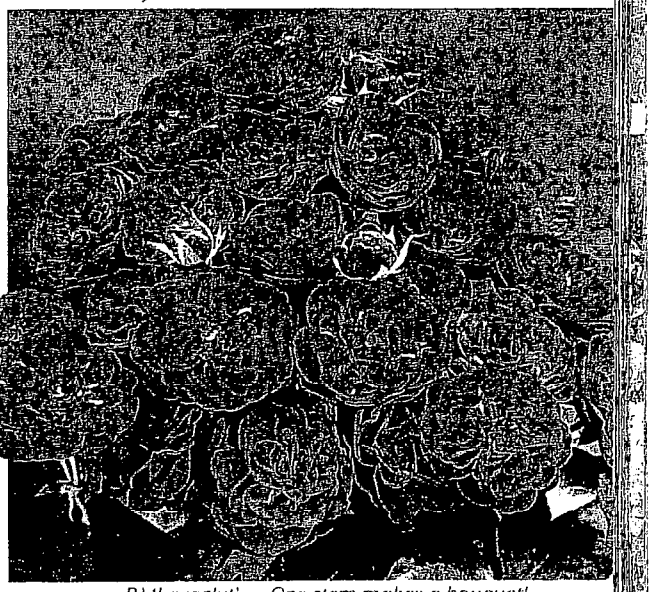


A) 'Marmalade Skies'™ — AARS Winner!


D) 'Betty Prior' — No Rose can outbloom it!

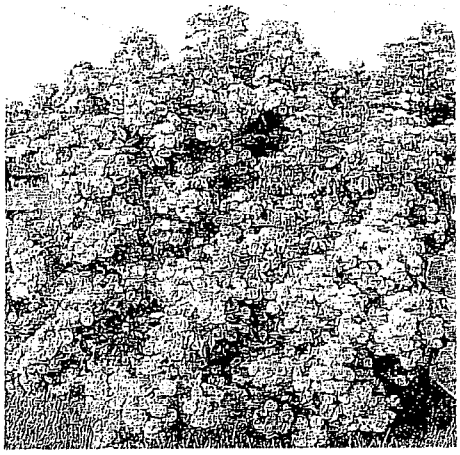

B) 'Lavaglut' — One stem makes a bouquet!

C) 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg' — Honey-scented bloom clusters

E) 'Reine des Violettes'

F) 'Blanc Double de Coubert'

G) 'The Fairy' — Perpetual-flowering low hedge!



43998 'Will Goodwin'. A true blue Clematis, de ned with frilled edges and golden sta- mens. Blooms are 6 to 8 inches across, abundantly bo ne through September on 8- to 12-foot vines. *Group II.*

43657 'Guernsey Cream' — *An Original Wayside Introduction.* Brighten dark areas with these 5-inch, glistening moonlight-yellow blossoms. Huge masses appear early, with a second flush later in summer. Ideal in containers. *Group II.*

41265 'Belle of Woking'. Introduced in 1875, this rare heirloom bears fluffy, fully double, 4-inch pompons that are unlike any other large-flowered hybrid. Their delicate complexion of the palest, coolest pink fading to soft silvery-mauve is unforgettable. Great clouds appear in early summer and seem to glow in morning and at dusk. *Group II.*

41612 'Pink Champagne'. This free-flowering, 6- to 8-foot climber produces striking 6- to 8-inch blooms of vivid pink with cerise edging. Great for vertical spaces in the patio or small garden. Flower color may darken in hot weather. Blooms midsummer on last year's wood. Prune sparingly. *Group II.*

41250 'Piilu'. For a truly distinctive look, this award-winning recent hybrid is unsurpassed! Developed by Estonian hybridizer Uno Kivistik in 1984 as a cross between the classic C. 'Hagley Hybrid' and C. Mahrouvi, it offers large, 4- to 4½-inch flowers, first in late spring to early summer on old wood, then again in late summer on young shoots! The blooms are a light violet-pink with wide purple bars, and are often double during the first bloom. Best of all, 'Piilu' flowers the first year! Very hardy and compact, this 6-foot vine is perfect for containers or for winding through shrubs and fences. Zones 4-9. *Group II.*

43792 'Hagley Hybrid'. This tremendous bloomer really caught our eye at the Clematis Trials at Boskoop, Holland, where it was solidly covered with flowers over a long period in midsummer. Each bloom measures 5 to 6 inches across — a delightful shell-pink with handsome purple anthers. Sepals are pointed and boat-shaped when first open. *Group III.*

41486 'Mrs. N. Thompson'. Remarkably beautiful, 4- to 6-inch violet-purple blooms have a pronounced red stripe down the center of each petal and striking deep red stamens. Blooms May and June, and again in September. *Group II.*

MIX AND MATCH: All Clematis pages 64 - 67 (except C. x durandii)
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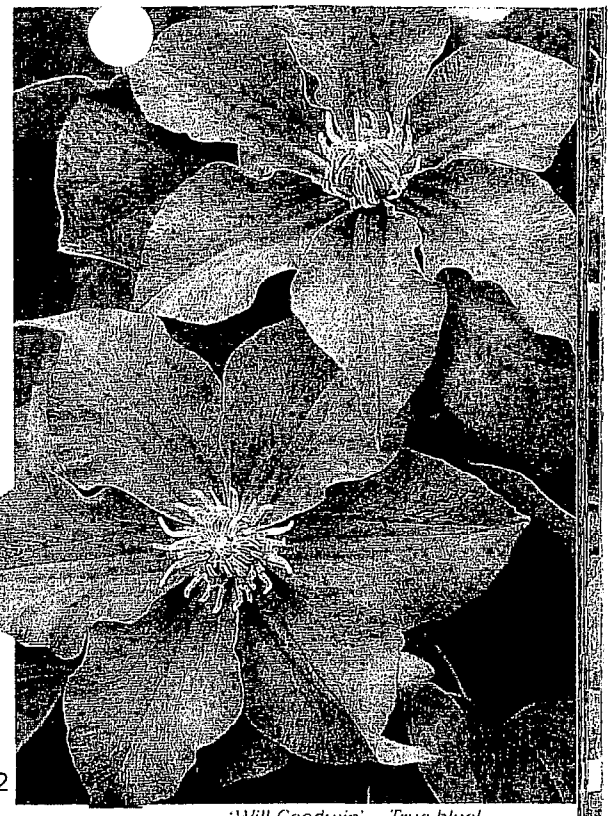
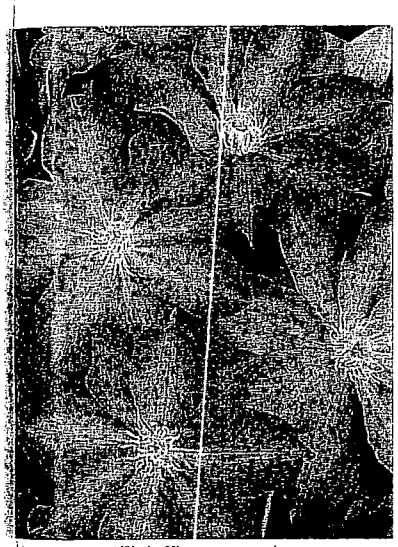
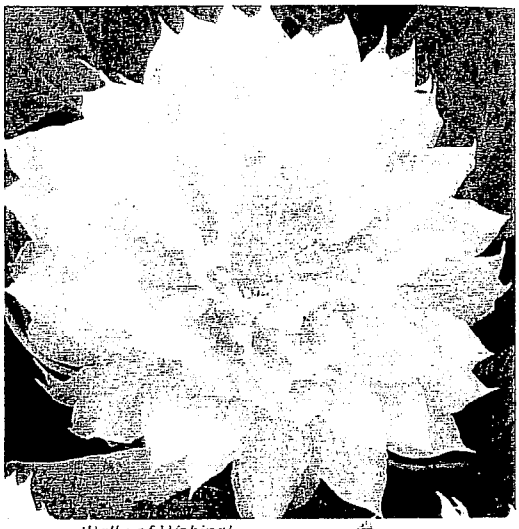
WG0032



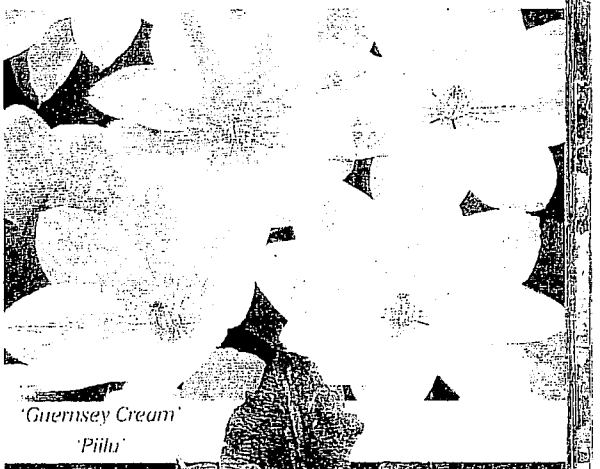
'Will Goodwin' —True blue!



'Pink Champagne'



'Belle of Woking'

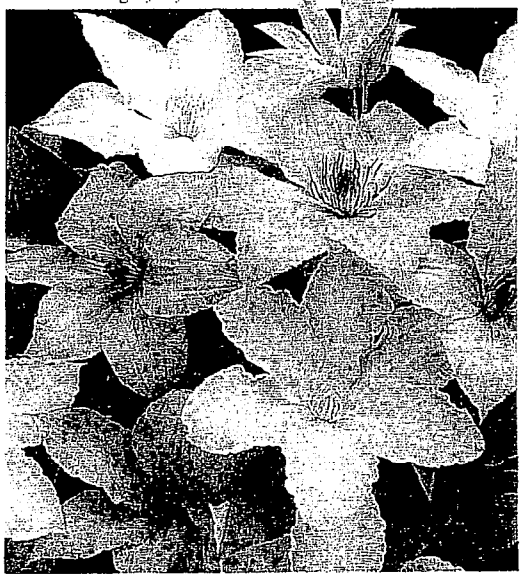


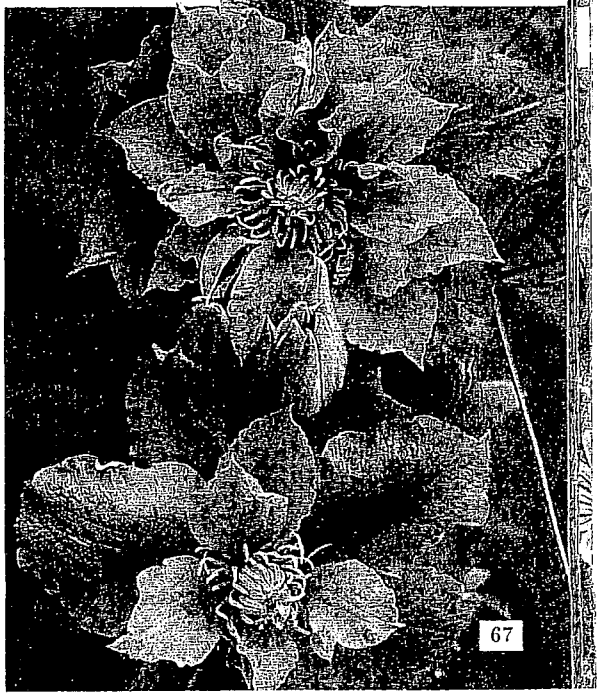
'Guernsey Cream'

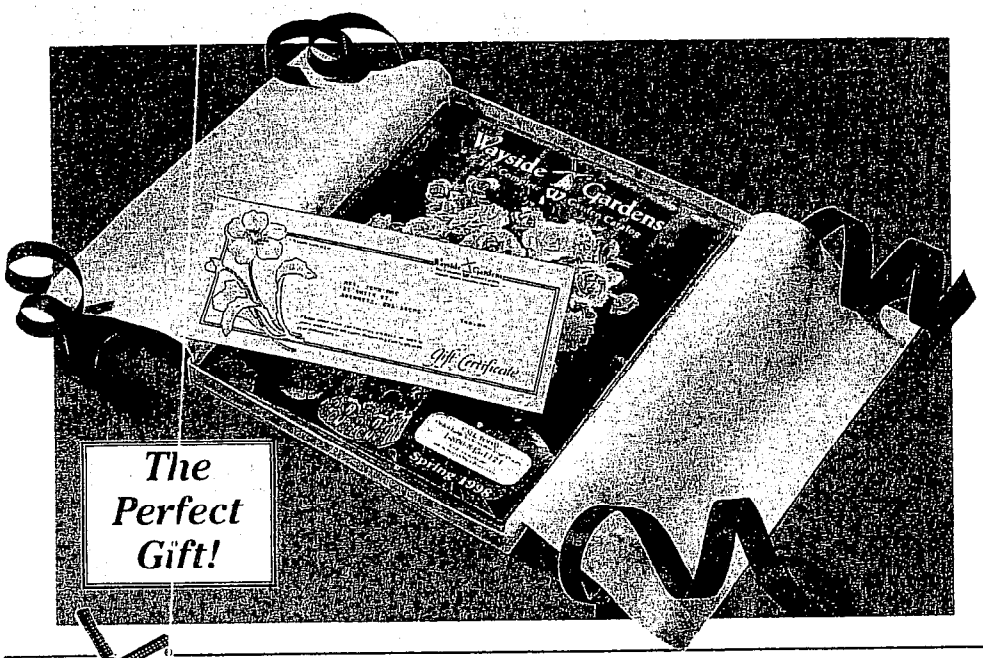
'Piilu'

'Mrs. N. Thompson'

'Hagley Hybrid'







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Wayside's Complete Index

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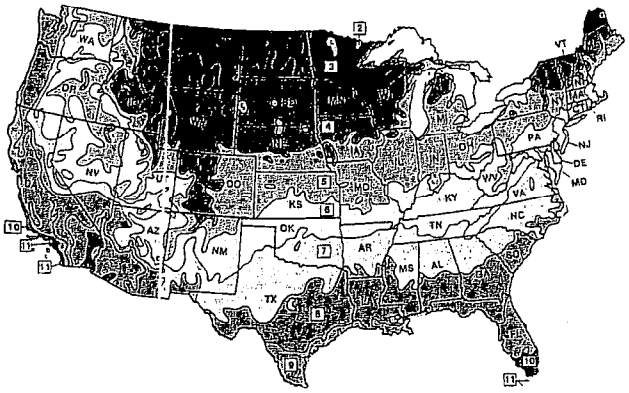

ZONE 2	-50° TO -40° F	
ZONE 3	-40° TO -30°	
ZONE 4	-30° TO -20°	
ZONE 5	-20° TO -10°	
ZONE 6	-10° TO 0°	
ZONE 7	0° TO 10°	
ZONE 8	10° TO 20°	
ZONE 9	20° TO 30°	
ZONE 10	30° TO 40°	
ZONE 11	ABOVE 40°	

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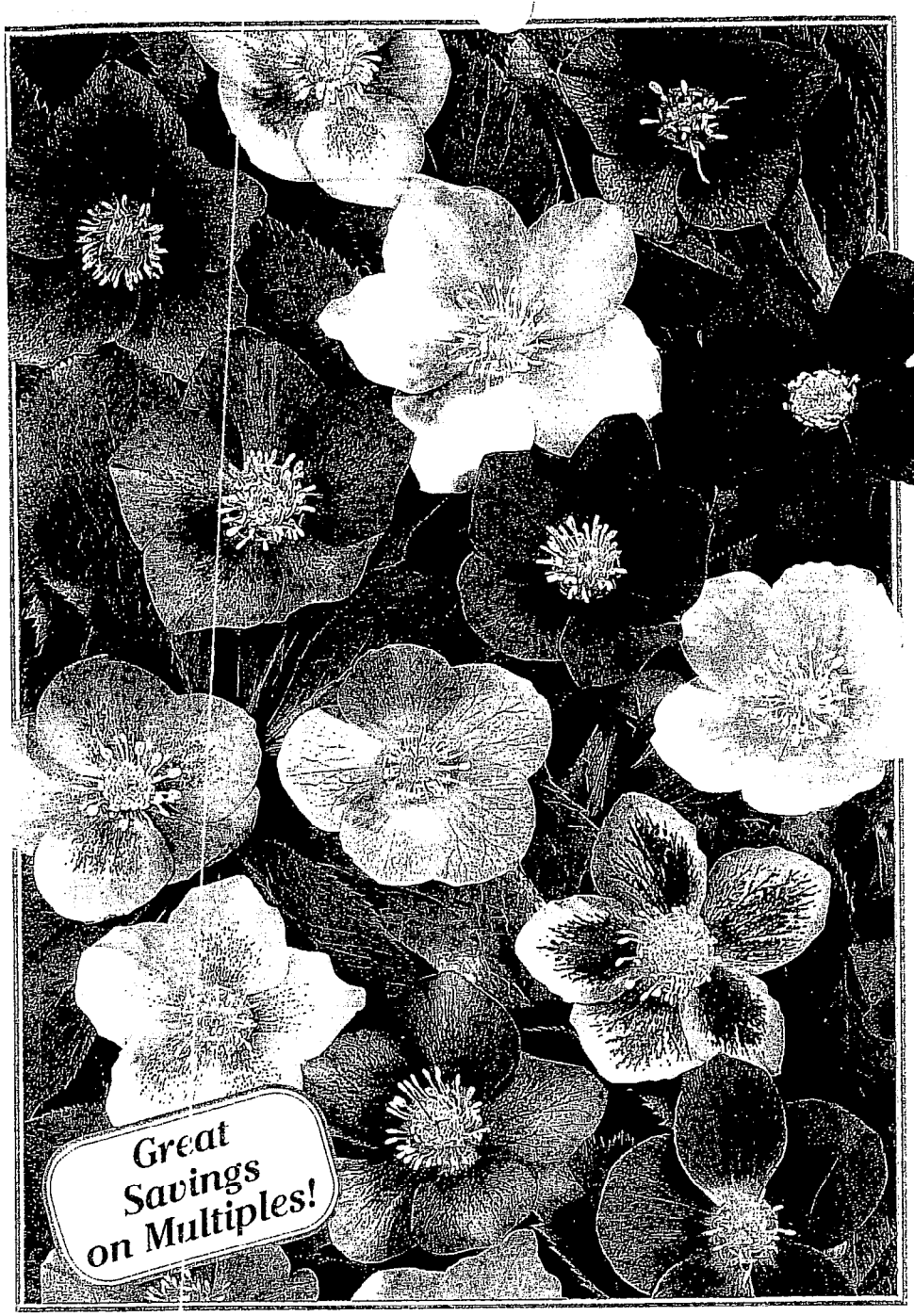

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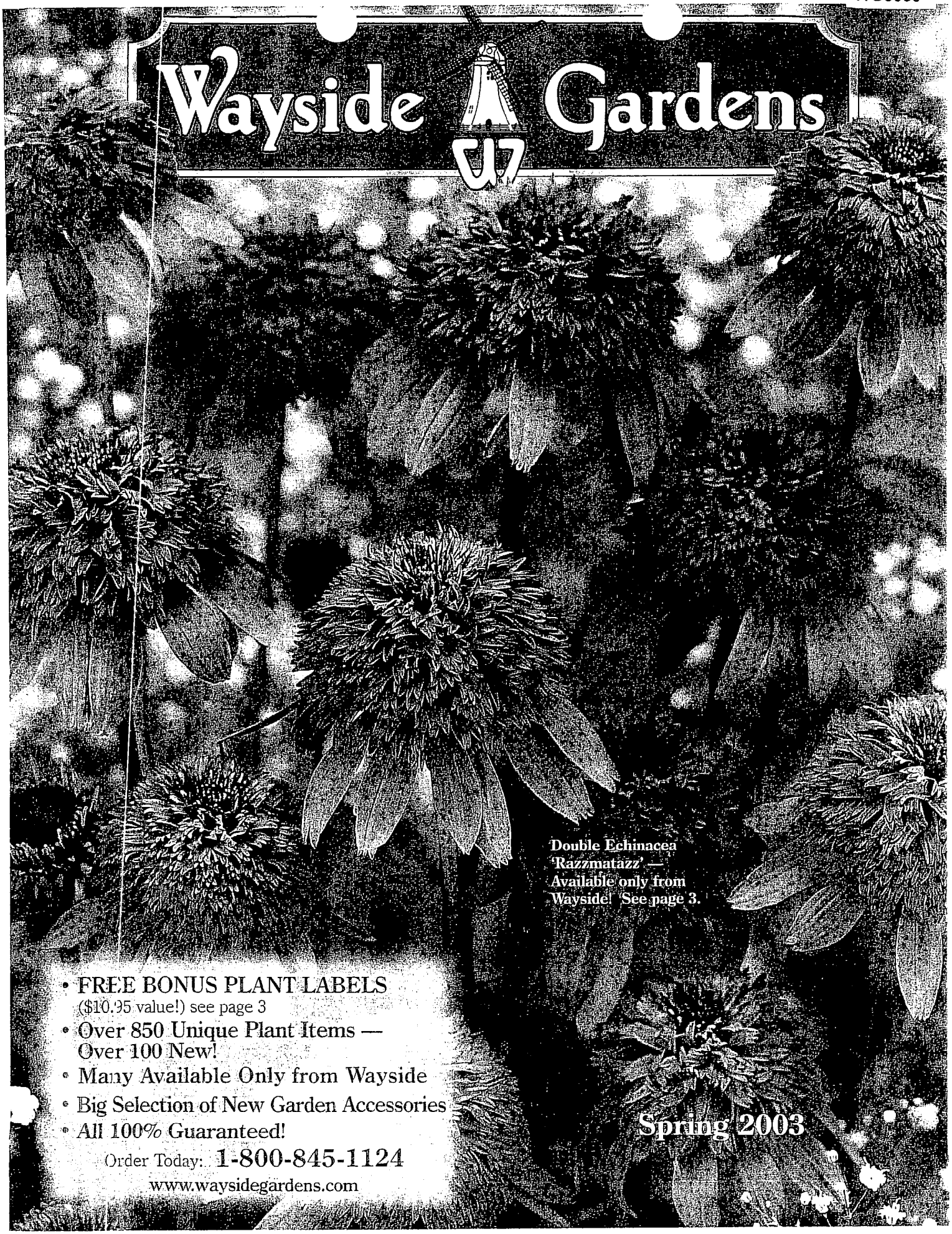

Double Echinacea 'Razzmatazz' — Available only from Wayside! See page 3.

- FREE BONUS PLANT LABELS ($10.95 value!) see page 3
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Spring 2003

Welcome to Wayside Gardens
Spring 2003

Spring! It's the most exciting season because as your garden awakens, the promise of life is once again renewed. At Wayside our mission is to provide the very best plants to make your garden vision a reality. This past year I have been able to visit the top hybridizers and nurserymen world-wide and I am astounded at the breadth of new products. I'm extremely excited to offer you over 130 NEW plants, many of which are exclusive to Wayside Gardens. But new or proven, all Wayside plants are uncommonly beautiful and represent the pinnacles of breeding. Some items are in limited supply and I would hate to disappoint you, so place your order early!

Thank you for selecting Wayside Gardens as your premier gardening source — best wishes for a happy and productive growing season!

Sincerely,
Chris Hansen, Director of Horticulture

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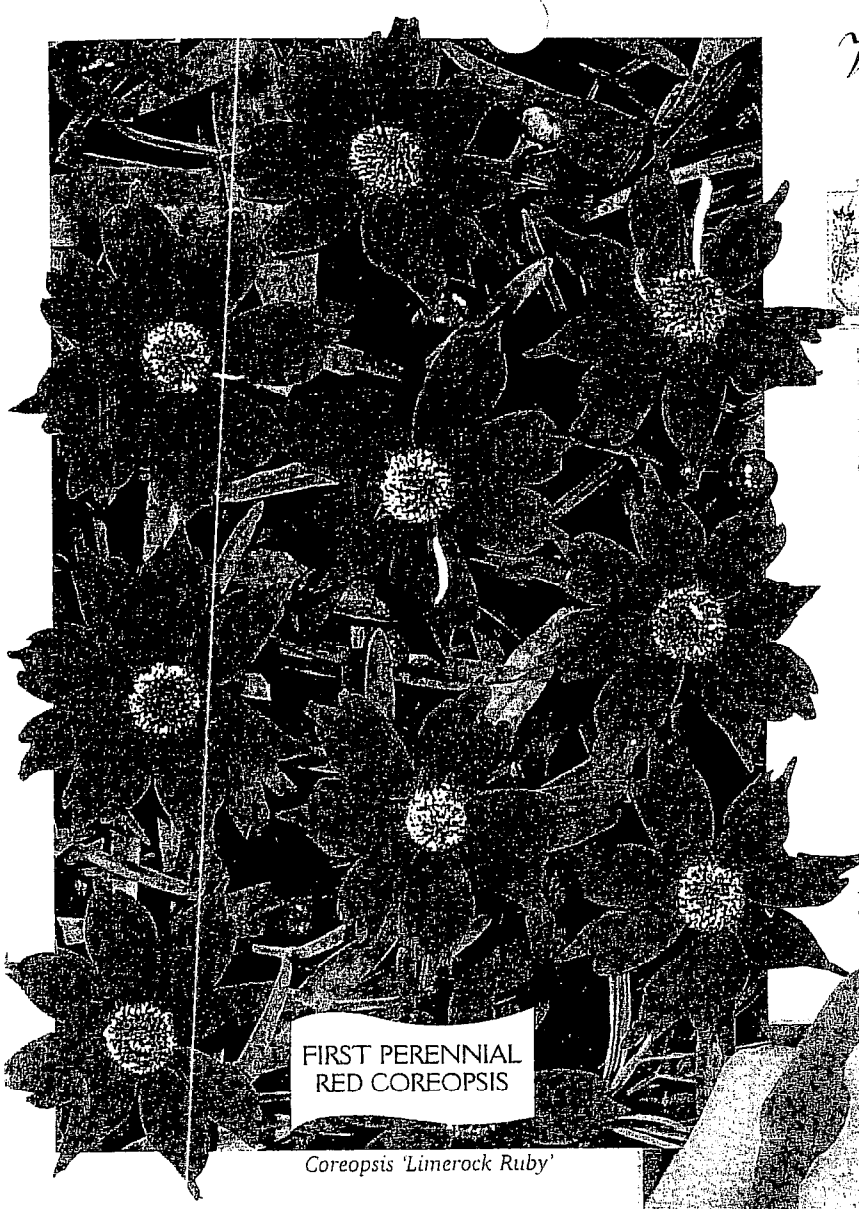


FIRST PERENNIAL RED COREOPSIS

Coreopsis 'Limerock Ruby'

Rose Barbra Streisand

INTENSELY FRAGRANT!

COREOPSIS 'Limerock Ruby'

NEW!

PPAF. No matter how crowded your borders, patio, and beds may be, make room for the first-ever RED perennial Coreopsis that blooms nonstop all summer long! Large blooms, 1 1/2 inches wide, are colorful and profuse, and the plant's low, spreading habit covers the ground beautifully. Best of all, it's easy to grow in any soil! Merry yellow-eyed daisies begin when the summer heat sets in and continue till fall. The plants, just under 2 feet tall and 3 feet wide, thrive in sunny locations. Zones 4-9. 3-inch pot.

40912 Each $9.95, *Save 5%*–Two $18.95, Three $25.95, Six $44.95, *Save 29%*--Doz. $85.00

ROSE Barbra Streisand

(Wekquaneze); PPAF. "Hello, Gorgeous!" Ms. Streisand selected this Hybrid Tea as her namesake from amongst an extensive trial in her gardens. Why? Form, color, and FRAGRANCE! In fact, its heady scent is so strong that 2 or 3 blooms can perfume a room. The 4- to 4 1/2- inch double blooms have 35 petals each and glow in a lavender that darkens as they mature. Free-flowering shrubs, 3 to 4 feet tall and 2 to 3 feet wide, have disease-resistant foliage. A star is born! Zones 5-9. Bareroot.

45546 Each $18.95, *Save 8%*–Two $34.95, Three $49.95, *Save 21%*–Six $89.95

WG0037

43903 **'Will Goodwin'**. A true blue Clematis, deeply veined with frilled edges and golden stamens. Blooms are 6 to 8 inches across, abundantly borne June through September on 8- to 12-foot vines. *Group II.*

41265 **'Belle of Woking'**. Introduced in 1875, this rare heirloom bears fully double, 4-inch pompons unlike any other large-flowered hybrid. The great clouds of blooms, pale coolest pink fading to soft silvery-mauve, that appear in early summer are an unforgettable sight; they seem to glow in morning and at dusk. *Group II.*

41250 **'Piilu'**. For a truly distinctive look, this award-winning recent hybrid is unsurpassed! Large, 4- to 4½-inch flowers, appearing first in late spring on old wood, then again in late summer on young shoots, are a light violet-pink with wide purple bars, and are often double during the first bloom. Best of all, 'Piilu' flowers the first year! Very hardy and compact, this 6-foot vine is perfect for containers or for winding through shrubs and fences. Zones 4-9. *Group II.*

44555 **C. montana 'Mayleen'**. Rich fragrance and large (2½- to 3-inch) satiny flowers make this the best of all pink C. montana cultivars. Vigorously grows 25 to 30 feet tall with billowing pink clouds of bloom in early summer. Zones 6-9. *Group I.*

41612 **'Pink Champagne'**. This free-flowering, 6- to 8-foot climber produces striking 6- to 8-inch blooms of vivid pink with cerise edging. Great for vertical spaces in the patio or small garden. Flower color may darken in hot weather. Blooms midsummer on last year's wood. Prune sparingly. *Group II.*

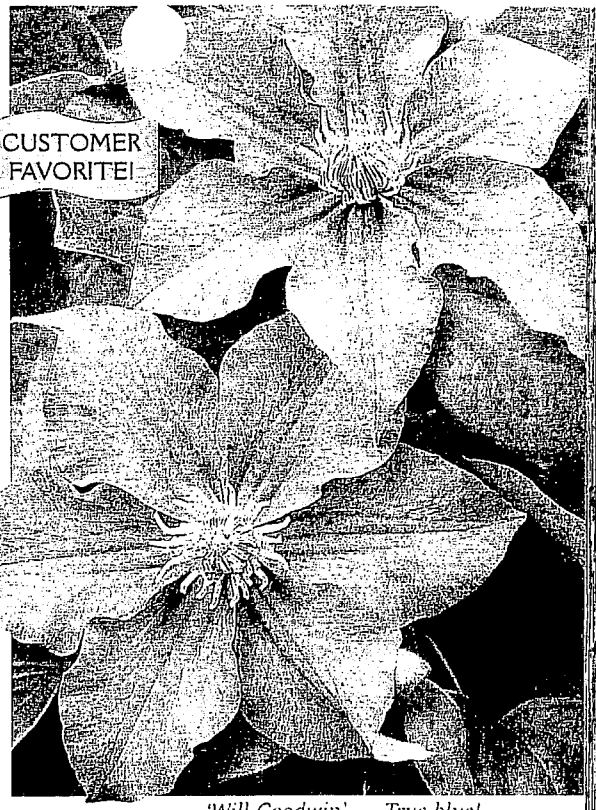
43145 **'General Sikorski'**. Brilliant blue flowers with a hint of red in the center of each petal clothe vigorous vines all summer! Each blossom is 4 to 6 inches wide, with a cluster of cream-colored stamens for bright contrast. A fantastic grower! *Group II.*

44061 **C. montana var. rubens 'Odorata'**. Vanilla fragrance distinguishes lavish pale pink, 2- to 2½-inch flowers in early summer. Grows 20 to 30 feet, 10 to 15 feet if pruned hard. Zones 6-9. *Group I.*

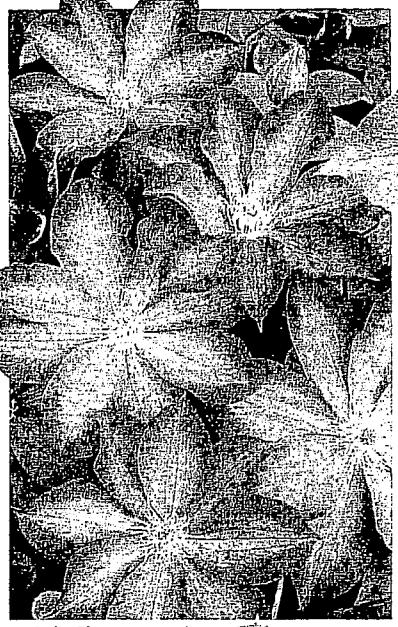
44062 **'Marie Boisselot' ('Mme Le Coultre')**. Pale pink blooms unfold and mature to pure white, 6-inch flowers set off by yellow stamens. The 8 broad sepals overlap, giving the impression of huge, semi-double flowers. Blooms prolifically in early summer and again in fall. *Group II.*

CULTURE: Clematis prefer a rich, loose, well-drained soil that will permit a free run of the roots; they do best where their tops are in full sun, yet their roots are shaded (such as with low plants or mulch). Our plants are pruned, ready to set out. The roots must become established before top growth occurs — and it may take two or three seasons to reach their full magnificence. *Clematis can be divided into three pruning groups: Group I, Group II, and Group III.* *See page 64 for complete pruning instructions.*

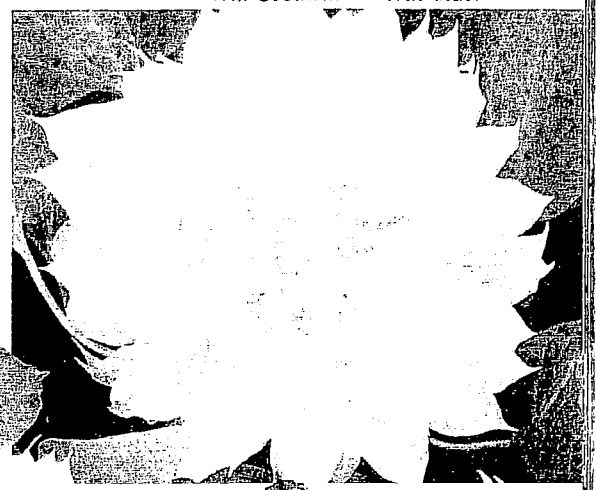
C. montana 'Mayleen'



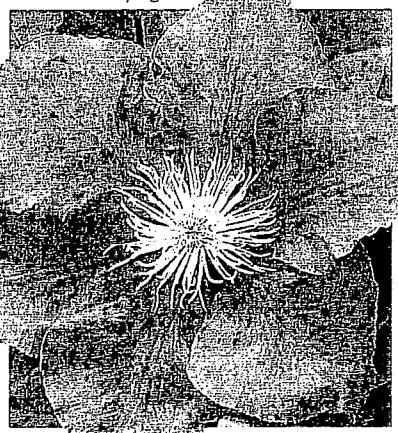
'Will Goodwin' — True blue!



'Pink Champagne'



'Belle of Woking'

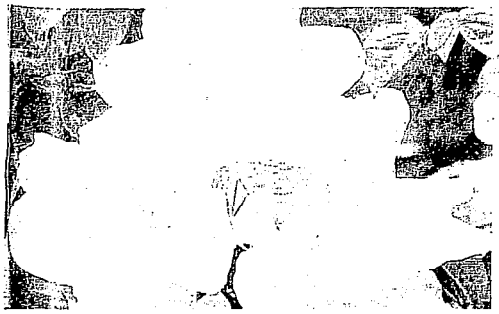


'General Sikorski'

C. montana 'Odorata'

'Piilu'

'Marie Boisselot'



WG0038

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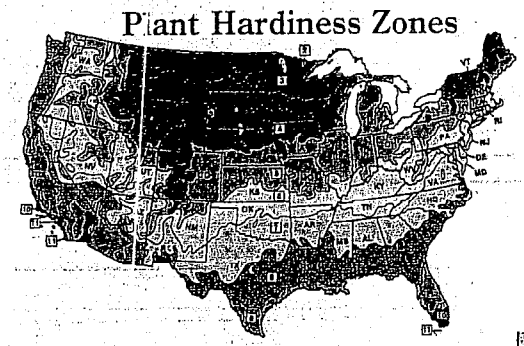
Plant Hardiness Zones



ZONE 2 -50° TO -40° F
ZONE 3 -40° TO -30°
ZONE 7 0° TO 10°
ZONE 8 10° TO 20°

This hardiness map was developed by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. The zones 1-11 are based on the average annual minimum temperature for each zone. In the zone information given for each plant, the smaller number indicates the northern-most zone it can be counted on to survive the winter, and the higher number, the most southerly area it will perform consistently. Many factors such as altitude, degree of exposure to wind, proximity to bodies of water, snow cover, soil types and the like can create variations of as much as two zones in winter hardiness, cool nights, shade and amount of water ed can extend the southern limits.

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You must be satisfied with Wayside's plants, bulbs and garden supplies. If anything proves other than satisfactory, notify us within a year and we will replace.

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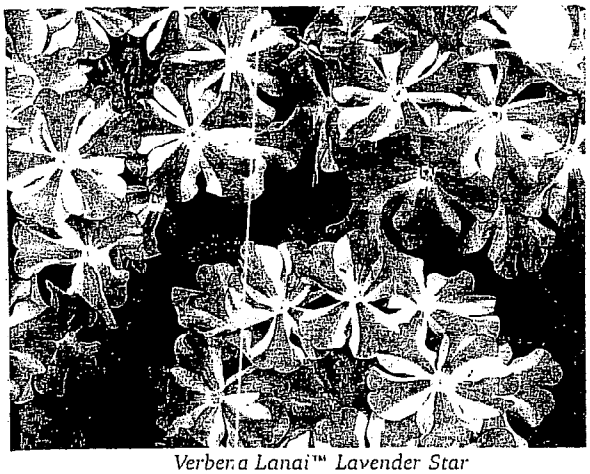


Verbena Lanai™ Lavender Star

VERBENA Lanai™ Lavender Star

Expect a superstar performance of hot color — and plenty of it! From late spring through fall, the compact plants bloom from their centers for a full and attractive show in a basket, container or garden. The blooms, held in 5-inch umbels, sport hot pink petals with a white star edging. Grow in full sun. It reaches 24 inches tall and 28 to 36 inches wide and is tolerant to Powdery Mildew.

41622 Six $19.95, Doz $34.95,
Save 17%–18 for $49.95

THUNBERGIA Sunny™ Orange

Chase the clouds away with Sunny's bright orange, trumpet-shaped blooms with contrasting dark centers! From late spring into fall, the 2- to 3-inch blooms shine against rich, dark green foliage. Sunny grows 8 feet in a season and easily covers chain-link fences, climbs a trellis or fills patio containers. Grow in sun to light shade.

43541 Six $19.95, Doz $34.95,
Save 17%–18 for $49.95

PETUNIA Ramblin' Shades O'Pink—

Add a brilliant splash of color to your favorite garden spot! Waves of 4-inch, hot pink blooms — arriving up to 2 weeks earlier than others — keep the plants glowing for months! Compact and easy to grow, it reaches 10 to 14 inches tall and spreads up to 30 inches. Weather resistant!

40190 Six $19.95, Doz $34.95,
Save 17%–18 for $49.95

VERBENA Rapunzel™—

Rapunzel sends out long, lovely stems studded with big bloom clusters for 5 months or more — even in the worst heat and humidity! The purple clusters, 4 to 6 inches across, are held on 12- to 18-inch stems on plants reaching 18 to 24 inches tall and wide. It tolerates Powdery Mildew better than most Verbenas and can be grown in areas with warm nights or rainy weather. Grow in full sun.

42921 Six $19.95, Doz $34.95,
Save 17%–18 for $49.95

VERBENA AND PETUNIA COMBO

Receive 4 Petunia Ramblin Shades o' Pink and 2 Verbena Rapunzel.

42921 Six $19.95,
Doz $34.95,
Save 17%–18 for $49.95

VINCA DanDiva™ Purple—

PPAF DanDiva™, the largest-flowered Vinca, blooms its head off from early summer well into fall! Big 2-inch purple blooms cover mounded, bushy plants, 18 to 24 inches tall and wide, with lush, deep green foliage. Drought- and heat-tolerant, it thrives in full sun. Perfect in containers!

40180
Three $19.95,
Save 13%–Six $32.95

Thunbergia Sunny™ Orange

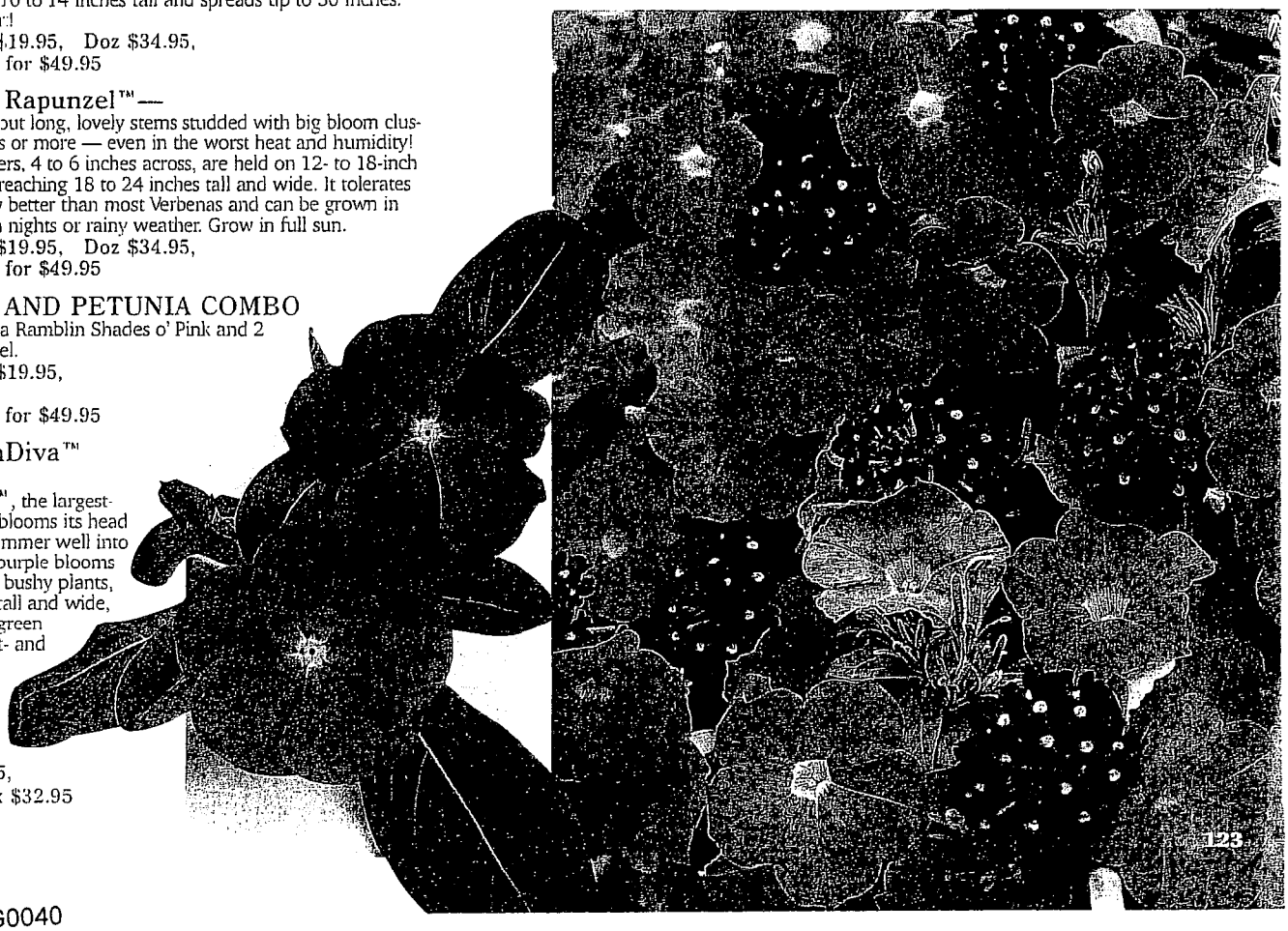
DALECHAMPIA 'Mathea'

Bowtie Plant. Dress up your garden with a touch of style! With the look of showy bowties, bright purple brachts stand out against soft, heart-shaped foliage from early summer through late fall! 'Mathea' vines up to 12 feet in a season and prefers full sun to light shade. 4-inch pot.

40187 Three $18.95,
Save 13%–Six $32.95,

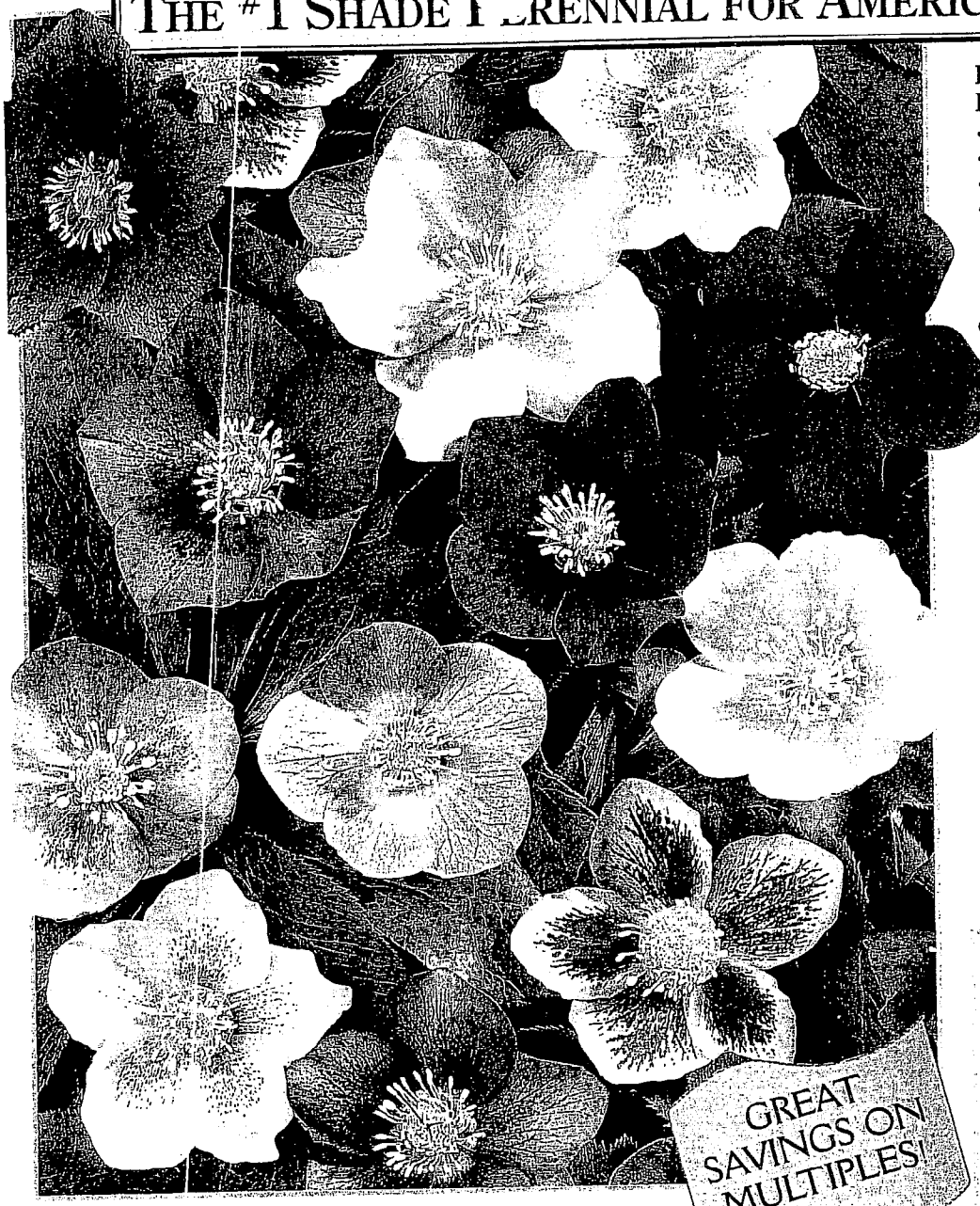
Dalechampia 'Mathea'

Verbena & Petunia Combo



WG0040

THE #1 SHADE PERENNIAL FOR AMERICAN GARDENS!



GREAT SAVINGS ON MULTIPLES!

HELLEBORUS
Royal Heritage™ Strain

- ***Four (or more!) Months of Bloom***
- ***Very Long-Lived — 50 Plus Years!***
- ***Deer-Resistant***
- ***Care-Free and Easy — Even In Clay Soils!***
- ***Tough as Nails***
- ***Widely Adaptable North to South***

Fifty years of English breeding have paid off! It's all we can do to keep up with the requests for Royal Heritage Hellebores. They surpass even Hostas as the premier carefree perennials for shade to part sun.

Unique for its sumptuous colors (purple, red, near-black, white, green, pink and even yellow) captured by 2-inch flowers with overlapping petals. In our garden the strain bloomed for nearly 5 months, from winter through spring. Cut and floated, they make an excellent centerpiece, lasting up to two weeks.

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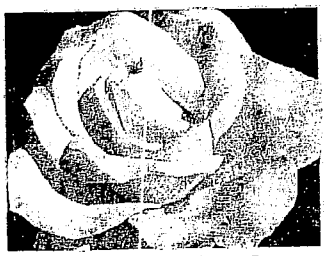
  See Page 17.

HERE'S A SAMPLE OF THE WONDERFUL NEW PLANTS INSIDE!

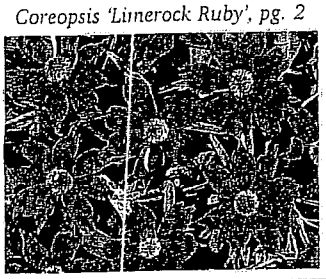


Rose 'Celebrity', pg. 5

Hydrangea 'Merritt's Beauty', pg. 14

Coreopsis 'Limerock Ruby', pg. 2

Tiarella 'Crow Feather', pg. 117



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From: "Ronald Houtman" <rhoutman@cistron.nl>
To: "Pride of Place Plants" <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
Subject: Re: Plantarium 2001 Boskoop Holland
Date: Tue, 15 Jan 2002 11:17:47 +0100
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6600

Dear Rick,

Thank you for your e-mail. The award given at Plantarium are received by the grower who sends them in to be trialled by the Trialling Committee of the Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society. Sometimes is is the breeder, but in most cases growers send in novelties they imported or they are legally netitled to grow (in case of PBR protected plants).
It sometimes occurs more than one grower sends in the same plant. When this plant is awarded, both (or all three) applicants get an award.

I hope to have answered your question adequately.

Best regards,

Ronald Houtman

----- Original Message -----
From: Pride of Place Plants
To: rhoutman@cistron.nl
Sent: Wednesday, January 09, 2002 5:24 AM
Subject: Plantarium 2001 Boskoop Holland

Dear Ronald;
I look forward to meeting with you one day to discuss the enjoyment of New Plants. Today ,I have a question: The awards bestowed to Clematis ' Piilu 't.m.,who receives these awards ? Are they given to the grower in The Netherlands or to the Breeder ? I have been hoping to ask for sometime,and I hope you are the one who knows the answer. Please accept my sincere Best Wishes for a Happy 2002.
Sincerely
Rick Sorenson

Press Release

Plantarium is an annual nursery industry trade exhibition,held in late August, in the town of

Boskoop,The Netherlands. Plantarium 2001,held August 22 to 25 attracted 13,500 attendees and 250 participants from eight European countries,China and Israel. This years International Press Award was given to the vividly two-toned, light and dark pink, Clematis " Piilu ", a selection from "The Kivistik Collection " of Clematis from Estonia. Clematis "Piilu t.m. was the best novelty winner at Plantarium in 1998. Despite some 400 competitors, this climbing cultivar is still the standout. For more information please visit
http://icangarden.com/neweden/piilu.htm
Thank-you
Rick Sorenson
Pride of Place Plants Inc.

Rick
Pride of Place Plants Inc.
www.prideofplaceplants.com
www.icangarden.com/neweden
rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
1 (250) 656-7963

Kissling, Kurt A.

From: bureau [bureau@all-round.nl]
Sent: Thursday, April 03, 2003 10:24 AM
To: Kissling, Kurt A.
Subject: RE: Plantarium

As far as my information reaches, yes it is correct. But please leave 'only' away. Plantarium does not give away many prizes. So also the Press Price is a big achievement.

Thanks also,

Sytse Berends
All-Round Communications
Postbus 139
NL-2770 AC Boskoop
Tel.: +31 (0)172 236262
Fax: +31 (0)172 236263
http://www.all-round.nl/

-----Oorspronkelijk bericht-----
Van: Kissling, Kurt A. [mailto:kisslingk@mjsc.com]
Verzonden: donderdag 3 april 2003 15:44
Aan: bureau
CC: Kane, Barry C.
Onderwerp: RE: Plantarium

Dear Sytse:

Thank you for your help! I read that *Clematis* 'Piilu' won an award in 1998 in a catalog, but it sounds like this information was wrong. Instead, 'Piilu' has only won the "Press Prize" in 2001. Is this correct?

Thanks,
Kurt

-----Original Message-----
From: bureau [mailto:bureau@all-round.nl]
Sent: Thursday, April 03, 2003 1:30 AM
To: Kissling, Kurt A.
Subject: RE: Plantarium

Dear mister Kissling,

After a short research, I found the next information:
In 1998 Campsis 'Indian Summer' was voted as 'the best novelty'.
In the same year, Spirea japonica 'Shirobana' won the 'press price'.

If you are looking for Clematis 'Piilu', this novelty of Peter van Zoest from Reeuwijk, won the press price in 2001.

The trade fair Plantarium doesn't have a 'Plant of the show' award.

With kind regards,

Sytse Berends
All-Round Communications

Postbus 139
NL-2770 AC Boskoop
Tel.: +31 (0)172 236262
Fax: +31 (0)172 236263
http://www.all-round.nl/

-----Oorspronkelijk bericht-----
Van: Kissling, Kurt A. [mailto:kisslingk@mjsc.com]
Verzonden: woensdag 2 april 2003 21:01
Aan: bureau
Onderwerp: Plantarium

Please send me documentation showing that *Clematis* 'Piilu' won the Plantarium's "Plant of the Show" award in 1998.

Sincerely,
Kurt

Miller, Johnson, Snell & Cummiskey, P.L.C.
P.O. Box 306
250 Monroe Avenue NW, Suite 800
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49501-0306
Phone: (616) 831-1785
Fax: (616) 988-1785
email: kisslingk@mjsc.com

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AUTHORISATION OF AGENT

Under section 72 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*

I/We Aili Kivistik
(name of the owner*)
.....

of (address)Roogoja talu Karla küla Kose vald Harjumaa
ESTONIA 75101

the owner of Variety: 'Piilu'
(please write the name of the variety here)

hereby authorise .Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd
(name of agent)
of (address)..... 3 Harris Road, Wonga Park,
Victoria 3115, Australia .....

to submit an application for Plant Breeders Rights, in my/our name as applicant(s) and to act as my/our agent in Australia under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994.*

Proposed PBR Variety Name:'Piilu'
(if different from the variety name above)

Genus: *clematis*
Species: .....

also known as .....
(breeder's code, trade name etc. for variety)

Name of Original Breeder: Aili& Uno Kivistik
(if different from the current owner)

Signed ..... Date 01 / 19 / 2003
Print Name. Aili Kivistik
Position in Company Breeder
(if applicable)

* Where the owner is not the breeder, documentation supporting the right to apply will also be required. This requirement is mandatory, under section 25(2) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994.*

Date: Thu, 13 Feb 2003 17:18:01 -0800
To: Taavi_Kivistik
From: Pride of Place Plants <rsorenson@pacificcoast.net>
Subject: Royalty update for July - December 2002

Dear Aime and Taavi;
Could I ask you to print of the attachment.Please sign the authoriztion in Blue Ink and return to my address. I'll take a photo copy for my records and then forward to Michael Cole in Australia. I am hopeful winter is showing signs of leaving you soon. Your Clematis in my Garden are starting to grow,showing active bud growth. Today we had 14 degrees C.,but tomorrow a little cooler with rain. Greetings to Aili
All the Best
Rick

Hello Rick,
An update on the Clematis. We have given the Clematis to the 3 specialist clematis nurseries in Australia, one of which is a mail order company. The original plants we gave them nearly two year ago were very "hard" woody plants an it took sometime to grow them on to provide fresh motherstock. The growers have currently just over 2,000 C. 'Pilu' in mainly 4" pots and we intend to show it off at this countries biggest flower show in April called Melbourne International Flower Show. Increasing numbers on Pilu should not be much of a problem from now. Clematis 'Blue Lights' is a different story with total stock being not much more than 200 plants that are mainly in tubes. They tell me that it is very hard to obtain good cutting material and even thought they pump the feed into them to get the growth it still has not been successful. Are records show that both had a first date of sale as march 2001 thus giving us till next March before we have to start part 1 of the PBR which cost us $300. which at this stage can justify for Pilu' but I'm not sure on Blue Light unless the breeder want to pay that himself. For part one of the PBR on the Pilu we will need you to get the breeder to sign the attached "Authorisation of Agent" form and send the original back to us.

Regards,

Michael Cole
Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd (PMA)
3 Harris Road,
Wonga Park, Vic., 3115
AUSTRALIA

TRADEMARK
Docket No. 110.2*1/GJN/P622

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

AUG 0 4 2003

WALTERS GARDENS, INC., Opposer,	)	OPPOSITION NO. 91153755
v.	)	
PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC., Applicant.	)	

RESPONSE TO OPPOSER'S SECOND SET OF DISCOVERY REQUESTS

PROPOUNDING PARTY: WALTERS GARDENS, INC.

RESPONDING PARTY: PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC.

SET NUMBER: Two

Applicant Pride of Place Plants, Inc. ("POPP" or "Applicant" or "Responding Party"), based on its current knowledge, understanding and belief of the facts and the information available to it on the date on which these responses are made, hereby objects and responds to Opposer Walters Gardens, Inc.'s ("Walters" or "Opposer" or "Propounding Party") Second Set of Requests for Admission, Second Set of Interrogatories, and Second Set of Requests For Production of Documents, as follows:

REQUEST FOR ADMISSIONS

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION 1:

Admit that Exhibit #1, entitled "Clematis Catalogue 1999":

a. states on p. 3, that *Clematis* 'Piilu' won the Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society's "Award of Recommendation 1997";

b. states on p. 5, that *Clematis* 'Piilu' was "available from our nursery since 1995";

c. that pursuant to the definition of "name" set forth on p. 13 of the catalogue (underneath the "headings" heading), that p. 24 of the catalogue identifies the word 'Piilu' as the name of a *Clematis* "cultivar or species";

d. depicts a flowering plant labeled "Clematis" and 'Piilu' on the last page;

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION 1:

a. POPP admits that page 3 of the document attached as Exhibit A to Propounding Party's Second Set of Discovery Requests contains the following information:

> "Clematis 'Piilu' - Award of Recommendation 1997."

POPP denies all remaining requests for admissions contained in Request For Admission 1a.

b. POPP admits that page 5 of the document attached as Exhibit A to Propounding Party's Second Set of Discovery Requests contains the following information:

> "Clematis 'Piilu' (Patens Group) d
> Hardy climber with stems up to 2m long. Leaves ternate or rarely pinnate, dark green. Flowers up to 12 cm across, the first flowers double, otherwise single, upright, pink striped purple. Flowers from May on old wood into September on young shoots. Raised by Uno Kivistik, Estonia, in 1984, and available from our nursery since 1995. Award of Recommendation in 1997."

POPP denies all remaining requests for admissions contained in Request For Admission 1b.

c. POPP admits that page 13 of the document attached as Exhibit A to Propounding Party's Second Set of Discovery Requests contains the following information:

"name = the name of the cultivar or the species."

POPP further admits that page 24 of the document attached as Exhibit A to Propounding Party's Second Set of Discovery Requests contains the following information:

'Piilu'	Patens d	Pink striped purple

POPP denies all remaining requests for admissions contained in Request For Admission 1c.

d. POPP admits that the last page of the document attached as Exhibit A to Propounding Party's Second Set of Discovery Requests contains a picture of a plant and that the plant appears to be identified as 'Piilu.' POPP denies all remaining requests for admissions contained in Request For Admission 1d.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION 2:

Admit that the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted by POPP in association with the PIILU mark was displayed by the Kivistik family during the 1980s and 1990s, including the display for a tour by the International Clematis Society during the 1990s.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION 2:

POPP objects to this request on the grounds that it is vague, ambiguous and unintelligible as to the terms "...displayed..." and "...display..." Furthermore, POPP is without knowledge or sufficient information to enable it to conclude whether the subject matter of the request is accurate or not. Accordingly, POPP denies the Request For Admission.

INTERROGATORIES

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

The following objections are deemed to apply to each of Propounding Party's Interrogatory Requests:

1. Investigation and discovery on behalf of Responding Party are continuing and are not complete. This response is based upon the investigation and discovery conducted to date and is not intended as a complete summary of the facts upon which Responding Party will rely at trial or at other hearings in this action. As discovery and investigation proceed, facts, witnesses and evidence may be discovered which are not set forth in this response but which may be responsive to the Interrogatories set forth below.

Responding Party expressly reserves the right to offer into testimony in this matter further or different information or evidence concerning matters inquired into by the Interrogatories which are subsequently discovered. In addition, facts and evidence now known may be imperfectly understood and, in good faith, may not be included in this response. Responding Party reserves all rights to conduct investigation and discovery with reference to, or offer into testimony in this action, any and all facts, witnesses and evidence, notwithstanding the absence of references to such facts, witnesses and evidence.

2. Responding Party objects to Interrogatory Nos. 1 through 8 to the extent that they call for information or documents protected from discovery or disclosure by any privilege or doctrine, including without limitation, the attorney-client privilege, or the work product doctrine. Such information shall not be disclosed in response to Propounding Party's Interrogatories, and any inadvertent disclosure thereof shall not be a waiver of any

privilege with respect to such information or of any work product protection which may attach thereto.

3. Responding Party objects to Interrogatory Nos. 1 through 8 to the extent that they purport to impose upon Responding Party obligations beyond those imposed under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

4. Responding Party objects to Interrogatory Nos. 1 through 8 to the extent that they request proprietary or trade secret information of third parties, or information that Responding Party is under an obligation to a third party to not disclose.

5. Responding Party objects to Interrogatory Nos. 1 through 8 to the extent that they contain sub-parts which should have been propounded as separate and distinct Interrogatories.

6. Responding Party further objects to Interrogatory Nos. 1 through 8 on the ground that each and every one is overly burdensome and oppressive to the extent that it seeks facts and information equally available to Applicant Propounding Party.

INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

If your answer to Admission No. 1 is anything other than an unqualified admission, please state the:

a. complete legal and factual basis for your denial of the request for admission; and

b. identity of each witness that you intend to call in support of your denial.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that

it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that PIILU is not the name of a Clematis cultivar used in the United States. Responding Party has not yet identified all of the witnesses it intends to use at trial. However, Responding Party contemplates using the testimony of Rick Sorenson of Pride of Place Plants during the testimony period of this proceeding.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2

If your answer to Admission No. 2 is anything other than an unqualified admission, please state the:

a. complete legal and factual basis for your denial of the request for admission; and

b. identity of each witness that you intend to call in support of your denial.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that PIILU is not the name of a Clematis cultivar used in the United States. Responding Party has not yet identified all of the witnesses it intends to use at trial. However, Responding Party

contemplates using the testimony of Rick Sorenson of Pride of Place Plants during the testimony period of this proceeding.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3

Identify the genus, species, subspecies, varietal, cultivar, common, and commercial names, if any, for the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that POPP does not know the answer to this Interrogatory Request. However, POPP further states that PIILU is not the name of a Clematis cultivar used in the United States.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4

Describe how POPP obtained any legal rights in the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 4:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks

information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that whatever legal rights it has obtained in the cultivar of Clematis POPP sells in association with its PIILU trademark came from the owner by way of agreement.

INTERROGATORY NO. 5

State when POPP first obtained the cultivar of *Clematis* plant that is currently sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is vague, ambiguous and unintelligible as to the term "...obtained..." Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

Describe the first sale of the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark, including (without limitation) when, where, and to whom the sale was made.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that

it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that it is not certain who sold the first licensed cultivar of Clematis that Responding Party markets in association with its PIILU trademark.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

Identify any known awards, designations, or honors bestowed on the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that it does not know the answer to this Interrogatory Request.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Explain the relationship of the term "Kivso" to any plant owned, sold, or licensed by POPP.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objections Nos. 1 through 6 as if fully stated herein. Responding Party further objects to this request on the grounds that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome and, therefore, at least in part, seeks information that is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving its objections, Responding Party states that the term "Kivso" is a combination of the first three letters of the name "Kivistik" and the first two letters of the name "Sorenson."

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

The following objections are deemed to apply to each of Propounding Party's Document Requests:

1. To the extent that Propounding Party's requests are inconsistent or enlarge upon the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Responding Party objects to such requests. Responding Party's responses are made without waiving any objections to relevance, privilege or admissibility of any information provided in response to Propounding Party's document requests in any subsequent proceeding or at the hearing of this or any other action. A partial answer to any request which has been objected to in whole or in part is not a waiver of the objection. By asserting various objections, Responding Party does not waive other objections that may become applicable.

2. Responding Party objects to Propounding Party's discovery requests on the ground of unreasonable burdensomeness to the extent that they call upon Responding

Party to investigate, collect and disclose information which is neither relevant to the subject matter of this action nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Furthermore, to the extent that responses are provided herein, it is in an effort to expedite discovery in this action and is not an indication or admission by Responding Party of the relevancy, materiality, or admissibility thereof, and all objections to their use or to further production are hereby preserved.

3. Responding Party objects to Propounding Party's discovery requests to the extent that they call upon Responding Party to produce documents wherein such documents are not in the possession, custody or control of Responding Party.

4. Responding Party objects to Propounding Party's discovery requests to the extent that they call upon Responding Party to produce information immune from discovery because of the attorney-client privilege, attorney work product immunity or because they otherwise call upon Responding Party to disclose the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of attorneys or other representatives of Responding Party.

5. Responding Party objects to any discovery request to the extent that such request refers to or incorporates a previous request to which an objection has been made.

6. Responding Party objects to any discovery request to the extent that it is duplicative of a previous request.

7. These responses are based upon Responding Party's present knowledge, information and belief. As discovery is ongoing, Responding Party reserves the right to supplement these responses.

8. Responding Party objects to producing any document or thing which is subject to a protective order, or agreement restricting disclosure or distribution.

9. Responding Party objects to producing any document or thing to the extent that Propounding Party's requests seek documents and things not relevant to any issue present in this opposition nor are likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Request for Production of Document 1:

Produce copies of any documents in your possession, custody or control relating to your responses to the Interrogatories.

Response to Request for Production of Document 1:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objection Nos. 1 through 9 as if fully stated here.

Subject to and without waiving its objections and to the extent such documents exist, Responding Party will make available to Propounding Party, at the office of Responding Party's Counsel, nonprivileged and nonconfidential documents that are within Responding Party's possession, custody and control which are relevant to this case and responsive to this request.

Request for Production of Document 2:

Produce copies of all applications or documents relating to the naming, registration, trademark protection, or patenting of the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark.

Response to Request for Production of Document 2:

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objection Nos. 1 through 9 as if fully stated here.

Subject to and without waiving its objections and to the extent such documents exist, Responding Party will make available to Propounding Party, at the office of

Responding Party's Counsel, nonprivileged and nonconfidential documents that are within Responding Party's possession, custody and control which are relevant to this case and responsive to this request.

Request for Production of Document 3:

Produce copies of all documents in your possession, custody or control advertising, describing, discussing, publicizing, documenting the sale of, or offering the cultivar of *Clematis* sold and promoted in association with the PIILU mark by POPP, members of the Kivistik family, or representatives of POPP or the Kivistik family.

Response to Request for Production of Document 3.

Responding Party incorporates by reference General Objection Nos. 1 through 9 as if fully stated here.

Subject to and without waiving its objections and to the extent such documents exist, Responding Party will make available to Propounding Party, at the office of Responding Party's Counsel, nonprivileged and nonconfidential documents that are within Responding Party's possession, custody and control which are relevant to this case and responsive to this request.

Respectfully submitted,

PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC.

Date: July 28, 2003

Gary J. Nelson

Gary J. Nelson
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
350 West Colorado Boulevard, Ste. 500
Post Office Box 7068
Pasadena, California 91109-7068
(626) 795-9900

Opposition No. 91153755

VERIFICATION

I, Rick Sorenson, declare that I am the President for Pride of Place Plants, that I have read the foregoing **RESPONSE TO OPPOSER'S SECOND SET OF DISCOVERY REQUESTS** and that I either know of my own knowledge or am informed and believe that the matters stated therein are true.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Sidney on July 22, 2003.

Rick Sorenson

EBL PAS615322 1-*-07/21/03 2:18 PM

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on July 29, 2003, the foregoing **RESPONSE TO OPPOSER'S SECOND SET OF DISCOVERY REQUESTS** is being served by mailing a copy thereof by first-class mail addressed to:

Barry C. Kane
MILLER, JOHNSON, SNELL & CUMMISKEY, PLC
250 Monroe Avenue, N.W., Suite 800
P.O. Box 306
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49501-0306
(616) 831-1770

By _____
Beth B. Lavallee
Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP
P.O. Box 7068
Pasadena, CA 91109-7068

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Pride of Place Plants
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September 17, 1998.
Mr. John Elsley
520 Bryte St.,
Greenwood, South Carolina
29649 U.S.A.
Attention: Mr. John Elsley
Wayside Gardens
Dear John;

Thank you for your inquiry further to our **Press Releases.**

Grow you own Perennial Bouquet ™ came as a result of the study of the European cut flower industry and the possible applications to the North American Trade. There are a number of major firms in Europe that grew specific perennial cultivars for the florist industry and these products became a valuable commodity at the Aalsmeer Flower Auction, for example.

As more and more end user magazines began to show the transfer of garden ornamentals to in home situations, I felt that we did need to point out to the general public the multiple value they can receive from the original purchase.

The Clematis is an interesting story as well. As the Cold War had receded a few colleagues viewed the collections specific to the genus of Clematis in these regions not particularly accessible to nurseryman's observations over any period of time. Consequently, species and cultivars became available not seen prior to this exploration. **Clematis Pilu** is an excellent example of a great find from the region of Astonia.

I will send to you, photos and promotion of all three listings. It is our hope to sell to you or your chosen growers, liners of these cultivars to promote in your annual catalogue mailing.

Hydrangea serrata 'Golden Sunlight'™ has been accepted quite well throughout the trial periods in Europe and to avoid a long description about the values of this plant, I will forward to you photo's and labels of this cultivar as well.

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Thank your for your interest in the above.

Sincerely,

Rick Sorenson.

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PRESS RELEASE

Following the introduction of **Hydrangea 'Golden Sunlight'**, **Pride of Place Plants Inc.,**™ of Sidney British Columbia is proud to announce the second and third and fourth plants in the collection of:

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Clematis 'My Angel' (Tangutica group) - a *New* Special color within the Clematis assortment. The cross of Clematis orientalis var. orientalis x Clematis intricata is a climber to 2.5 m high. Leaves oblong and bluish-green. Flowers 1-7 together, nodding inside yellow, outside purple, with creamy colored edge, four tepals. The seed heads are white and numerous. Flowering time August, September and October. This unique small-flowered Clematis should not be without a special spot in your garden.

Clematis 'Blue Light' - A double sport from Clematis Mrs. Chalmondeley and a beautiful addition to the range of large flowering Clematis. This new variety produces double flowers both in spring and autumn. The flowers are a pale blue-violet to pale blue in color. An exceptionally free flowering variety producing masses of flower from June to August/September. A strong growing climber reaching up to 2 meters in height. This **'Blue Light'** will make a fine addition to your garden. Can also be planted in tub or pot.

Clematis 'Piilu' (Patens Group) - A recent introduction from Astonia. **Piilu** is a cross between C. Hagley Hybrid and Clematis Mahrouyi, a climber to about 2 m in height. Leaves ovate, tapered, dull dark green, flowers light-purplish pink with wide dark purplish-red bars, six tepals overlapping at the base. First flowers in May-June are double after which single. **Piilu** is a large flowered Clematis with flowers very numerous on one year plants. It is very winter hardy.

Continue to watch for our ***Plants for the Millennium*** ™ if any should catch your interest please feel free to contact us.

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Clematis 'Piilu' (Patens Group)

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- It is very winter hardy.

Climbing the WALLS

DECORATIVE FOLIAGE, STUNNING BLOOMS AND INTERESTING GROWING PATTERNS MAKE VINES AND OTHER CLIMBERS POPULAR CHOICES FOR LANDSCAPES.

Text and photos by
RICK SORENSON

To add a vertical effect to the garden, landscapers have many plants from which to choose. These beauties are so enticing, they have helped many landscapes climb their way to success. Thanks to climbers such as vines, there's a way to decorate existing structures such as buildings or fences, as well as add to decorative support structures such as trellises, pergolas and arches.

For years, vines were known as landscape workhorses. Landscapers and customers alike would often say, "For that hard-to-cover spot, use a vine!" "For that chain link fence, use a vine!" "To cover an unsightly object, use a vine!" Yet, rarely do landscape professionals suggest climbing plants as a main feature or focal point. They should.

Climbers offer year-round interest: They have bold and decorative foliage; beautiful, fragrant flowers; and decorative fruit and seed heads. Many offer brilliant fall color and provide shelter for nesting wildlife. Several climbing plants complement each other and even use each other for support. And thanks to the breeding efforts, collection and distribution of these fabulous plants — many from all over the world — these landscape delights are more available than ever before.

Vines climb in many ways, with leading stems rotating in a circular direction. Some vines have tendrils — coiled or otherwise — which allow the plant to attach itself to trellises, fences or other garden structures. Vines whose tendrils have adhesive discs are better suited for brick or wooden walls. Some climbers have adventitious root systems that twine around a structure, while others have woody stems that twine around each other for support.

Climbers also make great horizontal plants. On recent visits to public gardens in Europe, I saw all kinds of vines growing as groundcovers among mature plants. Using broad-leaved evergreens that flower in early spring to fall is an effective way to create interest in established planting beds.

The plants most often used in most regions of North America tend to be deciduous. However, many evergreen climbers are available. For a striking display of color and texture, landscapers should use combinations of both.

QUEEN OF THE VINES. The most recognized and often-used climbing plant is *Clematis* (virgin's bower); species and cultivars of this genus vary in size, growth rate, foliage and flower. Bloom color also ranges — from purples to reds to pinks to whites. Many small- to large-flowering species and varieties abound. While large-flowering plants have generally been popular, more and more people are requesting small-flowering ones. It's really no wonder why many consider this showy plant "queen of the vines."

Some *Clematis* species do not cling to structures and must be tied to them to grow vertically; others are natural clingers. While many climb up walls and fences beautifully,

WG0241

new cultivars can be used in smaller-scale gardens, particularly in patio tubs or containers. These plants are useful in urban gardens or areas with limited space.

Cultivars such as these were introduced a few years ago by Raymond Evison, owner of Guernsey Clematis Inc., located in the Guernsey Islands, south of England. Several of them are noted for their April and early May blooms. *C. alpina* 'Frankie', for example, features medium-blue, nodding flowers, while *C.* 'Anna-Louise' offers violet blooms with red-purple bars. The deep pink blooms of *C.* 'Asao' have dark pink edges. *C.* 'Pink Champagne' has purplish-pink flowers, while the rose mauve flowers of *C.* 'Ruby Glow' have red anthers.

Evison also introduced cultivars that bloom in May and June. The full, double flowers of *C.* 'Arctic Queen' are creamy-white with yellow anthers. *C.* 'Mrs. N. Thompson' features bluish-purple blooms with a petunia bar. *C.* 'Multi-Blue' has double, blue flowers with white tips. *C.* 'Sunset' displays red flowers with purple highlights and yellow anthers.

A recent Estonian introduction is *C.* 'Piilu' (Piilu™ virgin's bower; photo, bottom), which was bred by plantsman Uno Kivistik. A cross between *C.* 'Hagley Hybrid' and *C. mahrouyi*, Piilu is one of the heaviest, prolific bloomers I've seen. Each year, large flowers decorate the plant. Blooms are light purplish-pink with wide, dark-purplish-red bars. Six tepals overlap at the base. The first flowers, which appear in May to June, are double; subsequent blooms are single.

One container and landscape plant that will no doubt be a conversation piece among customers is *C.* 'Blue Light' (Blue Light™ virgin's bower), which was introduced in the Netherlands by plantsman Frans Van Haastert. A double sport from *C.* 'Mrs. Cholmondeley', Blue Light is a free-flowering variety that produces masses of large, double, pale-blue-violet to pale blue flowers from June to August or September. This plant is available in limited quantities from several US and Canadian nurseries. It will be marketed and distributed to garden centers in spring 2000.

C. × *cartmanii* 'Avalanche' is a selected seedling from a cross made at Blackthorn Nursery in Hampshire, England, by renowned plantsman Robin White. The pollen parent was *C. paniculata*, and the seed parent was *C. marmoraria*, both evergreen species from New Zealand. 'Avalanche' looks beautiful trailing down banks or large rocky areas, and makes a good groundcover. It can also be trained on a wall or fence, or through deciduous shrubs. Growing 1½ feet to almost 2 feet tall, this cultivar has white flowers that appear on the previous season's wood. This vigorous grower is hardy to 14°.

C. serratifolia 'Kugotia' (Golden Tiara™ virgin's bower; photo, right) is a new outstanding, small, yellow-flowering plant that resembles *C. tangutica*. Hardy and disease resistant, the prolific flowers of Golden Tiara are thick, golden yellow, and set apart by blackish-purple stamens. The plant flowers from July to the end of October.

In fall, the blooms of Golden Tiara turn to silky, grayish-white seed heads, which add further interest in winter. In midwinter, the plant should be pruned to within 4 feet from the ground to promote fresh growth and more productive flowering.

Golden Tiara is capturing the interest of European gardeners, and can work just as well in American gardens. The breeder is H.J.M. Kuijf from H.J.M. Kuijf and Zonen, Uithoorn, the Netherlands, and the cultivar is currently available from licensed growers, such as Monrovia in Dayton, OR, and Van Belle Nurseries Inc. of Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada.

In addition to bringing beauty to the landscape, *Clematis* complements other climbers, including *Wisteria* (wisteria), *Lonicera* (honeysuckle) and *Hedera* (ivy). These climbing plants provide color, fragrance and cut flowers — even year-round, if kept in a conservatory or indoor patio. *Bougainvillea*, *Jasminum* (jasmine), *Mandevilla*, *Passiflora* (passionflower), *Stephanotis* and *Thunbergia* keep the landscape attractive and, when left inside, retain their beauty in winter.

CONVERSATION PIECES. If *Clematis* is the queen of the vines, *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Moonlight' ('Moonlight' Japanese hydrangea) is the king. Dark-green, broad, oval-shaped leaves await the abundant 8- to 10-inch-wide summer inflorescences. Individual flowers are 1 inch long, oval and pale white-yellow. They appear freely all summer. Foliage turns yellow in autumn, and in winter the plant's young reddish stems are visible. Like the genus, 'Moonlight' is somewhat slow to start but worth waiting for.

Mandevilla is another great vine with fabulous cultivars. The elegant climber *M.* 'Tropical Dreams', for example, features variegated leaves and clusters of trumpet-shaped, 3-inch-wide, bright-yellow flowers. This plant is an excellent choice for the conservatory or patio. It blooms year-round outdoors in Southern

Above: The hardy and disease-resistant *Clematis serratifolia* 'Kugotia' flowers prolifically.

Below: *Clematis* 'Piilu' features large, light purplish-pink flowers with wide, dark-purplish-red bars.

WG0242

paler underneath. It is evergreen in frost-free areas and endures most environmental conditions.

The leaves of *Actinidia kolomikta* (variegated Chinese gooseberry) are heart-shaped: They are half creamy-white, half green and flushed with dark pink tips. This decorative plant adds pizzazz to the garden.

Akebia quinata (five-leaf akebia) is grown for its foliage and small, reddish-purple flowers, which have a spicy vanilla fragrance. It is evergreen in mild winters.

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata 'Elegans' (variegated porcelain berry) is a mouthful of nomenclature but well worth the effort. The species is quite controversial, as several nursery and landscape professionals say it's invasive. Yet, the cultivar is not invasive. For those who are still wary, this plant can be used in containers.

'Elegans' features young, pink shoots and pink and white leaves. Its green summer flowers are followed by small, but numerous, blue-purple berries. (For more information on 'Elegans', see Field Notes in the Aug. 1, 1998, issue. — Ed.)

Aristolochia durior (Dutchman's-pipe) features enormous 6-inch-long, 8-inch-wide, heart-shaped leaves. Its yellow-green flowers are inconspicuous, but quite interesting when viewed up close: They're inflated, tubular and bent, re-

Lonicera × 'Mandarin' is a vigorous, deciduous woody vine that spices up the landscape

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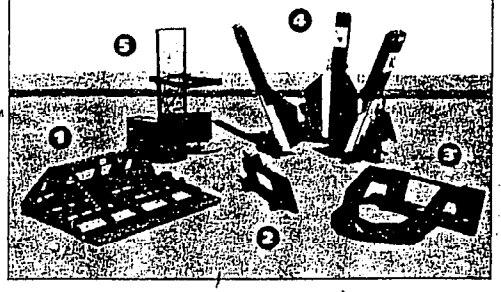

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sembling a siphon or small smoker's pipe, thus the common name.

Campsis × *tagliabuana* 'Kudian' (Indian Summer™ trumpet creeper) is an attractive plant that produces abundant blooms from July to October. When grown in a pot in a greenhouse, the flowers are more an orange color with orange-red throats and red stripes running lengthwise.

Indian Summer does not grow as tall as other *C.* × *tagliabuana* varieties, making it an attractive pot plant for the consumer. Grown against a wall, this climber starts flowering quite well within a few years. It is hardy in zones 4 to 10. Propagation is prohibited.

Recently Indian Summer received the Gold Medal for Best New Plant Introduction at the Plantarium 1998 Exhibition held at Boskoop, Holland. The breeder is H.J.M. Kuijf and Zonen. This outstanding vine is offered in limited quantities by several licensed growers in the US and Canada. This plant will be marketed and distributed to garden centers in spring 2000.

CLIMBERS OFFER YEAR-ROUND INTEREST: THEY HAVE BOLD AND DECORATIVE FOLIAGE; BEAUTIFUL, FRAGRANT FLOWERS; AND DECORATIVE FRUIT AND SEED HEADS.

Hydrangea anomala subsp. *petiolaris* (climbing hydrangea) is the best known of the climbing hydrangeas. In midsummer, white flowers appear in flat-topped clusters, and the bark effectively peels with age. This plant attaches by aerial roots produced on the stems.

Jasminum officinale 'Frojas' (Fiona Sunrise™ poet's jessamine) is a new plant discovered in a batch of seedlings at Fromefield Nurseries in Hampshire, England, by owner David West. Because the plant is derived from a gold-foliaged seedling rather than a sported branch, it probably will not revert to its typical state. It's described in English trade journals as "undoubtedly the best yellow-leaved climber in the market today." Fiona Sunrise flowers from May to September with scented, white flowers. New spring foliage is yellow and tinged with red. Summer leaves are lush and bright yellow, followed in autumn by glorious gold foliage that lasts well into winter, if mild weather permits.

Lonicera × 'Mandarin' (Mandarin® honeysuckle; photo, page 42) is an introduction from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. The plant is a cross between *L.* × *brownii* 'Dropmore Scarlet' and *L. tragophylla*.

Mandarin is a vigorous, deciduous woody vine that reaches slightly more than 2 feet tall. Young stems are dark purplish-brown, and the glossy leaves are 2 inches long and more than 1 inch wide. Young foliage is dark coppery-brown and turns dark green at maturity.

In Vancouver, large flower heads appear in May and June, and continue periodically throughout summer. Individual flowers are tubular — 2 inches to almost 3 inches long — and are dark reddish-orange outside and pale yellow-orange inside. Nonfragrant blooms are an intense orange, hence the trademarked name. They complement the foliage and stem colors well.

Mandarin is available from Bailey Nurseries Inc., St. Paul, MN, and from selected growers in Canada. Contact Bruce MacDonald of the University of British Columbia.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata 'Green Spring' ('Green Spring' Boston ivy) has large, heart-shaped, shiny foliage throughout the growing season and well into fall. Autumn color is rich scarlet and crimson.

Wisteria floribunda 'Violacea Plena' ('Violacea Plena' Japanese wisteria) is a vigorous vine that twines clockwise. Its rich-lilac, double flowers droop in slender, 1-foot racemes. Blooms appear in late spring to early summer. This is the only double-flowering *W. floribunda* cultivar.

W. sinensis (Chinese wisteria) is, without question, the most popular *Wisteria* species. Twining counterclockwise, it has many interesting cultivars. 'Caroline', for example, has blue to purple flowers, 'Domino' features mauve blooms, and 'Issai' has blue ones. Boasting pink and cream flowers is the aptly named 'Peaches & Cream'. Another appropriately named cultivar is 'Pink Ice', which sports pink blooms. 'Premature' has mauve flowers, while 'Prolific', 'Purple Patches' and 'Snow Showers' have blue, purple and white blooms, respectively.

Because these amazing climbers readily attach themselves to garden structures, they add a nice touch to the landscape. Use them in your garden designs, and they will attach themselves to customers' hearts as well.

Rick Sorenson is the owner of Pride of Place Plants Inc. in Sidney, British Columbia, Canada.

WG0244

Kissling, Kurt A.

To: Kissling, Kurt A.

Pride of Place Plants <rsorenson@pacific coast.net>

09/19/2003 01:05 PM

To: rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
cc:
Subject: Name Change

Notification of Name Change
Clematis ' Kivso ' " Piilu " t.m. to Clematis ' Little Duckling ' " Piilu " t.m. After lengthy discussion with the breeders family and their advisors,it has been decided that name changes are in order.The English equivalent to the Estonian word Piilu is Little Duckling. The trade name will remain "Piilu"t.m., and a Patent Application will be submitted as soon as possible. The Breeders in turn will register the cultivars with-in " "The Kivistik Collection" of Clematis with the English translation from the Estonian language. For the sake of consistency please change to the above in all invoicing,catalog descriptions and web-sites under your control. I will be in further contact with you when the application is accepted for processing. Thank-You Rick

Rick
Pride of Place Plants Inc.
www.prideofplaceplants.com
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rsorenson@pacificcoast.net
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Translations	The term "**PIILU**" is an Estonian word meaning "little duckling".
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Mark Drawing Code	(1) TYPED DRAWING
Serial Number	76201447
Filing Date	January 29, 2001
Filed ITU	FILED AS ITU
Published for Opposition	June 18, 2002
Owner	(APPLICANT) Pride Of Place Plants, Inc. CORPORATION CANADA 674 Cromarty Avenue Sidney, British Columbia V8L 5G6 CANADA
Attorney of Record	Vincent G. Gioia
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
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I hereby certify that this paper, together with all enclosures identified herein, are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail, using label No. EL 284 914 986 US, addressed to BOX TTAB - FEE, Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513, on the date indicated below.

September 11, 2002
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Connie L. Carlson

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

WALTERS GARDENS, INC. Opposer v. PRIDE OF PLACE PLANTS, INC. Applicant	Opposition No. _____

BOX TTAB - FEE
Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

Dear Sir:

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

Walters Gardens, Inc. ("Opposer"), a Michigan Corporation with a principal place of business at 1992 96th Avenue, Post Office Box 137, Zeeland, Michigan 49464-0137, U.S.A., hereby opposes registration of the mark PIILU that is the subject of Application Serial Number 76/201,447, published in the Official Gazette of June 18, 2002, and requests that registration to Applicant be refused.

As grounds in support of its opposition, Opposer asserts as follows:

1. Long prior to any date of first use upon which Applicant can rely, others around the world, including those in the industry in the United States, have been using the term PIILU to refer to a specific cultivar of Clematis live plants.

2. Long prior to any date of first use upon which Applicant can rely, the term "PIILU" has been used generically to refer to a cultivar of Clematis marketed throughout this country by other nurseries. As a result, the term "PIILU" has become a generic term to refer to this variety of Clematis. Third parties have also offered for sale live plants identified as Clematis "PIILU" in this country since at least 1995.

3. Applicant has filed an intent-to-use application to register the mark "PIILU" for live plants. That application was filed on January 29, 2001, and was assigned Serial Number 76/201,447.

4. Applicant's mark so resembles the common name for a cultivar of Clematis plants adopted generally by the industry throughout the United States and the world. Accordingly, Applicant's mark so resembles a name previously used in the United States by others including Opposer which has become generic such that registration of the name by Applicant is likely to damage Opposer and prevent Opposer from referring to the common variety of Clematis PIILU and thus place Opposer at a disadvantage in the market place.

5. Moreover, Applicant's registration of the mark when used on or in connection with live plants, is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deceive others as to the source or origin of the goods when the cultivar name is used by Applicant and others in connection with the sale of live Clematis plants.

6. On information and belief, Opposer believes the particular cultivar is not protected by a United States Patent in this country as the plant was offered for sale in this country more than one year prior to the filing date of any patent application, thus creating a bar to patenting of this particular variety.

7. On information and belief, Opposer believes Applicant is trying to protect a plant variety under the Trademark laws of the United States in light of the barring events for obtaining patent protection on the variety.

8. Applicant's registration should be denied on grounds the term "PIILU" has become a generic term referencing a specific cultivar of Clematis live plant offered for sale in this country and the world long prior to Applicant's filing of the application, and the use of that term by the industry has not been abandoned.

9. The requisite fee of $300.00 per class required to accompany this request is enclosed.

WHEREFORE, Opposer prays that the opposition be sustained and that registration to Applicant be refused.

Respectfully submitted,

Walters Gardens, Inc.

Date: 9/10/02

Barry C. Kane
Miller, Johnson, Snell & Cummiskey, P.L.C.
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250 Monroe Ave. N.W.
800 Calder Plaza Building
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☐ **WAIVER OF SIGNATURE** (Domestic Only): **Additional merchandise insurance is void if waiver of signature is requested.** I wish delivery to be made without obtaining signature of addressee or addressee's agent (if delivery employee judges that article can be left in secure location) and I authorize that delivery employee's signature constitutes valid proof of delivery.

NO DELIVERY ☐ Weekend ☐ Holiday

Customer Signature

24/
F02
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28491498

FROM: (PLEASE PRINT) PHONE ( )

MILLER JOHNSON SNELL &
CUMMISKEY, PLC
250 MONROE AVE NW
800 CALDER PLZ BLDG
GRAND RAPIDS MI 49503-2215

Kane - 95043.003

TO: (PLEASE PRINT) PHONE ( )

BOX TTAB - FEE
Assistant Commissioner for
Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

PRESS HARD. You are making 3 copies. **FOR PICKUP OR TRACKING CALL 1-800-222-1811** **www.usps.gov** EMS

Petitioner : Walter Gardens, Inc.
Serial No. : 76/201,447
Filing Date : January 29, 2001
Atty. Docket No. : 095043-003
Mark : **PIILU**
Express Mail No. : EL 284 914 986 US
Kindly acknowledge receipt of:

Notice of Opposition; Check in the Amount of $300.00; and Return Postcard mailed September 11, 2002.

By applying your receipt stamp to this postcard and returning it to **BARRY C. KANE** of Miller, Johnson, Snell & Cummiskey, P.L.C.

[redacted]